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Eugene Museum London Aug 3rd 1875.

MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

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1875

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

NINTH EDITION,

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES," ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE scope and object of MEN OF THE TIME, now in its Ninth Edition, are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. The work was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth, in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service, unchronicled; we have Post Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; Lawyers and Medical Men have likewise their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish a series of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world.

The present edition of MEN OF THE TIME is to all intents and purposes a new book. Exactly three years have elapsed since the

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appearance of the Eighth Edition, and during that period no fewer than 293 individuals, who were noticed in its columns, have been removed by death. Their places are occupied in the present edition by memoirs of persons whose names have during the same period come prominently before the public.

Besides preparing these new biographies, the Editor has carefully revised all the memoirs in the work, entirely re-casting many, and making additions to nearly all of them.

At the end of the volume is a Necrology containing the names of eminent persons deceased, with the dates of the birth and death, and reference to the last edition of this work in which their biography is to be found.

As it is the desire of the Publishers to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information, are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., care of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate, E.C., will be thankfully received.

LONDON, *June*, 1875.

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MEN OF THE TIME.

ABBOT, GORHAM DUMMER, D., the youngest of three brothers, ob, John S. C., and Gorham D., all erican authors. He was born in lowell, Maine, Sept. 3, 1807, stu- theology, and in 1837 became or of a Presbyterian Church at w Rochelle, New York. In 1843 e opened a large female school in New York, called the "Abbot Collegiate Institute," and subsequently the "Spingler Institute." He retired from teaching in 1866. He has published "Pleasure and Pulpit," "Prayer Book for the Young," "Mexico and the United States," and has edited several educational works. He writes his name Abbot, according to the original American spelling.

ABBOTT, JACOB, born at Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820, and studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary. From 1825 to 1829, he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, and afterwards took charge of the Mount Vernon Female School in Boston. In 1834, he organized a Congregational Church at Roxbury, Massachusetts, the charge of which in 1838 he resigned to his brother, John S. C. Abbott, and took up his residence in New York, where he devoted himself to teaching and the preparation of books for the young. His works comprise nearly 300 volumes, mostly small books, many of them being in series, nected by a slight thread of st Among these are the "Young C tian" series, 4 vols.; the "E Books," 28 vols.; the "Lucy Boo 6 vols.; the "Jonas Books," 6 v the "Franconia Stories," 10 v "Harper's Story Books," 36 vols. "Gay Family," 12 vols.; "Sci for the Young," 4 vols.; and sev other series of several volumes e In conjunction with his brother, J S. C. Abbott, he has written a se of nearly 40 volumes, of historic prominent persons of all ages countries. Among his other w are, "A Summer in Scotland," " Teacher," and "Gentle Measures Training the Young." He has edited several text books for scho and compiled a series of "Sch Readers."

ABBOTT, JOHN STEPHENS CA brother of Jacob, was born in Ha well, Maine, Sept. 18, 1805. He educated at Bowdoin College, at Andover Theological Semin where he graduated in 1829. was ordained to the Congregati ministry, and was pastor in sev places. In 1844 he relinquished pastoral office in order to devote self to literary pursuits, althoug has at intervals resumed the ch of several churches. His e works, "The Mother at Home," Child at Home," and "Pra Christianity," were of a rel

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character; but the remainder of his writings are historical. Among these are 10 volumes of small histories prepared in conjunction with his brother Jacob; "Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace;" "A History of the Civil War in America;" "Romance of Spanish History;" and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great," compiled almost wholly from Carlyle. His most notable works relate to Napoleon I., of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer. His "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," originally published serially in *Harper's Magazine*, and afterwards in two large volumes, is an indiscriminate eulogy, with little claim to historical value. This was followed by "Napoleon at St. Helena," "The French Revolution of 1789," and "The History of Napoleon III," 1868. His style, though often turgid and overstrained, is animated and picturesque; but in the higher qualities of an historian, accuracy in the examination of data and appreciation of the value of facts, he is utterly deficient.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, son of Jacob Abbott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 18, 1835. He graduated at the University of New York in 1853, studied law and began practice with his brothers, but soon abandoned the profession, studied theology with his uncle, and was pastor of several churches until 1865, when he became Secretary of the Freedman's Commission. He held that office until 1868, and for a year after was Pastor of a church in New York. Subsequently he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He had previously, in conjunction with his two brothers, written two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Carnaby," under the *nom de plume* of "Benauly," formed from the initial syllables of their respective names (Benjamin, Austin, and Lyman). In 1872, he became one of the editors of *Harper's Magazine*, having in charge the literary department, and he is also editor of *The Illustrated Christian Weekly*, issued by the American Tract Society. Besides, several smaller works he has published "Jesus of Nazareth, his Life and Teachings," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows," 1870; edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, 1868; and a volume of his "Morning Exercises," 1870; and is now engaged in the preparation of a "Bible Dictionary," mainly an abridgment of the great work of McClintock and Strong. His brother EDWARD (born in 1841), has published some small works, and is editor of *The Congregationalist*, a religious newspaper published in Boston.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor, Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule

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in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the Emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Bourssa, the ancient Prusa, and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca. From time to time unfounded rumours have been circulated of Abd-el-Kader's death, and in 1873 obituary notices of him appeared in the leading English and French journals. The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writing on the 29th Nov., 1873, remarked:—"On the 30th of April I informed you that the reported death of Abd-el-Kader had no foundation; in fact, I am now happy to be able again to contradict a similar report which has appeared in all the English papers. The great Algerine chief has always been an obstinate man, and he now seems as little disposed to fall in with the plans of news inventors, as he formerly was to comply with the requirements of French prestige. He kept a very rigorous fast, in seclusion, during the Ramazan, but he has now returned to his public duties, looking very thin and pale, but otherwise in excellent health and spirits."

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, Sultan of Turkey, was born Feb. 9, 1830, being the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His Government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire; but whether these reforms are real or illusory time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that for some time affected the interests of the Porte arose out of the scheme of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez canal, as the Emperor of the French gave a decision in favour of the Company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at Dover July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London. The Sultan's Government was greatly disturbed by the insurrections in Crete, which were fomented by Greece; but peace was ultimately restored at the close of the year 1868.

ABDY, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and he held that office till the close of the year 1873. He is Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Dr. Abdy has published "A Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an

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edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870.

ABERCORN (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE JAMES HAMILTON, K.G., Duke of Chatelherault in France, heir male of the house of Hamilton, was born Jan. 21, 1811; succeeded his grandfather as Marquis of Hamilton in 1818; and married, Oct. 25, 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of John, 6th Duke of Bedford, by whom he has had seven children. His Grace, who held the office of Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert, was, on the accession to power of Earl Derby's Administration, in 1866, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he retained till 1868, when he was created Duke of Abercorn. On the return of the Conservatives to power he was again appointed, in Feb. 1874, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His Grace was served heir male of the body of the 1st Duke of Chatelherault, Jan. 13, 1862, and, as such heir male of the 1st duke, claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1549. He is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of co. Donegal, Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and Major-General of the Royal Archers. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, Nov. 5, 1874.

ABERDARE (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, is the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight, in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. He was born at Duffryn in 1815; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term, 1837; and was Police-Magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Nov. 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also in 1864 appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From Nov. 1865 to Aug. 1866 he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In Aug. 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. However, he was only destined to retain that exalted position a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb. 1874. His Lordship has been twice married: firstly, in 1846, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon (she died in 1852); and, secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is Mr. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* SUTHER.)

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a French author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), Feb. 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in

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1855, followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin," "Madelon," and "Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine," in 1863; "Le Progrès" in 1864; "La Vieille Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865; "Le Turco" in 1866; "L'Infâme" in 1867; "Les Mariages de Province" in 1868; and "L'A. B. C du Travailleur," a popular handbook of political economy, in the same year. M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France. In 1868 M. About became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper. On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia he went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir*, and sent to that journal a series of articles, which attracted much attention. In May, 1872, he left the *Soir*, to assume the chief editorship of the well-known Radical journal *Le XIX^e Siècle*. M. About's arrest by the Germans, while he was on a visit to Strasbourg in Sept. 1872, was for a brief period the main topic of newspaper comment in Europe. His work, entitled "Alsace," appeared in 1872. After the decease of M. Philarète Chasles in 1873, M. About succeeded that accomplished journalist as Paris correspondent of the London *Athenæum*.

ABRAHAM, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master to Eton College. He was Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the subdivision in the latter year, of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. In 1870 he resigned his see, returned to England, and was appointed a Coadjutor Bishop in the diocese of Lichfield.

ACHENBACH, ANDREW, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz., "Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la Côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first-class in 1855. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Antwerp, &c., and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Durham, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus Melville and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, now in the Oxford University Museum. That museum owes its existence in great measure to his labours. Dr. Acland became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858; was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission in

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1869. He has, since 1858, represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council, has been President of the British Medical Association and President of the Physiological section of the British Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839, and has written several works on medical, scientific, and sanitary subjects, including an important "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant, and on his return was appointed Honorary Physician to his Royal Highness. Dr. Acland presided over the Health Section, at the Congress of the Social Science Association, held at Plymouth in Sept. 1872.

ACOSTA, JOAQUIM, a colonel of engineers in the service of New Granada, and a distinguished geographer and historian, served in 1831 in the Columbian army. In 1834, with the botanist Cespedes, he undertook a scientific expedition, extending from the valley of Socorro to that of Magdalena, and seven years later visited the country from Antioca to Anserma. Acosta afterwards repaired to Europe, and lived in Spain several years. He has published an excellent map of the territory of New Granada. His most important publication, however, is one on the "Discovery and Colonization of New Granada." M. Acosta has made some valuable contributions to the Geographical Society of Paris.

ACTON (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced, in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented not the body, but the spirit, of the Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship. Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the self-styled "Liberal Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, owing to its having been condemned by the English Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which had a brief existence, for want of adequate support; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council"

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(Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Döllinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Catholic" party; and consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the fierce controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. His lordship did not hesitate, in a series of letters to the *Times*, to bring grave charges against several of the Popes, although he took care to state that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, grandson of John Adams, second President, and son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, born in Boston, August 18, 1807. At the age of two years he was taken to St. Petersburg by his father, who was then Ambassador to Russia. Here he remained six years, and acquired the Russian, French, and German languages. In 1815 his father was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and the son was placed in a boarding school. Returning to America in 1817, he was placed in the Boston Grammar School, and afterwards entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1825. In 1827 he commenced the study of law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in actual practice, having married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, the most wealthy merchant of Boston. Previous to 1848 he had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five years. In 1848 he was nominated by the newly organized "Free Soil" party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, Martin Van Buren, who had already served one term, being the candidate for the Presidency. The Free Soil party, composed mainly of Democrats who were opposed to the extension of slavery, cast but few votes; but its members finally coalescing with most of the Northern members of the Whig party formed the Republican party, which came into power in 1860. Meanwhile, in 1858, Mr. Adams was elected a member of Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Great Britain, a post which he retained during the entire period of the American civil war, and until 1868, when he was recalled at his own request. Since that time he has taken no active part in political affairs, except that in 1871-72 he acted as arbitrator for the United States in the Commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States growing out of the civil war. He has furnished many contributions to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*, and in 1870 delivered before the New York Historical Society an able discourse on "American Neutrality," which has been printed. He has published "The Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1850-56), the first volume containing a memoir. He proposes to perform for his father the same duty which he has performed for his grandfather.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, jun., son of the preceding, born in Boston, May 27, 1835. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 185[illegible]. At the outbreak of the American civ[illegible] war he received a commission in the Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, serv[illegible] during the war, rose to the rank of colonel, and in July, 1865, was m[illegible] tered out of service with the b[illegible] rank of brigadier-general. He has since contributed to the *North American Review* several papers relat[illegible] the railroad system and other [illegible] and in 1871, in conjunction [illegible]

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brother Henry, he published a volume entitled "Chapters of Erie, and other Essays," relating mainly to the management of the Erie Railway. His brother, HENRY BROOKE ADAMS (born in 1838), graduated at Harvard College in 1858. During the latter part of his father's service as Minister to Great Britain he acted as his private secretary. In 1870 he was appointed assistant professor of history in Harvard College, and became editor of the *North American Review*.

ADAMS, REV. HENRY CADWALLADER, third son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, and son of Simon Adams, Esq. of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire, was educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1843; Assistant Master at Winchester College in 1844; Chaplain of Bromley College, Kent, in 1855; and Vicar of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon, in 1867. Mr. Adams is the author of an "Annotated edition of the Greek Gospels," 1852; "Tales of Charlton School," 1856; "Schoolboy Honour," 1861; "Barford Bridge," 1865; "White Brunswickers," 1864; "Wroxby College," 1873; "Sunday Evenings at Home," 1874; "Tales upon Texts," 1870; "Tales of the Civil Wars," 1871; "Winborough Boys," 1872; "Encombe and Woodleigh Stories," 1872; "Tales of Nethercourt," 1874; "Baldercourt;" and "Falcon Family," 1874.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, F.R.S., the astronomer, is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy, a paper on "The Perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, son of Charles Francis Adams, born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1833. He studied at the Boston Grammar School and Harvard College, where he graduated in 1853. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, but he has devoted himself mainly to politics. He was originally a Republican, and as such was in 1866 elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts; but in the following year, having avowed his adhesion to the policy of President Johnson, he was defeated on seeking re-election. Since that period he has acted with the Democratic party, who nominated him for Governor of Massachusetts. In

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1869, and again in 1870, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1871 he was again an unsuccessful candidate for the Governorship. During his career in the Legislature he has been regarded as the leader of his party in Massachusetts, and has delivered many able speeches.

ADAMS, NEHEMIAH, D.D., was born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1806. He graduated at Harrard College in 1826, studied divinity at Andover, and was ordained colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Holmes at Cambridge, in 1829, and installed pastor of Essex-street Congregational Church, Boston, in 1834. He early took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and published several works on the Trinitarian side. He has also discussed other questions of public interest, and notably that of slavery, publishing, in 1854, a volume entitled a "South Side View of Slavery," which was severely criticised at the time of its appearance. Among his published works are, "Remarks on the Unitarian Belief," "The Friends of Christ in the New Testament" (1851), "Life of John Eliot," "Agnes and the Key to the Little Coffin," and a correspondence with ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, on the Slavery question. He resigned his pastorate in 1870, and has since visited the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Colchester, Connecticut, Jan. 23, 1807, being the son of John Adams, LL.D., an eminent teacher, long at the head of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, studied theology at Andover, was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1831, and at first settled in Brighton, Massachusetts. He became the pastor of what is now the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New York city, in 1834, and soon attracted attention by his eminent scholarship and his graceful eloquence. He was Moderator of the "New School" General Assembly, in 1852, and in 1870-71 was active in promoting the union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. In 1871 he was elected to the Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, but declined it. In 1874 he resigned the active duties of the pastorate, on account of impaired health. He has from time to time published volumes, mostly of sermons and addresses, all characterized by a chaste and elegant diction. Among these are "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1867), "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868), "Thanksgiving" (1869).

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY DAVENPORT, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, began his career as the editor of a provincial newspaper, and, removing to the metropolis at an early age, became connected with several influential journals and periodicals. Of late years he has devoted himself almost entirely to book-writing, and, besides being well-known as a popular and prolific purveyor of entertaining and instructive literature for boys, has produced numerous works of a miscellaneous character, such as "Anecdotal Memoirs of English Princes," "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," "Magic and Magicians," "The Life-Work of St. Paul," and an annotated edition of the Plays of Shakspere. His adaptations from the French of "Louis Figuier" and "Arthur Mangin" have done good service to the cause of popular science in this country, and his translations of those famous rhapsodies of the late M. Michelet, "The Bird," "The Sea," "The Mountain," and "The Insect," have obtained a popularity which is due not more to the beauty of M. Giacomelli's illustrations than to the elegance and exactitude of the English versions. Mr. Adams has also reproduced in English, from the manuscript of Mdme. Michelet, her charming monograph on "Nature, or the Poetry of Earth and Sea." His

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other publications, numbering almost a hundred, cannot, of course, be mentioned in detail; but we may refer to his "Venice Past and Present," "The Buried Cities of Campania," "Memorable Battles," "Scenes from the Drama of European History," and "Records of Noble Lives," as specially notable for the literary skill with which the fruits of considerable research are served up for the public palate.

ADAMS, WILLIAM T., an American writer of juvenile books, under the pseudonym of "Oliver Optic," born at Medway, Massachusetts, July 30, 1822. For many years he was a teacher in the public schools of Boston, and is now the editor of "Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls." His principal works are "The Boat Club," "Young America Abroad," "The Starry Flag," "Lake Shore," a series of stories, "The Riverdale Story Books," and "In Doors and out," a volume of domestic tales.

ADDERLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was elected in the Conservative interest in 1841, to represent the Northern division of Staffordshire, which he still (1875) represents. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration (July 1866 to Dec. 1868). He is a Trustee of Rugby School and Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the return of the Conservatives to power in Feb., 1874, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Adderley has taken an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

ADELAIDE, BISHOP OF. (*See* SHORT, DR.)

ADLER, THE REV. HERMANN, Ph.D., M.A., was born in Hanover in 1839, and in 1845 accompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipsic. He obtained his B.A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic in 1861. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. His principal works are, "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith," 1869, "The Jews in England," and "Ibn Gabirol, the Poet Philosopher."

ADLER, NATHAN MARCUS, D.D., Chief Rabbi, was born at Hanover in 1803, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenberg, 1829; of Hanover and its provinces, 1830; and on the 9th of July, 1845, was installed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Dr. Adler is the author of "Sermons on the Jewish Faith," and of several Hebrew works.

ADOLPH WILLIAM. (*See* NASSAU, Duke of.)

ADYE, SIR JOHN MILLER, K.C.B., son of the late Major James P. Adye, was born in 1819, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, received his education at the Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery at the close of the year 1836, and, passing through the regular grades, eventually attained the

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rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny he was Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He also served in the Sitana Campaign of 1863-4, for which he received a medal: and he has received, besides, the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian Mutiny medals, and the 4th Class of the Medjidie. He was created a C.B. in 1855, and a K.C.B. in 1873. In Feb., 1874, the Queen granted to Sir J. M. Adye her royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic as a promotion from the class of Officer of the same order which he received for his services during the Crimean War. He is the author of "The Defence of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham in Nov., 1857," 8vo., Lond., 1858; "A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5," 8vo., Lond., 1860; and "Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Affghanistan in 1863," 8vo., Lond. 1867.

AIMARD, GUSTAVE, novelist, was born about 1818, embarked as a cabin-boy at an early age for America, and lived nearly ten years amongst savage tribes. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and was appointed an officer in the Garde Mobile. After some other travels M. Aimard resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances. "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (one of his most popular works). "Le Grand Chef des Aucas," and "Le Chercheur de Pistes" appeared in 1858; "Le Cœur loyal," "Les Francs-Tireurs," and "Les Rôdeurs de Frontières" in 1861; "La Main-Ferme" and "Valentin-Guillois" in 1862; "Les Aventuriers" and "Les Nuits Mexicaines" in 1863; "L'Araucan," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," "Les Fils de la Tortue," &c., in 1864. Several of his works have appeared in the *Moniteur*. Under a pseudonym he published, in 1847, a work entitled, "Un Coin du Rideau."

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Ph.D., L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his obeervations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa" (1838), in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia" (1842), and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and is at present proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Ainsworth was also one of the founders of the

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"West London Hospital," of which he is at present the Treasurer and one of the Trustees.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond-street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been extraordinarily popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley* eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added materially to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stuart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," "Old Court," "Myddleton Pomfret," and "Hilary St. Ives"—the three latter being stories of modern life, and containing descriptions of the scenery

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of the southern counties—"Boscobel; or the Royal Oak. A Tale of the year 1651," 1872; "The Good Old Times; the Story of the Manchester Rebels of '45," &c., 1873; and "Merry England; or Nobles and Serfs," 1874. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America. Most of them have been translated into German and French, and versions of some exist in the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, THOMAS, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh, acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics" (1827); "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845); "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old (1848). The poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*; and in 1852 he brought out, for the family of Dr. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed. He has allowed his "Religious Characteristics" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, G.C.B., the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., by a daughter of the Baroness Talbot de Malahide, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1803. Having been educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army, and after serving on the staff and with his regiment in Canada, the Ionian Islands, and elsewhere, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in 1838, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards in 1852. In 1854-5 Sir R. Airey served as Quartermaster-General of the British army in the Crimea. For the sufferings of our soldiers he was most unfairly held responsible by a considerable portion of the press, as he showed by his published "Addresses" delivered before a Commission of Inquiry at Chelsea, in exculpation of his department. He was created a K.C.B., and became a Major-General in the army in 1855, Lieut.-General in 1862, Colonel of the 17th regiment in 1860, and Colonel of the 7th regiment of foot in 1868. He was Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards from 1857 to 1865, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. He resigned the latter office in Aug. 1870, and in the following month was nominated Adjutant-General to the Forces. In 1871 he was created a General in the Army. Sir Richard is a G.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the first class of the Military Order of Savoy.

AIRY SIR GEORGE BIDDELL, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out Senior Wrangler. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected, than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Un-

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dulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope, (the last entirely from his own plans) at the Cambridge Observatory. When the question of admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees was first raised about 1831, Mr. Airy was one of the sixty-three Members of the Senate who supported it. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Altazimuth, the Reflex Zenith Tube, the Water-Telescope, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Sir G. B. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion he organised an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan Expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Sir G. B. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine; has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers; and to the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. He was chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. He advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage and, acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauge, recommended the narrow as opposed to the broad gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Sir G. B. Airy contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions,"

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"The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.); and wrote strongly, in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." In observing Mercury during a transit he had been painfully struck with the colour and consequent indistinctness of the upper and lower limbs both of the sun and of the planet; and looking forward to the Transit of Venus, on which so many astronomical expectations were then fixed, he had fears for the result. The transit is best observed when the sun is low, and consequently when the atmospheric refraction and dispersion are most considerable. In these circumstances the thing to be done was to find an efficient corrective, and this is what Mr. Airy achieved "in the application of a glass prism of small refracting angle in the eye-piece of the telescope." This discovery was tested at the Greenwich Observatory, and with complete success. By this construction, says the Astronomer Royal, "it is made possible to examine a celestial body with delicacy and accuracy, under circumstances which would without this construction have rendered nice observation impossible." He was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874. Lately he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory, the calculations for which are now in hand. The principal works written by Sir G. B. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately; also, Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition). "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869). "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately. Sir G. B. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D.; he is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; is one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon after resigned the office. He served on the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures; was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath, May 17, 1871; and created a Knight Commander of the same order, July 30, 1872. On December 1, 1873, Sir G. B. Airy resigned the position of President of the Royal Society which he had held for two years.

AÏVAZOVSKI, GABRIEL, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, or Haïvaz, established for above two centuries in Galicia (Poland). At the age of fourteen he entered the convent of the Mekhitarists, near Vienna. After

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having taken orders, he exercised in his college of St. Lazarus the functions of professor of European and Oriental languages, of philosophy, and theology. In 1848 he was nominated Prefect of Studies in the Armenian College of Samuel Moorat, in Paris. In consequence of a schism in the Mekhitarist community, Gabriel, who was attached to the principle of Nationality in opposition to that of Ultramontanism, resigned, and afterwards founded the new Armenian College of Grenelle, near Paris. He is a member of the Historical Institute of France, and author of several useful works in the Armenian language.

AÏVAZOVSKI, IVAN, a marine painter, brother of the preceding, born in Southern Russia, July, 1817, was admitted at sixteen, by special order of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, in which he is a professor. He has painted a number of pictures, to be found in the museums of Russia, the subjects being chiefly naval engagements drawn from Russian history. He has exhibited in Paris with some success, having received a third medal in 1843. His "Sunset," and a "Turkish Café at Rhodes" (1857), have been very favourably noticed, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in August, 1857.

ALBEMARLE (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, a nobleman of Dutch extraction, born in London June 13, 1799, succeeded to the title March 15, 1851. Having received his education at Westminster, he entered the army, and was present at Waterloo. For some time private secretary to Lord John Russell, he was a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington. He is the author of "A Journey across the Balcan," "A Journey from India to England;" and he edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native country in reviving the old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

ALBERT (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA), FREDERICK RODOLPH, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (13th July, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kreige*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Re-organization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBERT, MARTIN ALEXANDRE, journalist, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848, the son of a farmer, was born at Bury (Oise), April 27, 1815. At an early age he interested himself in politics, and founded at Lyons a republican journal, *La Glaneuse*, which brought him into collision with the Government. He took an active part in the insurrection of Lyons. In 1840 he started and edited, in Paris, *L'Atelier*, whilst earning his bread as an artisan.

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When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was working as a button-maker. For his share in the struggle he was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice and instigator of the attack of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation, and was first sent to Doullens, then to Belle Isle, and finally to the penitentiary of Tours. After the amnesty he was set at liberty, and obtained a post in the gasworks at Paris.

ALBERT EDWARD. (*See* WALES, PRINCE OF.)

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide"; of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsinia* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame Alboni was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano*; and her florid style of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCOCK, SIR RUTHERFORD, K.C.B., son of Thomas Alcock, was born in London in 1809, and educated with a view to the medical profession, partly at King's College, London. In 1833-4 he served in Portugal as surgeon of the Marine Brigade, and acted as deputy inspector-general of hospitals in the Spanish Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, in 1835-6. In 1839 he was appointed a commissioner of claims on the Portuguese Legion, and in 1844 went to China as British Consul at Foo-chow-foo. Having held a similar appointment, first at Shanghai, and afterwards at Canton, he was appointed, towards the close of 1858, Consul-General in Japan, and promoted in 1859 to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General there. He was appointed Envoy to China, March 28, 1865. For his services he was made a K.C.B., June 19, 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, March 28, 1863. He was appointed Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 28, 1865, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

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at Pekin, April 7, 1865. Sir Rutherford published "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese," 1863; and "The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan," 1863. After long and honourable service, he resigned the post of Minister at Pekin in July 1871.

ALCOTT, AMOS BRONSON, born at Wolcott, Connecticut, Nov. 29, 1799. He was the son of a small farmer, and while a boy went to the Southern States as a pedlar. According to Southern usage he was received hospitably by the planters, many of whom were men of intelligence and culture, who observing his taste for study lent him books. On his return to Connecticut he began to teach an infant school. He removed to Boston in 1828, where he opened a school; but his methods being in advance of public opinion, he was not successful, and removed to Concord, Massachusetts, where he devoted himself to the study of natural theology, and methods of reform in diet and social and civil institutions. In 1842 he came to England, where he studied the Pestalozzian system of teaching. On his return to America he was accompanied by two English friends, Messrs. Lane and Wright. Mr. Lane bought a farm, which he called "Fruitlands," at Harvard, Massachusetts, where they undertook to found a new community; but the enterprise was unsuccessful, and the farm was sold. Mr. Alcott returned to Concord, and has led the life of a peripatetic philosopher, giving public conversations or informal lectures on divinity, human nature, ethics, dietetics, and a wide range of topics. To the *Dial*, a transcendental magazine, published in Boston, he contributed from 1839 to 1842 a series of mystical papers, entitled "Orphic Sayings." He has published a volume, "Tablets" (1868), and "Concord Days," containing reminiscences of that town (1872).

ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY, daughter of the preceding, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1833. She began to write at an early age, and her first book, "Fairy Tales," was published in 1855. During the civil war she was a hospital nurse, and in 1863 published a volume of "Hospital Sketches," made up from letters which she had written to her family. In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. She has published several novels, among which are "Moods" (1865), "Little Women" (1867), "An Old-fashioned Girl" (1869), and "Little Men" (1871).

ALDERSON, SIR JAMES, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1822, as 6th wrangler, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, settling as a physician in the metropolis, soon acquired an extensive practice. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the three following years. On the 11th November, 1869, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir James is the author of "Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847; and "The Lumleian Lectures for 1853-4."

ALDRICH, THOMAS BAILEY, an American poet, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1836. He was preparing to enter college when his father died, and he entered the counting-house of his uncle, a New York merchant, where he remained three years, during which period he began to write for the New York journals. He has contributed prose and verse to *Harper's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other magazines. He has published the following poems: "The Bells" (1855), "The Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems" (1856), "The Course of True Love never did

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Run Smooth" (1858), "Pampinea and other Poems" (1861), a volume of "Poems" (1865), and "Cloth of Gold and other Poems" (1874). Among his prose tales are: "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose" (1862), "The Story of a Bad Boy" (1870), and "Prudence Palfrey, 1874.

ALECSANDRI. (*See* ALEXANDRI.)

ALEXANDER II. (NICOLAIEVITCH), EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, who succeeded, on the death of his father, Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital. The resolute spirit of Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, Dec. 26, 1836, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future czar that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half barbarous, half soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers in consequence of this preference as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I. looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor as Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a Council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned Gen. Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial

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Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb. 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. As regards education, great efforts are being made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it was anticipated that this tentative measure would pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. The principal war entered into of late years by Russia was that undertaken in Turkestan against the Ameer of Bokhara in Nov. 1866. After a resistance of a year and a half the Ameer was conquered, his army dispersed, and the city of Samarcand occupied by the Russian troops (May, 1868). In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. While Paris was being besieged by the Germans, the Czar declared that he no longer considered himself bound by those provisions of the treaty of 1856 which limited his rights in the Black Sea. This led to the conference held in London at the commencement of the year 1871, when the parties to the treaty consented to its modification in compliance with the wishes of the Czar. Going to Berlin in Sept. 1872, the Czar had a celebrated interview with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, both of whom subsequently paid a return visit to St. Petersburg. In 1873, Khiva was conquered by the Russian troops under General Kauffmann, part of the territory was annexed to Russia, and the suzerainty of the Czar over the khanate was established. The Czar paid a visit to this country, where he met with a hearty reception, in May 1874. It has been the constant policy of the present Czar to strengthen the influence of the Church of which he is the head. The result has been a persecution of all other religious bodies, and especially of the Catholic Church, the bishops of that communion having been forbidden to hold any communication with the Holy See. Two attempts have been made on the Czar's life: the first on April 16, 1866, when he was fired at while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol, however, was turned aside by a workman named Dimitri Korakosow, who was afterwards ennobled for the act. The second attempt was at Paris, June 6, 1867, by Berezowski, a Pole, who fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the equerries was wounded. The assassin was about to fire another shot, when the barrel of the pistol burst and rendered his hand powerless. The Emperor Alexander II. married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family. The eldest of the princes,

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Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, born Sept. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophia Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark. The Emperor's eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Jan. 23, 1874.

ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD, C.B., of Westerton, co. Stirling, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the Alexanders of Menstrie, afterwards Earls of Stirling), was born in 1803, and educated at the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour of knighthood, and he also explored for the government in the forests of America. He commanded the 14th regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the late war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," &c.; and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Passages in the Life of a Soldier," &c. Sir James, who is a major-general in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies. He was nominated a C.B. in 1873.

ALEXANDER, STEPHEN, LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1806. He graduated at Union College, in 1824; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey. In 1840 the Professorship of Astronomy was created, and he was assigned to it. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, but in 1854 exchanged it for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy, which he still retains. He has published numerous papers on astronomy, mathematics, physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these may be mentioned—"Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place." He has conducted two expeditions to make observations on solar eclipses, one to Labrador in July, 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869.

ALEXANDER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Licutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly, and in 1867 was an unsuc-

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cessful candidate for the chair of poetry at Oxford. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, being consecrated in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13 following. Soon after his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D. at Oxford. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church, and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphries, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDER, THE REV. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., F.R.S.E., an Independent minister, was born at Edinburgh August 24, 1808; and after a preliminary training in the High School of Leith, continued his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1828 he was appointed Classical Tutor in the Lancashire College, then situate at Blackburn, but subsequently removed to Manchester. He became minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835; Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854; Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrew's University in 1861; and a member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander's writings are—"Congregational Lecture for 1840 on the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testament," 2nd edit., 1853; "Anglo-Catholicism not Apostolical," 1843; "Christ and Christianity," 1854; "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," 1856; "Christian Thought and Work," 1862; "St. Paul at Athens," 1865; and the articles on "Moral Philosophy," "Scripture," and "Theology," in the eight edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also brought out the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia."

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, BASIL, poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, his family coming originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The political notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany" party, which at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. His first work was a novel, "The Flower-Girl of Venice," published in a review, and he has since written a number of pieces of various degrees of merit. In 1855 he founded *La Roumanie littéraire*, which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856 he composed a song called "La Hora de l'Union," a kind of Roumany "Marseillaise." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which circumstance contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known by his "Ballades populaires de la Roumanie" (1852-3); and "Les Doïnas," translated into French by M. Voïnesco (1853 and 1855).

ALFONSO XII. (ALFONSO FRANCESCO DE ASSISI FERDINANDO PIO JUAN MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION GREGORIO, &c.), King of Spain, eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., was born Nov. 28, 1857. When his mother was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1868, he accompanied her to Paris, where he resided with her for some time, but subsequently he went to Austria, in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, at Vienna, to which he was admitted Jan. 20, 1872. He remained there

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three months. On June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella formally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favour of her son, but no open steps were taken at that time to secure for him the position which this abdication left open to him. His pretensions were, however, opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt the Infanta Luisa, but as so many pretenders were calculated to complicate matters, the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson was ultimately waived in favour of the heir of Isabella. Early in 1874 the Prince of the Asturias, as he was then styled, visited this country, was entered as a student at the Military College at Sandhurst, and witnessed the autumn manœuvres at Aldershot, Dartmoor, and other places in the fall of the year. On Dec. 29, 1874, General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King of Spain in Valencia, and a few days later Alfonso, who had gone over to Paris in order to spend the *Jour de l'An* with his mother, left France for Spain, arriving at Madrid Jan. 14, 1875. He was most enthusiastically received.

ALFONSO (DON) DE BOURBON Y ESTE, brother of Don Carlos, was born at 24, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, Sept. 12, 1849. He served in the Austrian army, and in 1869 joined the Papal Zouaves, where he remained till the end of 1870. The following year he married Maria de las Nievas, daughter of Don Miguel, late King of Portugal. On Dec. 30, 1872, he assumed the command of the Carlist troops in Catalonia, and he has since been actively engaged in supporting by arms the Royalist cause.

ALFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1857). After taking orders he became Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby in 1841; Incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution at Highbury, in 1854; and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, where he had a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that see in the previous year. He himself resigned the see of Victoria in 1872, and in June, 1874, he accepted the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, near Birkenhead, resigned by the Rev. Dr. Blakeney. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God."

ALFRED, PRINCE. (*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.)

ALGER, HORATIO, jun., an American author, born at Revere, near Boston, Jan. 13, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1852, and engaged in teaching and literary pursuits. Afterwards he spent a year in Europe, corresponding with several journals. Returning to America, he resumed teaching and writing for periodicals. In 1866, he took up his residence temporarily in New York, where he became deeply interested in the condition of the street boys, concerning whom he wrote two series of tales and sketches, "The Ragged Dick" series, and "The Tattered Tom" series. He has also contributed to various magazines, and published a novel, "Helen Ford."

ALGER, WILLIAM ROUNCEVILLE, cousin of the preceding, was born at Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1823. He graduated at Harvard College and the Cambridge Divinity School, and became pastor of a Unitarian Church at Roxbury, near Boston. In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the "Liberal Christians," who worship in Music Hall, Boston, where he still continues to conduct the services. He has published, "The Poetry of the Orient, or Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment, and Fancy of the East" (1856), "A

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Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life" (1861), "The Genius of Solitude, or the Loneliness of Human Life" (1867), and "Friendships of Women" (1870).

ALI PASHA, a Turkish diplomatist, commenced his political career by being one of the referendaries of the Imperial Divan. In 1858, when Fuad Pasha went to Paris as Plenipotentiary representing the Porte at the Conference which had assembled to draw up the conventions respecting the United Principalities, he attached Ali Bey to his mission, and the latter rendered himself conspicuous by his general intelligence and aptitude for diplomacy. In 1861 he was appointed First Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Paris, and when in 1862 he went on leave of absence to Constantinople, the Government entrusted him with the delicate mission of Commissioner to Servia after the bombardment of Belgrade. Owing to his address and tact he succeeded in settling nearly all the difficulties. Whilst performing these functions, he was in 1865 placed in charge of the political direction of the province of Bosnia. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Council of State, and afterwards undertook several other missions. In 1869 he was nominated to the important post of Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Works. He remained in that office until 1870, when he was made governor of Erzeroum, and afterwards of Trebizond, on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of Pasha. In 1872 he became Prefect of Constantinople, where he introduced several important reforms, and in September, 1873, he was sent as Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic.

ALISON, ALEXANDER, the son of Mr. James Alison, of Leith, N.B., was born in 1812, and educated for a mercantile life. From his father's death, in 1838, till 1844, he was joint manager of extensive iron-works in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, in which several thousand workmen were employed. On retiring from business in 1844, he travelled over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and in 1860 published his "Philosophy and History of Civilization." In 1861 he was chosen President of the Church Reformation Society, which has for its object the revision of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Alison is chairman of the Currency Reform Association, which advocates the establishment of a State Bank of Issue, and has published "The Improvement of Society," and "The Protestant and Catholic Churches compared and criticised."

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., K.C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, January 21, 1826, and received his education in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country in 1846, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; lieutenant-colonel in 1858; and colonel in 1867. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde; and on the Gold Coast as Brigadier-General of the European Brigade, and second in command of the Ashantee Expedition in 1873-4. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Amoaful; the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the fall of Coomassie. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1867, and was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland on the 17th October, 1874. He published an able treatise "On Army Organization" in 1869.

ALLEN, THE VEN. JOHN, Archdeacon of Salop, youngest son of the late Rev. B. D. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, was born in 1810, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 18th Senior Optime in 1832. In 1833 he was appointed Chaplain

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of King's College, London; in 1836 examining chaplain to Bishop Otter; in 1839 the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; in 1846 Vicar of Frees; and in 1847 Archdeacon of Salop. Archdeacon Allen edited from a MS. in the British Museum, "Cudworth's Treatise on Free-will;" and is the author of some Reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education; of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory;" and of some occasional sermons. He married, at Droxford, 1834, Harriet, daughter of James White Higgins.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY, an American scholar and educator, born at Manchester, Maine, March 27, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833, and became a teacher of the classics in the Academy of Cozenovia, New York, until 1836, when he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and from 1846 to 1849 he was Professor of Philosophy and English Literature. From 1849 to 1862 he was President of Girard College, Philadelphia, and subsequently President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was recalled to the Presidency of Girard College, a position which he still holds. In 1872 he was chosen President of the American Bible Society. In 1846 he received the degree of M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and in 1850 that of LL.D. from Union College, New York, and from Emory and Henry College, Virginia. He has delivered numerous addresses and reports on education, and has contributed to reviews and magazines many articles on philosophical, literary, and educational topics.

ALLIBONE, SAMUEL AUSTEN, LL.D., a bibliographer, born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. Early in life he acquired a deservedly high reputation for his attainments in English literature, and though for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and conducting an extensive business, his favourite studies were not neglected. About 1853 he first seriously undertook his great work, "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," which he prosecuted with the most unwearying assiduity for more than seventeen years. His first volume was published in 1858, the second in 1870, and the third, completing the work, in 1871. The three volumes, of over 1,000 pages each, in royal octavo, are a monument to the industry and patient research of the author. It contains notices of 46,499 authors, and 40 classified indexes of subjects. He has contributed articles to the *North American Review*, the *Evangelical Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals, and has published several tracts and religious essays. He has also been, for several years, the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and he published, through the Union in 1871 the "Union Bible Companion."

ALLIES, THOMAS WILLIAM, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Litteris Humanioribus*. He became examining chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" and after his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter" (1850), and a work on the Roman Primacy, for the purpose of establishing the Catholic doctrine on that much debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced in support of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor-School Committee in 1854. He has since pub-

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lished a partial answer to Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon," entitled "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," and two volumes of a yet unfinished work, "The Formation of Christendom," as a contribution to the "Philosophy of History" from the Catholic point of view.

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM, a poet, born about 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank, was educated at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, who encouraged his early literary attempts, and afterwards befriended him in matters of more importance. In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, appeared in 1864. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864. He succeeded Mr. J. A. Froude in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine* in 1874.

ALLMAN, GEORGE JAMES, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born at Cork in 1812, was educated at the Belfast Academic Institution, and graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. His early attachment to civil and religious liberty and his sense of the injustice of the laws then affecting Roman Catholics caused him to throw himself warmly into the liberal side of Irish politics, and mainly decided him in studying for the Irish bar. His love of biological science, however, proved too strong, and, before he had completed the required number of terms, he gave up the study of law for that of medicine. In 1844 he graduated in medicine in the University of Dublin, and in the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that university, when he relinquished all further thought of medical practice. In 1855 he resigned that post on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1870, when the state of his health obliged him to resign it. Shortly after this the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower members of the animal kingdom, to the investigation of whose structure and physiology he has specially devoted himself. For his researches in this department of biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded to him in 1872 the Brisbane Prize, and in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London. On the occasion of the general election in 1874, the committee for securing the return of a Liberal member for the borough of Bandon selected him for nomination, but he declined the proffered honour. The same year, on the resignation of Mr. Bentham, he was elected to the presidency of the Linnean Society. The results of his original investigations are contained in memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as in Reports presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and in communications to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, and other scientific journals. His more elaborate works are "A Monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa," fol. 1856, and "A Monograph of the Gymnoblastic Hydroids," fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society, and largely illustrated with coloured plates.

ALLON, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Congregational minister, was born on the 13th of Oct. 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In January, 1844, he

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was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of thirty-one years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral and public duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, including the *Contempory Review*, *Cassell's Biblical Educator*, &c. He also contributed an Essay on Worship to "Ecclesia," a volume of Essays edited by Dr. Reynolds. He wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions; also a critical biography of the Rev. Dr. Binney, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons, which he edited. He has done much to promote church music in the Nonconformist churches, and compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," of which above 200,000 copies have been sold. Since 1865, he has been first co-editor, and subsequently sole editor, of the *British Quarterly Review*. In 1871, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut.

ALMA-TADEMA, LAWRENCE, a distinguished painter, born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836, received his artistic education in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, where he completed his studies under Baron H. Leys. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864; a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867; and a gold medal at Berlin in 1872. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1862; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1866; Knight of the Dutch Lion in 1868; Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria in 1869; member of the Royal Academy of Munich in 1871; Knight of the Legion of Honour (France) in 1873; member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1873; and member of the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1874. In Jan. 1873 he received letters of denization from the Queen of England, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. His principal paintings are:—"The Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde," 1861; "Venantius Fortunatus at Radagonde," 1862; "How They Amused Themselves in Egypt 3000 Years Ago," 1863; "Fredegonda and Prætextatus," 1864; "Egyptian Game," 1865; "Catullus at Lesbia's," 1865; "The Soldier of Marathon," 1865; "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," 1866; "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus," 1866; "A Roman Dance," 1866; "The Mummy," 1867; "Tarquinius Superbus," 1867; "The Siesta," 1868; "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," 1868; "Flowers," 1868; "Flower Market," 1868; "A Roman Amateur," 1868; "Pyrrhic Dance," 1869; "A Negro," 1869; "The Convalescent," 1869; "A Wine Shop," 1869; "A Juggler," 1870; "A Roman Amateur," 1870; "The Vintage," 1870; "A Roman Emperor," 1871; "Une Fête intime," 1871; "The Greek Pottery," 1871; "Reproaches," 1872; "The Mummy" (Roman period), 1872; "The Improvisatore," 1872; "A Halt," 1872; "Death of the Firstborn," 1872; "Greek Wine," 1872; "The Dinner," 1873; "The Siesta," 1873; "The Cherries," 1873; "Fishing," 1873; "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," 1874; "A Sculpture Gallery," 1874; "A Picture Gallery," 1874; "Autumn," 1874; "Good Friends," 1874; "On the Steps of the Capitol," 1874; and "Water Pets," 1874.

AMADEUS, EX-KING OF SPAIN. (*See* AOSTA, DUKE OF.)

AMARI, MICHAEL, author, born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a good knowledge of the English language, he published at

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Palermo, in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," published in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed professor of public law, and shortly afterwards was elected vice-president of the committee of war. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. While at Paris he published a pamphlet, entitled "La Sicile et les Bourbons," 1849, relating to the rights of the Neapolitan sovereign and the Sicilians. On the resumption of hostilities, he returned to Palermo in 1849, but the cause of the Sicilians was by that time hopeless, and Signor Amari hastened back to the French capital, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until 1860, when he was enabled to return to his native country. In the following year King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of Senator. He gave his support to Count Cavour, through whose interest he was appointed President of the Lieutenancy of Sicily, and with the portfolio of Finance; and subsequently Governor of Modena. In 1862 he became Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Amari has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue archéologique*, *Le Journal asiatique*, &c. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan" of Ibn Djafer. His "History of the Sicilian Vespers," mentioned above, was translated into English by Lord Ellesmere.

AMES, EDWARD, D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, born at Amesville, Ohio, May 20, 1806. After studying at the Ohio University, he opened, in 1828, a high school at Lebanon, Illinois, which afterwards grew up into McKendree College. In 1830 he entered the itinerant ministry in the Indiana Conference. In 1840 he was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society for the South and West. From 1844 to 1852 he was a presiding elder in the Indiana Conference, and was chosen bishop in 1852. He was the first Methodist bishop who visited the Pacific Coast. During the civil war he was a member of several important commissions. Since 1861 he has resided at Baltimore, Maryland.

AMHERST, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS KERRIL, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London, 21st March, 1819, was consecrated Bishop of Northampton, in succession to the Right Rev. William Wareing, the first bishop, on 4th July, 1858. He has published "Lenten Thoughts, drawn from the Gospel for Each Day of Lent," 1873.

AMPHLETT, THE HON. SIR RICHARD PAUL, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, born 1809, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, and rector of Hadzor, in the same county, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Paul, Esq. He was educated at Brewood Grammar School, in Staffordshire, and subsequently at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical tripos as sixth wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity term, 1834, and had an extensive practice at the equity bar. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858; became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and was for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He took a great interest in the improvement of professional education, and when Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) became Lord Chancellor, Mr. Amphlett was chosen his successor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. At the general

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election in 1868 he was chosen M.P. for East Worcestershire. in the Conservative interest. In Jan. 1874, he was appointed the successor of Baron Martin in the Court of Exchequer, being, with the exception of the late Lord Cranworth, the only Equity barrister who, in modern times, has been promoted to a seat on the Common Law bench. Mr. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

ANDERDON, THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY, S.J., an English divine of the Roman Catholic communion, was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, Dec. 26, 1816. Being grandson of the late William Manning, Esq., for some years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England, he is, therefore, nephew to the present Archbishop of Westminster. On the father's side he is descended from a Somersetshire family, several members of which have belonged to the Society of Friends, more than one of them being writers and sufferers for its tenets, in the seventeenth century. He matriculated at Balliol College, and soon after was elected to two successive scholarships in University College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. After taking orders in the Established Church, he was presented in 1846 to the vicarage of St. Margaret's with Knighton, Leicester, but resigned that living in 1850, and the same year was received, at Paris, into the Roman Catholic Church. He then studied theology in Rome, and in 1853 was ordained priest. From 1856 to 1864 he held office in the Catholic University, Dublin, and subsequently spent two years in a mission to America, returning to this country in 1870. He received his degree of D.D. from Rome in 1869, but ceased to be so designated on entering the Society of Jesus, in which, after the usual two years' noviciate, he took the first vows in 1874. Father Anderdon has acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. Since joining the Catholic Church he has edited "Saint Francis and the Franciscans," and "Purgatory Surveyed," and has written the following works, most of which have passed through several editions in England, Ireland, or America:—"Bonneval, a Story of the Fronde," 1857; "Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe," 1862; "Afternoons with the Saints," 1863; "In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard," 1866; "The Seven Ages of Clarewell," 1867; "The Christian Æsop," 1871; and various articles in the *Dublin Review*, and in other Catholic serials.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to give him any other education than that to be obtained in the charity school in the place, and from this school he was taken at nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years later he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his widowed mother. He employed his leisure in reading plays, and conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed to get an appointment at the Copenhagen theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and, having had the misfortune to lose his fine voice, was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but failed to make any impression. At length his efforts attracted the notice of Councillor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving that the youth possessed genius, went to the king, and obtained an order for his admission, free of charge, to one of the Government gymnasia. From this school Andersen went to college, and soon

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became favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore." The romance called "O. T.," which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the North. In "Only a Fiddler," he described his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received an annuity, which enabled him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland," 1859; "The Sandhills of Jutland," 1860; "Tales for Children," 1861; "The Wild Swans —a Fairy Tale," 1863; and "The Tée Maiden," translated from the German by Mrs. Bushby, 1863. His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes. An English translation of the "Story of my Life," by Andersen, appeared at London in 1871. It contains chapters additional to those in the Danish edition, bringing the narrative down to the Odense festival of 1867. His new volume of fairy tales, "Nye Eventyr og Historier," 1872, had an extraordinary success in Denmark.

ANDERSON, THE RIGHT REV. DAVID, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, is a son of Captain Archibald Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in London, 10th Feb. 1814. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1849). From 1841 to 1847 he was Vice-Principal of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, and in 1848-9 incumbent of All Saints', Derby. On the 29th May, 1849, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, but he resigned that see in 1864, when he was appointed Vicar of Clifton. In 1866, he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson is the author of "Notes on the Flood;" "Net in the Bay;" five Charges; and some Ordination Sermons.

ANDERSON, ELIZABETH GARRETT-, M.D., was born in London in 1837, and educated at home and at a private school. Miss Elizabeth Garrett commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct. 1865. Miss Garrett was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866; she obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, Miss Garrett was elected a member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married to Mr. Anderson, Feb. 9, 1871. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson continues to practise in London as a physician for women and children. She has written various papers on medical and social questions.

ANDERSON, SIR HENRY LACON, K.C.S.I., eldest son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Mauritius and Ceylon; was born at Surat, in the East Indies, in 1817; and, after a preliminary training under the Rev. T. Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford: and afterwards to the East India College at Haileybury, where he obtained a first class, the gold medal in political economy, the prize for the English essay, and other distinctions. He entered the Bombay civil service in 1840. After twice filling the office of Political Agent, he was appointed Judge of Kandeish in 1853; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the political and judicial departments in 1854; Chief Secretary to

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the Government in 1860; a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations in 1863. He retired from the latter office in 1865; was appointed Secretary to the India Board in the judicial, public, and revenue departments in 1866; and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India for his long services in Bombay. On leaving that presidency an annual gold medal was founded in his honour at the University, by a public subscription of the natives, and his portrait was placed in the Town Hall. Sir Henry, who is a fellow of the University of Bombay, has published several articles in Indian reviews.

ANDERSON, MARTIN BREWER, an American educator, born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 12, 1815. He graduated at Waterville College, Maine, in 1840, and became a tutor of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; and in 1843 was appointed Professor of Rhetoric. He resigned his professorship in 1850, and became proprietor and editor of the *New York Recorder*, a weekly Baptist journal. In 1850 he was chosen President of the newly founded University of Rochester, New York, a position which he still holds. Though never ordained as a clergyman, he has preached much, and has contributed literary and philosophical articles to various periodicals.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, physician and author, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1797, studied at the College of Louis le Grand, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique médicale" (Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their height. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the Hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology; in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of General Pathology; and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although in extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "Précis d'Anatomie pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie interne," 1836-7, and "Essai d'Hématologie pathologique," 1843.

ANDRASSY (COUNT), JULIUS, a Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was despatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the re-organization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was una-

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nimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth.

ANÉTHAN, JULES JOSEPH, BARON D', a Belgian statesman, was born in 1803. Adopting the legal profession, he was appointed Procureur du Roi in 1831, and, five years later, Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels. In 1843, M. Nothomb, the Prime Minister, selected him as his Minister of Justice, and he held this office under different administrations until the advent of the Liberals to power in 1847. In July, 1870, when the Catholic party once more gained the ascendency, the Baron d'Anéthan obtained the Premiership, being nominated President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His government resigned in Dec. 1871. He is a thorough-going Conservative and upholder of the clerical party.

ANGUS, JOSEPH, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836, taking the first prizes in nearly all his classes. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who was for several years English Examiner in the University of London, and to the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," with notes, and Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." He is a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and was a member of the first London School Board.

ANSDELL, RICHARD, A.R.A., a painter of animals, born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, about 1815, was educated in the Blue-coat School of that town. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861. Among his best productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863, and given in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED, DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., For. Sec. G.S., F.C.P.S., Corr. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Liége, Hon. Member of the Royal Inst. of British Architects, Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, &c., son of William Ansted, born in London, in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, graduating in mathematical honours as a Wrangler in 1836, and M.A. in 1839. He was for some time a Fellow of Jesus College. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London. He became Lecturer on Geology at the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. Since 1868 he has been Examiner in Physical Geography in the Department of Science and Art. He has frequently lectured at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1844); "Geologists' Text-Book" (1845); "The Ancient World" (1847); "Goldsecker's Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850; 2nd ed. 1856-69); "Scenery, Science, and

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Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863); "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures" (1865); "Physical Geography" (1867; 5th ed. 1871); "The World We Live in" (1869; 11th thousand, 1870); "The Earth's History; or, First Lessons in Geology" (1869); "Two Thousand Questions on Physical Geography" (1870); and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, *Transactions of the Royal Institution of British Architects*, the *Journal of Popular Science*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and many other periodicals. He contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the "Manual of Geographical Science," and the articles on "Geology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" (1865); and was the author of "Reports on the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862."

ANTHONY, HENRY B., was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. He was educated at Brown University, and in 1838 became editor and proprietor of the *Providence Journal*, which under his charge came to be one of the leading provincial newspapers of the United States. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and again in 1850, but he declined a re-election in 1851. He was chosen a United States Senator in 1859, re-elected in 1864, and again in 1870, his term expiring in 1876. He has taken a prominent part in politics, on the Republican side, and has been several times President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

ANTHONY, SUSAN BROWNELL, an advocate of "Women's Rights," born at South Adams, Massachusetts, Feb. 15, 1820. Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, and proprietor of a small cotton factory, in which she worked as an operative while a child. She was then sent to a school in Philadelphia, and from 1837 to 1852 was a teacher in the State of New York. She became interested in the cause of temperance; and having been denied admission to a temperance convention on account of her sex, she in 1849 summoned a convention of women, and since that time has been prominent in various reformatory movements, especially in the agitation for female suffrage. In 1868 she founded in New York a reformatory journal, *The Revolution*.

ANTIGUA, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACKSON, DR.)

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL GIACOMO, a member of an Italian family of the middle class, was born at Sonnino, April 2, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the Church, he entered into orders, and after holding several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., he was, June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX., under the title of St. Agatha. Cardinal Antonelli is Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consulta. He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope, controls all formal and official transactions, and influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the world.

AOSTA, AMADEO FERDINANDO MARIA, DUKE OF, formerly King of Spain, is the second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and was born May 30, 1845. Entering the army, he became Captain of a Brigade of Infantry at Aosta, then Lieutenant-General and Chief of a Brigade of Cavalry. In 1869 he was also appointed a Vice-Admiral. Marshal Prim, after the revolution of

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1868, offered the Spanish crown first to the King of Portugal, next to the Duke of Genoa, and afterwards to the Prince Leopold, all of whom refused it. Finally, he fixed on the young Duke of Aosta, who, on Oct. 19, 1870, formally announced his candidature to the Regent Serrano. On the 16th of the following month the Cortes elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120 : 64 deputies voting for the Republic, 22 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Marshal Espartero, 2 for the Infant Alfonso, and 1 for the Duke de Montpensier's daughter, while 18 deputies abstained from voting. A deputation immediately proceeded to Florence to convey to the Duke of Aosta the offer of the crown, which he formally accepted Dec. 4, 1870. The young king landed at Cartagena on Dec. 30, the very day Marshal Prim expired from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin a few hours previously. His reign was a brief and troublous one. He was unpopular with the masses of the Spanish people, whose dislike to foreigners is a marked trait in their character; and his position, which had never been secure, became extremely dangerous in the summer of 1872, when a Carlist rising took place in the northern provinces, and an insurrection broke out almost simultaneously among the sailors and the workmen in the arsenal at Ferrol, who hoisted the red flag, and for some time set the government at defiance. On the 19th of July in that year an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King and Queen was made by five men, who posted themselves in the Calle Arnal in Madrid, and fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. At length Amadeo prudently resolved to abdicate. On Feb. 11, 1873, he addressed to the Cortes a message, in which he stated that in consequence of the incessant struggles of contending parties his efforts to give peace and prosperity to the country must prove futile, and that therefore he had determined to depose the crown. The very next day the Duke and his consort left Madrid, and proceeded first to Lisbon, and thence to Genoa, where they landed on the 9th of March. The Duke arrived in Florence on the 16th. Immediately on his return from Spain, he resumed the status of an Italian citizen. On March 14, 1873, his Royal Highness was again enrolled in the list of Senators; and in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for restoring to him his allowance from the civil list, viz., 400,000 lire. The bill passed almost unanimously. At this period, also, King Victor Emmanuel conferred on the Duke of Aosta the rank of lieutenant-general. The Duke married, May 30, 1867, the Princess Mary (born Aug. 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; and has three sons, Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugene Albert Genova Joseph Mary, Duke of Apulia, born Jan. 13, 1869; Victor Emmanuel Turin John Mary, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870; and Louis Amadeus Joseph Mary Ferdinand Francis, born Jan. 31, 1873.

APPERT, BENJAMIN-NICOLAS-MARIE, a writer and philanthropist, born in Paris in 1797, introduced the system of mutual instruction into various schools, and founded and conducted gratuitously a school for the prisoners at Montaigu in 1820. He published a "Manuel des Écoles régimentaires" in 1822. Having been suspected of aiding in the escape of two political prisoners, he was himself confined in the prison of La Force. In 1825 he commenced a journey through France, inspecting schools and hospitals, and the results of his labours are embodied in his "Journal des Prisons." M. Appert has published "Traité d'Éducation élémentaire pour les Prisonniers" (1822), "Bagnes, Prisons et Criminels" (1836), which has been translated into several languages, a series of "Voyages," or accounts of his visits to the prisons, hospitals, and

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schools of Belgium, Russia, Hamburg, Austria, and Bavaria. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, May 8, 1835.

APPLEGARTH, ROBERT, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 23rd of January, 1831, being the son of a mariner, who afterwards served as quartermaster on board the *Terror*, during the celebrated expedition to the polar regions. After receiving a scanty education, he entered the shop of a cabinetmaker and joiner in his native town. At the age of nineteen he removed to Sheffield, and at the close of the year 1855 he emigrated to the United States, and resided for some time at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, where he devoted all his spare time and money to intellectual improvement, thus acquiring the education which fitted him for his subsequent career. Returning to England, he obtained employment at Sheffield. Though he received the highest wages paid in the locality, he felt acutely the painful contrast between such pay and that obtainable in the United States, and he therefore entered heartily into the working of his local trade society. When the great strike and lock-out of the Metropolitan building trades took place in 1859, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was in consequence inaugurated in June, 1860, Mr. Applegarth exerted himself to promote its extension. His energy and ability made him so favourably conspicuous among his fellow-workmen throughout the country that in October, 1862, he was elected General Secretary of the Society, being re-elected every succeeding year up to 1871, when he resigned the office. At the time he was elected the Society consisted of 32 branches and 805 members, with a fund of £790; but when he resigned, it numbered 240 branches and 105,000 members, with a fund of more than £18,000. The active general business of the Society devolved almost entirely upon Mr. Applegarth, who constantly endeavoured to prevent strikes by the adoption of arbitration. In 1869 he visited Switzerland in order to inquire into the working of the school system there, and the result of his researches appeared in a series of letters published in the *Sheffield Independent*. In February, 1870, he became a candidate for the representation of Maidstone, but retired in favour of Sir John Lubbock, and towards the close of the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This is the first instance of a working man being invited by the Government to occupy a similar position. Mr. Applegarth, who is an admirer of American institutions, was an active member of the Reform League, and (for a time) of the London General Council of the International Working Men's Association. He was also a London delegate to the International Congress held at Bâle in September, 1869. Mr. Applegarth is at present London agent to a French firm of submarine and mining engineers.

APPONYI, COUNT RUDOLPH, the scion of an old and illustrious Hungarian family, was born in 1812. He began his diplomatic career in 1836, as attaché in Paris, where his father, Count Anthony Apponyi, was then Austrian Ambassador at the court of Louis-Philippe. After having been attached for two years to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and then for several years as Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, he was appointed Minister at Carlsruhe in 1847; and in 1849, after the war with Piedmont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin. He remained there till 1853, when diplomatic relations were broken off between the two courts, and was transferred the same year to Munich, and in 1856 to London, where he was raised to the rank of Ambassador in 1860, and remained till Nov. 1871, when he was appointed Ambassador at Paris. He was appointed Privy

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Councillor in 1854, was decorated in 1861 with the Grand Cross of Leopold, in 1865 with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and in 1871 his sovereign conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

ARAGO, EMMANUEL, a nephew of Étienne Arago, born at Paris, June 6, 1812. Adopting the profession of letters, he brought out a volume of poems and several farces; but at the age of twenty-five he renounced literature for the bar, and was admitted an advocate. He espoused the cause of the Republicans, and, in 1839, was engaged in the defence of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. In the events of Feb. 1848 he took an active part; and on the 24th of that month, forcing his way into the Chamber of Deputies, he protested against the Regency, and demanded the deposition of the Orleans family. Immediately afterwards he was sent, with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic, to Lyons, and became extremely unpopular, in consequence of his taking, from a fund of 500,000 francs intended for the National Bank of Lyons, the sum necessary for the support of the national workshops. This summary measure, however, saved the city, and M. Arago's conduct was formally approved by a vote of the Constituent Assembly in 1849. The department of the Pyrénées Orientales now elected him to the Assembly, but he rarely made his appearance there; and soon afterwards the Executive Commission sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where he used his influence in favour of the Poles of the grand-duchy of Posen, and succeeded in procuring the liberation of General Microlawski. On receipt of the news of the election of the 10th December, he sent in his resignation, and hastened to Paris. M. Arago, who ordinarily voted with the "Mountain" in the Legislative Assembly, protested energetically against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, he withdrew for some years from political life, but continued his practice at the bar. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the 8th circonscription of the Seine. After the fall of the Empire in 1870, he took a prominent part in public affairs; and, on M. Crémieux being sent to Tours, just before the siege, to represent the Government of the National Defence, he succeeded that statesman at Paris as Minister of Justice. In Feb. 1871, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and, *ad interim*, Minister of War, in the place of M. Gambetta.

ARAGO, ÉTIENNE, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.: thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of his friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies

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and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium, he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France. At the time of the war with Germany he was Mayor of Paris, which office he resigned in Nov. 1870, when he was offered the post of Commissioner-General of the Paris Mint, but he declined to accept that sinecure. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, but he resigned the seat on the plea of old age. At this period he was sent on an extraordinary mission to Italy, the object of which did not transpire. After this he withdrew from public life.

ARCH, JOSEPH, leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a labourer, and he himself had, from an early age, to work for his living in the fields. He married the daughter of a mechanic, and at her suggestion he added to his slender stock of book learning. He used often to sit up late at night reading books, whilst smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire. In this way he contrived to acquire some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He likewise perused a large number of religious works, and for some years he occupied a good deal of his spare time in preaching among the Primitive Methodists. When the movement arose among the agricultural labourers, he became its recognised leader. In 1872 he founded the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which he became president. He went through the principal agricultural districts of England, addressing crowded meetings of the labouring classes, and afterwards he visited Canada to inquire into the questions of labour and emigration. A more detailed account of Joseph Arch's career will be found in "The English Peasantry," by Mr. Francis George Heath, 1874.

ARCHIBALD, THE HON. SIR THOMAS DICKSON, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, is the son of the late Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly there. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, having previously for nearly eight years practised as a special pleader. Immediately after his call he joined the Northern circuit, but in 1853 he changed to the Home circuit. In February, 1868, he was appointed by Sir John Karslake, then Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Hannen as junior counsel to the Treasury, the duties of which office he discharged for five years with great ability. During his career at the bar he enjoyed a very varied and extensive practice, and was engaged in many important cases—among others, the great Shrewsbury case, in which he was junior for the claimant, the case of "Tapling *v.* Jones" in the House of Lords, the Dundonald and Wicklow Peerage claims, the Fenian and Bribery prosecutions, besides many colonial, Indian, and patent cases in the Privy Council, and most of the great ecclesiastical appeals. It is believed that the Petitions of Right Act, which was carried through Parliament by Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Bovill, was suggested and drawn by Mr. Archibald. He was appointed a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Nov. 1872, in succession to Mr. Justice Hannen, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 5, 1873.

ARDITI, LUIGI, a musical composer, born July 16, 1825, at Crescentino, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical

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director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople, he received from the Sultan the Order of Medjidié in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by Signor Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London, and various pieces for the violin.

ARGELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUST, an astronomer, born at Memel, in Prussia, March 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz., "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which obtained a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination. The results of his labours were published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.T., only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland.

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In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov. 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept. 1855; and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer from individuals to congregations of the patronage in the Church of Scotland. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 his Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some recent Speculations;" in 1870 a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island his Grace is proprietor; and in 1874 "The Patronage Act of 1874, all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes." His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACKARNESS.)

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* BERESFORD.)

ARMITAGE, EDWARD, R.A., an historical and mural painter, was born in London, of Yorkshire parents, May 20, 1817, and educated in France and Germany. He entered Delaroche's *atelier* as a student in 1837. In 1843 he gained a first prize for cartoon competition, and in 1847 another for oil-painting at Westminster Hall; the subject of the latter competition being "The Battle of Meeanee" at present in St. James's Palace. Mr. Armitage has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1848. He was elected an associate in 1867, and a full member in Dec. 1872. His principal wall-paintings are the frescoes in St. John's Catholic Church, Islington, and the monochrome series in University Hall, Gordon Square.

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, at one time mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810. He entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted

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for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufactory of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. Sir W. Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Italian Order of St. Lazarus, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

ÁRNASON, JÓN, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, August 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Sveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Árnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). The work on which his fame chiefly rests is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862-4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends."

ARNIM, COUNT HARRY KARL EDWARD VON, a Prussian diplomatist, was born Oct. 3, 1824, at Monitzelsitz, in Pomerania, being the son of Heinrich von Arnim, late Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was educated at the gymnasium at Köslin, the Ritter-Akademie at Brandenburg, and the University of Berlin. At this time he showed himself to be a highly gifted young man. At Michaelmas, when he passed at Köslin from the third into the second class, he was publicly asked by the master what he wished to be. He boldly replied, "A diplomatist;" whereupon all his fellow-students burst out laughing. Eight years later he really became what he had wished to be, for he entered on a diplomatic career. He represented the Court of Berlin at Rome as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from 1864 down to the Italian occupation in September, 1870. On the 28th of July in the latter year he was created a count by a cabinet order. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his government, as is

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abundantly proved by his subsequent appointment; for Count Arnim was the first Envoy whom Germany sent to France on the resumption of friendly relations after the war of 1870. Having taken a prominent part in concluding the supplementary agreement with France at Frankfurt, Count Arnim was, upon the restoration of regular relations, nominated German Ambassador at Paris. In this capacity he distinguished himself by bringing about the final Convention of 1872, thereby accelerating not a little the evacuation and the payment of the indemnity. Soon after this a misunderstanding arose between the Count and the Chancellor Prince Bismarck. Though vehemently opposed to the Catholics, and seconding the exertions of his chief against them with all his heart, Count Arnim, true to the tradition of his family, was a thorough Conservative, and was supposed to evince a certain predilection for the French Legitimists. When M. Thiers was suddenly turned out, and Marshal MacMahon appointed President of the Republic by a majority which was regarded in Prussia as devoted to the Papacy, Count Arnim was speedily recalled from Paris, and appointed to Constantinople. He presented his letters of recall to Marshal MacMahon April 29, 1874. Soon afterwards his Roman despatches were published at Vienna; but the Count denied being a party to this breach of official secrecy. However, an exchange of official communications upon this and kindred subjects led to his being placed on half-pay before he had time to repair to his new post. In Oct. 1874, he was arrested in his private residence, near Stettin, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and conveyed to Berlin, where he was cast into gaol. Some days afterwards, in consequence of his failing health, he was temporarily liberated on bail, but was soon consigned again to prison. The charge preferred against him was that he had embezzled important State documents from the archives of the German Embassy at Paris. The court passed sentence on Dec. 19, 1874. The charge of embezzlement was rejected as unproved, the judges not believing that the defendant had taken the documents for the purpose of applying them to any private or personal use. However, the Count was convicted of having "removed" or "made away with" thirteen documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs. He was therefore sentenced to three months' imprisonment, one month to be considered as having been undergone during the arrest, and to the payment of the costs of the trial. The prosecutor appealed against this decision. Count Arnim, who possesses an extensive property in the districts of Randow, Angermünde, and Jerichow, married, Dec. 28, 1846, Fräulein Elise von Prillwitz, who died Dec. 22, 1854. On April 21, 1857, he contracted a second marriage with the Countess Sophie Adelheid von Arnim-Boitzenburg. By his first marriage he had a son, who is Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and by the second marriage three daughters, one of whom died at Paris in 1873.

ARNOLD, ARTHUR, third son of Robert Coles Arnold, J.P., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. On the termination of the cotton famine, in 1866, Mr. Arnold retired from the district, having received the thanks of the Poor Law Board, and of a large number of the local authorities for his zealous and efficient services. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe

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and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, a journal which, under his direction and control, has attained an enormous success and circulation. In years anterior to those to which we have alluded, Mr. Arnold wrote two novels, one of which was published under the name of "Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's," the other being entitled, "Hever Court." Mr. Arnold married, in 1867, Amelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Hyde, late 96th Regiment, of Castle Hyde, county Cork. In 1873, the King of Greece conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon Mr. Arnold, with special reference to his work, "From the Levant." In the same year, upon the death of Mr. Baring, Mr. Arnold became a candidate for the representation of Huntingdon, where there had not been a contest for forty years. He was, however, defeated by Sir John Karslake. In 1874, on the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Arnold was unanimously invited by the Liberal Committee of Northampton to become a candidate, but he declined.

ARNOLD, EDWIN, second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University of Bombay, which offices he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1861, after having twice received the thanks of the Governor-in-Council. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, of which the principal are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus"—a translation with notes—"The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanscrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanscrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels;" a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862-4); as well as a popular account, with selected passages, of "The Poets of Greece." Since 1861 he has been upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. On behalf of the proprietors of that journal, he arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, as well as that of Mr. Henry Stanley, lately sent by the same journal, in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, to complete the discoveries of Livingstone in Africa. For his share in the happy results of Mr. Smith's researches he was publicly thanked by the Trustees of the British Museum. He published, in 1874, "Hero and Leander," a translation in heroic verse, from the Greek of Musæus.

ARNOLD, THE REV. FREDERICK, born at Cheltenham in 1833, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford (2nd class Classics (Math.), and 1st class Law and Modern History). He was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and afterwards of the *Churchman's Family Magazine*. He is the author of "The Public Life of Lord Macaulay;" "Path on Earth to Gates of Heaven;" "Christ Church Days," a story in 2 vols.; "Turning Points in Life," 2 vols.; and "Bishops and Deans," 2 vols., 1875. He has also written a "History of Greece," and a work on

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"Oxford and Cambridge" for the Religious Tract Society. Mr. Arnold's "Piccadilly Papers" appeared monthly in *London Society* for five years, and he has also contributed to many other magazines.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject, "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A.," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published, in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle-Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" in 1871, "Friendship's Garland; being the Conversations, Letters, and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" and in 1873, "Literature and Dogma; an Essay towards a better Apprehension of the Bible." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. He has recently had the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris,

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and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. These appointments he resigned in 1865, when he retired to his paternal estate in Fifeshire. His chief professional contributions were Papers read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and published (eight in number) in their Transactions. The most valuable was that on the "Secondary Effects of Inflammation of the Veins" (1829), in which Mr. Arnott first directed attention to the subject of Pyæmia, which has since occupied so large a space in surgical pathology.

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH, eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, was born at Camberwell in 1815, and educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. Sir Joseph, who has published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats, was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In June, 1862, he was re-appointed, under the new Act of Parliament, as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. On the expiration of his term of office in 1869, the wealthy natives of Bombay, to mark the character of Sir Joseph Arnould as a judge, especially his desire to deal out even-handed justice without reference to caste or colour, resolved to institute a scholarship, which will bear his name, in the University of Bombay.

ARTHUR, PRINCE. (*See* CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF.)

ARTHUR, TIMOTHY SHAY, an American journalist and author, born near Newburgh, New York, in 1809. His parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, when he was about eight years of age, and his early advantages of education were small. He was apprenticed to a trade, was for several years a clerk, and in 1833 visited the West as agent of a banking company. During his youth and early manhood he had been a diligent student, and on his return to Baltimore, about 1835, he became assistant-editor of a newspaper, and commenced the publication of works of fiction having a special moral purpose. He has continued his connection with the periodical press from that time to the present, having removed to Philadelphia in 1841. He is now the editor of *Arthur's Magazine* and of the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile monthly, and he has also contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, and other periodicals. His popular tales, or novelettes, which are very numerous, have all been directed to the moral improvement of some classes of society, and have attained an immense circulation. His "Temperance Tales," "Lights and Shadows of Real Life," "Tales for Rich and Poor" (6 vols.), "Library for the Household" (12 vols.), and "Good Time Coming," have been reprinted in Europe, and translated into other languages.

ARTHUR, THE REV. WILLIAM, Wesleyan minister, was born in Ireland, 1819, and educated at Hoxton College. In 1839 he went to India, where he was engaged for some years in missionary work. He resided in France from 1846 to 1848,

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since which time he has held the office of Secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society. For some years Mr. Arthur was President of the Methodist College at Belfast, which office he vacated in 1871. Mr. Arthur is author of "A Mission to the Mysore, with scenes and facts illustrative of India, its People, and its Religion" (1847); "The Successful Merchant: sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett" (1852)—this has been translated into Welsh; "The Tongue of Fire, or true Power of Christianity" (1856): "Italy in Transition: public scenes and private opinions in the spring of 1860, illustrated by official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations" (1860); and numerous pamphlets.

ASCHBACH, JOSEF, historian, born at Höchst (Nassau), April 29, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelburg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he became a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort (1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn in 1842, to fulfil the same functions. Aschbach has devoted his attention principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are considered the best which have been written on those epochs. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The History of the West Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); and the "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohaes" (Frankfort, 1833-37). He is also the author of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838-44); and of the "History of the Herulæ and Gepidæ" (Hamburg, 1835), a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations.

ASSOLLANT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALFRED, a well-known author, born at Aubusson Creuse in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the university and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Buterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed *une fantaisie américaine*, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des Etats-Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Étudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," "Rose d'Amour," &c. Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse*, *Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that journal was suspended for two months in August, 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his principal articles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "A Ceux qui Pensent Encore" in 1861, "Cannoniers, à vos Pièces!" in 1862, and "Rachel," a romance, in 1874. At the general election of 1869 he stood as a candidate for the fifth circonscription of Paris, but only succeeded in polling ninety-three votes.

ASTON, or MEIER, LOUISE, authoress, was born about 1820, near Halberstadt. At an early age she was married to a rich English merchant, but the union did not prove a happy one, and separation took place in a few years. In 1846 this authoress settled at Berlin, and during the Schleswig-Holstein war, attended the wounded in the hospitals with much devotion. In 1851 she married Dr.

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Meier, of Bremen. Her principal works are "Meine Emancipation, Verweisung und Rechtfertigung" (1846), several romances under the title of "Aus dem Leben einer Frau" (1847), "Lydio" (1848), "Révolution et Contre-révolution" (1849), and some poems.

ATKINSON, THE REV. JOHN CHRISTOPHER, was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his education at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Mr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Schoolboys," 1859; "Play-hours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," small 4to., 1868; "Lost; or, What came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjects in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies. He is now engaged in preparing a work on "The Place and Person Names of Ancient Cleveland."

ATLAY, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1846 to 1852; Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858; vicar of Leeds, 1859; canon of Ripon, 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the see of Hereford.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* COWIE.)

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, GASTON DUC D', a French politician, born in Paris about 1816, is son of the Comte d'Audiffret (who was Receiver-General of the Finances from 1839 to 1856), and great-nephew of the Chancellor Baron Pasquier, who obtained the title of duke by virtue of a royal decree dated Dec. 16, 1844. According to that decree the young Comte d'Audiffret succeeded to his great-uncle's title. The Comte entered the Council of State as auditor in 1845, and continued to be a member of it till the revolution of 1848. During the Empire he held aloof from politics, but accepted a seat in the Conseil-Général of the department of the Orne, and the office of Maire of his commune. After the fall of the Empire he was elected to the National Assembly by the Department of the Orne. He has since voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated president of the commission on purchases, and in this capacity acquired sudden renown by the masterly way in which he encountered in debate M. Rouher, the champion of the fallen dynasty. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is the brother-in-law of M. Casimir-Périer.

AUER, ALOIS, Director of the National Printing-office at Vienna, was born May 11th, 1813, at Wels, in Austria, and entered a printing establishment in that town, going through all the grades of his profession. Having passed his examination at the University of Vienna, he became, in 1837, professor of Italian at Luiz, and about this time published theoretical and practical grammars of the French and Italian languages. In 1839 he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. In 1841 he was appointed Director of the Imperial Printing Establishment in Vienna. Under his care this has been greatly improved and enriched in its collections of types. Amongst the varied publications of this office which have appeared under his superintendence, are the Lord's Prayer in 608 languages (1844), in Roman types; and the same in 200 languages, with their national alphabets, in 1847.

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M. Auer, who has also paid much attention to photography and galvanoplasty, has made known a discovery which he terms "spontaneous impression," in a work entitled "Die Entdeckung des Naturselbstdruckes" (1864). He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna in 1847, and is decorated with several orders.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordsteten, in the Black Forest of Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgart in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature," was published at Stuttgart in 1836. His "Poet and Merchant" appeared in 1837, and "Spinoza" in 1839; and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was inserted in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, was afterwards included in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," after the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, and has zealously advocated the cause of education. A new work by Auerbach, a novel entitled "Das Landhaus am Rhein," appeared in 1869. It met with extraordinary success in Germany, and was translated into English under the title of "The Country House on the Rhine" (Lond., 3 vols., 1870). The late war between France and Germany produced in 1871 a contribution from Auerbach, who, under the title of "Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage," gave a well-written summary of the current opinions and of the different circumstances which marked the commencement of the war and its continuance. His latest novel "Waldfried: eine vaterländische Familiengesthichte," appeared in 1874. It has been translated into English.

AUERSPERG (PRINCE), ADOLPH WILHELM DANIEL, Prime Minister of Austria, son of Prince Wilhelm Auersperg, was born July 21, 1821, and began life as a soldier, entering the service at an early age, and continuing in it as a major in the Prince Eugène Dragoons up to a comparatively recent date. His name was definitely struck from the Army List only in the spring of 1870, on his appointment to the governorship of Salzburg. The Minister's political career commenced in Feb. 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet by the landed interest of that province. Ten months later, on Count Hartig's resignation, he was appointed President of the Bohemian Diet (Oberstland Marschall), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In January, 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (March 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction

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to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust, Nov. 25, 1871. His brother, Prince Carlos, has been Prime Minister before him.

AUFRECHT, THEODOR, PH.D., M.A., an orientalist, born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanscritorum," Bonn, 1847: "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala; a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English Letters," 2 vols., Berlin; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the Unadistras," from a manuscript in the Library of the East-India House (Lond., 1859).

AUGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR-ÉMILE, dramatic poet, born at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idylls. Among his later works, "Les Effrontés," in 1861, "Le Fils de Giboyer" in 1862, "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, performed from 1864 to 1868, have achieved the greatest success. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, was made Grand Officer, June 19, 1858, and Commander, Aug. 15, 1868.

AUGUSTENBURG, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG and AUGUSTENBURG, son of the Duke Christian August, who died March 12, 1869, was born July 6, 1829, became Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, Sept. 11, 1856, Adelaide Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. The Austrian and Prussian Governments in their arrangements (1865) for the division of the spoil, did not recognise his claims.

AUMALE (DUC D'), HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Ka-

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der, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. She died at Twickenham, Dec. 6, 1869. In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-general of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterwards resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. Shortly before the elections for the National Assembly on Feb. 8, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale, who, during the Franco-German war, had in vain sought permission to serve in the French army, addressed from London a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which, while declaring his preference for a constitutional monarchy, he stated his willingness to bow to the national will, if a Liberal Republic were adopted as the form of government. His candidature was successful, but he did not return to France until after the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8. His election was confirmed the same day, but in consequence of an understanding between him and M. Thiers, he did not take his seat in the Assembly until Dec. 19, 1871. Previously to this, in Oct., 1871, he had been chosen President of the Council-General of the Oise. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, by 27 votes against 1, in succession to the illustrious Montalembert. The Duc d'Aumale was nominated a General of Division, March 10, 1872, and in this capacity he presided over the Council of War before whom Marshal Bazaine was arraigned. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé," appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick, under the title of "History of the Princes de Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," 2 vols., 1871. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold d'Orléans, prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, duke of Guise, was born at Twickenham, Jan 5, 1854, and died in France, July 25, 1872.

AURELLES DE PALADINE, Claude Michel Louis D', a French general, born at Malezieux (Lozère), Jan. 9, 1804. He was educated at the military school, speedily obtained his epaulettes, and was for a long time commandant of a battalion of the 64th regiment of the line. In 1855 he was engaged in the Crimean war, and, leaving France a General of Brigade, he soon won his promotion to the rank of General of Division, in which capacity he commanded one of the best bodies of infantry engaged

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at the siege of Sebastopol. After his return to France he was, for several years, in command of the military division of Marseilles; and when the Italian war broke out, in 1859, his care and assiduity in this locality contributed in no small degree to the regular despatch of the numerous parties and trains which were sent to Genoa and the Italian peninsula. At a later period he held a command in the east of France, and, in recompense of his long services, he received, on the occasion of his being placed on the retired list, in 1869, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of war with Prussia the General offered his services to the Government, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, he gave a rude check to the Germans on Nov. 10, 1870, when he attacked and defeated General von der Tann, near Orleans, and re-occupied that city. On the 5th of December, however, a portion of his army was defeated, with heavy loss, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a series of battles ensued along the Loire, resulting in the retreat of the French. The consequence was that on the 8th of December the Government at Tours issued a decree removing General d'Aurelles to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Cherbourg, and appointing General Bourbaki to the chief command of the First Army of the North. After the conclusion of peace General d'Aurelles was nominated (March 4, 1871), Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine. He was likewise elected a member of the National Assembly General d'Aurelles de Paladine published an account of his military operations under the title of "La Première Armée de la Loire," 1872, a large volume, illustrated by four maps. In Jan. 1874, having attained the age of 70 years, which is the limit of active service in the French army, he resigned the command of the 14th Army Corps, at Bordeaux, to which he had been appointed in July, 1871.

AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF. (*See* FRANCIS-JOSEPH.)

AUZOUX, THÉODORE LOUIS, anatomist, born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797, took the degree of doctor at Paris in 1822, and is best known in his own country and throughout Europe by the pains he has bestowed in seeking to popularize the study of anatomy by the means of casts taken from the organs of the dead subject. For this purpose he employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, rendering every vein and fibre to which it has been applied as distinctly as it is possible to conceive. The great advantages of his models are, that they are composed of separate elements representing distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and are capable of being mounted or dismounted at pleasure, so as to show the relation of the different parts, and of different organs amongst themselves. His system he calls "clastic anatomy" (from κλάω, to break). For the preparation of these anatomical moulds in his native town, M. Auzoux has a large factory, which is highly spoken of, not only for the wholesome moral and economical discipline which marks it, but also for the artistic education which it gives to a number of the people in the district, in anatomy, modelling, and painting. Among his many distinguished publications we may cite "Un Mémoire sur la Vipère," "Considérations Générales sur l'Anatomie," and "Un Mémoire sur le Choléra-Morbus, son Siége, sa Nature, son Traitement." M. Auzoux received, at each of the French Expositions of 1834, of 1839, and of 1849, a gold medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1833.

AWDRY, SIR JOHN WITHER, Knt., eldest son of the late John Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, born in 1795, and educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1816, as a first-class in classics, and in 1819 was elected to a

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Fellowship at Oriel College. He was called to the bar in 1822, and in 1830 was appointed a Puisne Judge and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, from which he was promoted, in 1839, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Presidency. Having resigned in 1841, he soon afterwards returned to England. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford, in 1854.

AYRTON, THE RIGHT HON. ACTON SMEE, son of Frederick Acton, Esq., formerly of Gray's Inn, and late of Bombay, was born at Kew in 1816, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1853. In 1857 he was returned to the House of Commons by the Tower Hamlets in the Liberal interest. Mr. Ayrton was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from Dec. 1868, to Oct. 1869, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, in succession to Mr. Layard. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 11, 1869. In August, 1873, on Mr. Gladstone's administration being remodelled, Mr. Ayrton was appointed Judge Advocate General, that office being revived for him. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he lost his seat for the Tower Hamlets.

B.

BABINGTON, CHARLES CARDALE, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A. and L.M., and grandson of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born at Ludlow in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through seven editions, "Flora in Cambridgeshire," "The British Rubi," also many botanical articles of the scientific journals. In addition to these works, Mr. Babington has published "A History of the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1874; and has contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire," and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

BABINGTON, THE REV. CHURCHILL, B.D., F.L.S., V.P.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1846. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in 1865, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, in 1866. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1858, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century; and in 1866 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Pecock's Repressor;" also "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in fac-simile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, of annotated catalogues of the Greek and English coins exhibited in the Fitzwilliam

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Museum; and has contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c.; wrote the Ornithology, and, jointly with the Rev. A. Bloxam, the Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for "Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand," and "Flora of Tasmania." Contributions from his pen will be found in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," and in Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4; was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome; and has, at various times, been a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACH, BARON ALEXANDER, statesman, born at Loosdorf (Lower Austria), Jan. 4, 1813, became a member of the Vienna bar upon the death of his father, who was a well-known lawyer. In 1848 he was admitted into the Council of the States of Lower Austria, which chose him as delegate to the Central Committee of the Provincial States of the Austrian empire. He took part in the first Liberal cabinet as Minister of Justice, and assisted in the re-organization of the judicial system. He claimed for the Crown the right of *veto*, and opposed the suppression of feudal labour. In consequence of the insurrection of Oct. 6, 1848, he retired first to Salzburg, and afterwards to Olmutz, in order to be near the emperor. Having become unpopular, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Rome, Aug. 21, 1859. His mission to the Holy See terminated at the close of the year 1865.

BACK, ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic navigator, born at Stockport in 1796, and having entered the Royal Navy on board the *Arethusa* in 1808, was made prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, joined H.M.S. *Bulwark*, and in 1818 volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieut.-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36' N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend Lieut.-Commander Franklin in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey, a distance of 1,104 miles, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero, Mr. Back displayed that perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger which have marked his career as an Arctic traveller, and Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to his personal exertions. Having, in 1821, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having served in H.M.S. *Superb* in the West Indies, he, in 1825, accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a North-west Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission are fully detailed in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7." Lieut. Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24' N., longitude 149° 37' W., and was again instru-

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mental in saving the party. He was promoted, in 1825, to the rank of Commander; and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party, from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed, on the breaking up of the ice, to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that time Captain Back remained unemployed until 1833, when, having volunteered, he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left England, in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5." On his return to England, in 1835, Captain Back obtained post rank, by "order in council," and in 1836 was appointed to the *Terror*, in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to ensure success. Captain Back published an account of this voyage. "Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. *Terror*, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836-7." From that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Treasury, to examine and report upon the condition of Holyhead harbour, Captain Back has remained upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. Sir. G. Back attained flag rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867.

BACON, SIR JAMES, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1798. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till December 31, 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship, vacated by Sir William Milbourne James, on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal; and on Jan. 14, 1871, he received the honour of knighthood.

BACON, LEONARD, D.D., an American clergyman, born in Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 19, 1802. He was educated at Yale College, and at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1825 became pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven, Connecticut. He held this position until Sept. 1866, when he withdrew from active pastoral duty—still being *pastor emeritus*. From 1866 to 1871 he was acting professor of Revealed Theology in Yale College; and since 1871 he has been lecturer there on Ecclesiastical Polity and American Church History. During his whole career he has been an active contributor to current theological literature. From 1826 to 1838 he was one of the editors of the *Christian Spectator*, a religious magazine, published at New Haven. In 1843 he aided in the establishment of the *New Englander*, a bi-monthly religious periodical, with which he is still associated. From 1848 to 1863 he was one of the editors of *The Independent*, a weekly semi-religious newspaper in New York, to which he has since furnished many contributions. He has published several works, among which are "Life of Richard Baxter" (1830); "Manual

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for Church Members" (1833); Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven" (1839); "Slavery discussed in Occasional Essays, from 1833 to 1838" (1846); "Christian Self-Culture" (1863); "Introductory Essay to Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1868); and "The Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874). His sister, DELIA BACON (born in 1811, died in 1859), was a teacher, wrote several tales and dramas, and, in 1857, published a work entitled "The Philosophy of Shakspeare's Plays," in which she broached the idea that Lord Bacon was their author.

BADEN, GRAND DUKE OF. (*See* FREDERICK.)

BAEZ, BUENAVENTURA, President of the Republic of St. Domingo, born at Azua, Hayti, in 1820. He inherited a large fortune from his father, a mulatto, who took an active part in the insurrection of 1808. The son gained great influence in the island, on account not only of his talents, but also of his riches. After the expulsion of Jemines from the Presidency, and the refusal of Santana to assume that office, it was conferred upon Baez, his most intimate friend and co-operator in the work of securing the independence of the republic. At the next election for the Presidential term, Santana was chosen, and the friendship which had before existed between him and Baez was changed into hostility. Santana was deposed May 27, 1856, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting-president. Baez was again elected to the Presidency, and was sworn in Oct. 6, 1856. After much dissension he surrendered the Government to Santana, June 11, 1858. A convention was drawn up through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, by which Baez agreed to leave the country. Dissensions broke out, and Baez, after remaining in exile until 1865, returned to St. Domingo, and was elected, for the third time, President. Though received with much enthusiasm, he was again expelled in March, 1866, by Cabral, who, however, soon became unpopular, partly in consequence of his arbitrary conduct, and partly because he was suspected of being too friendly with the United States, the result being that, in March, 1868, Baez landed in St. Domingo, and was again proclaimed President. After various direct and indirect negotiations, Baez signed, Nov. 29, 1869, two treaties, by one of which the Bay of Samana was ceded to the United States, and by the other the Dominican Republic was to be annexed to the United States, subject, however, to the approval of the people of St. Domingo. This approval was ostensibly given at an election decreed by Baez, Feb. 16, 1870, under protection of American men-of-war. The United States Senate refused to ratify this treaty. In April, 1871, a commission was appointed by President Grant, under authority of an Act of Congress, to examine the island. This commission reported in favour of annexation; but the measure went no further, and its failure encouraged Cabral and Pimental to renew the civil war in St. Domingo.

BAGEHOT, WALTER, M.A., born Feb. 3, 1826, at Langport, in Somersetshire, received his academical education at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow. He is a Master of Arts of the London University. He is the author of "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," 1872; and "Lombard Street," 4th edit., 1873. Mr. Bagehot has been editor of the *Economist* for many years.

BAGGALLAY, SIR RICHARD, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, was born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13, 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, proceeded M.A. in 1842, and gained the Franklin Fellowship at his college. Called to the bar at Lincoln's

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Inn in 1843, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1861. He is a magistrate for the county of Surrey, and has been a bencher of Lincoln's Inn since 1861. He sat in the Parliament of 1865-68, as one of the members for the borough of Hereford. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor-General under the Administration of Mr. Disraeli—viz., from September to December, 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. For several years he was counsel to the University of Cambridge. Sir Richard was elected member for Mid-Surrey, in the Conservative interest, in Oct., 1870, and he still continues to represent that constituency. In April, 1874, he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration.

BAGSHAWE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD GILPIN, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, is the son of the late Mr. H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C., and brother of Mr. G. H. Bagshawe, both distinguished members at Chancery bar. He was born, Jan. 12, 1829, and entered in 1838 St. Mary's College, Oscott, where he remained ten years. He joined the congregation of the Oratory in Oct. 1849, received the habit on the 21st of November in that year, and was ordained a priest March 6, 1852. On Dr. Roskell resigning the bishopric of Nottingham, Dr. Bagshawe was nominated his successor. His consecration was solemnized at the Oratory, Brompton, Nov. 12, 1874.

BAILEY, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, son of the Rev. H. I. Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible," born in 1815, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, having obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and Hebrew Lecturer, and was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College in 1850, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. Dr. Bailey is the author of "The Missionary's Daily Text-Book," "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum," &c. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him Secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in the Mauritius.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as in the privacy of home. He was accustomed to the composition of verse from early years. "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through very many editions. It reached its eighth edition in this country in 1868. "The Angel World," a poem afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855; "The Age," a satire, in 1858; and "The Universal Hymn," in 1867.

BAILEY, THEODORUS, an American naval officer, born in New York in 1803. He entered the Navy as a Midshipman in 1818, was made Lieutenant in 1827, Commander in 1849, and Captain in 1855. In 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, he was placed in command of the steam frigate *Colorado;* and in Farragut's assault upon, and passage of the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans, he commanded

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the second division of the fleet. In 1862 he was made commodore, and placed in command of the Gulf squadron. He was made Rear-Admiral, July 25, 1866, and in the following October was placed on the retired list.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; in 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant-Secretary, and in 1848 became Assistant-Secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article, in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. His more recent works are, "Mental and Moral Science," 1868; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," 1870; "Mind and Body: Theories of their Relation," 1873; a collection of "The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches," 1873; and "A Companion to the Higher English Grammar; Examples and Discussions of Important Principles and Usages, intended as a Help to the thorough Mastery of English," 1874. Mr. Bain contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to Chambers's "Encyclopædia." He was created LL.D. at Edinburgh in April 1869.

BAINES, EDWARD, M.P., second son of the late Edward Baines (representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M. P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. For many years he was associated with his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and he is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Mr. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859, but he lost his seat at the general election of Feb. 1874. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the measure was again rejected by the House of Commons.

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Mr. Baines was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1865 to 1868), and a supporter of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and the Elementary Education Act of 1870. As one of the leading Dissenting members, he took an active part in opposition to Church Rates and University Tests, and in supporting the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. He was also a decided friend of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and every measure of Free Trade. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

BAIRD, SPENCER FULLERTON, LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he became Professor of Natural Science in 1846. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a position he still holds. He is editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural-history collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilliss, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey. He has also published, in conjunction with the late eminent naturalist, John Cassin, "The Birds of North America" (2 vols. 4to, 1860); and "The Mammals of North America" (1 vol. 4to, 1861). In 1864 he commenced, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, a work upon the birds of the New World generally, under the title, "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution." He has, for several years, been engaged in the preparation of a new account of the birds of North America, in which he is assisted by Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston, which is now (1875) in the press. In 1871 he was appointed by the President, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the purpose of making inquiries into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the United States, and the methods of restoring it. He has published in various scientific periodicals numerous papers upon the mammals, birds, and fishes of North America; and has for several years furnished to *Harper's Magazine*, a monthly resumé of the progress of science, and has prepared an annual volume describing the advances in science made during the year.

BAKER, JOHN GILBERT, F.L.S., born at Guisborough in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, and educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York; was appointed Assistant-Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1856, which office he still holds; He is also Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital; and one of the assistant-editors of *Seemann's Journal of Botany*. Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and he is now Secretary, of the London Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows:—"Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868; "Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with 50 plates; "Monograph of the British Roses," 1869; "Revision of the Genera and Species of Capsular Gamophyllous Liliaceæ," 1870; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," 1868-1871; "Descriptions of the Plants figured in Vols. I., III., and IV. of Saunders' "Refugium Botanicum," 1869-71. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c.:—"An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geological Relations," 1855; "North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863; "A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties" (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate) 1868; "On the Geographical

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Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868.

BAKER, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, K.C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire, was born June 8, 1821. At an early age he showed a strong predilection for travel, and has spent a greater portion of his life in Asia and Africa. With his brother, Col. Baker, in 1848, he undertook the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement at Newera Ellia, a station about 100 miles from Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, of which country he gives an interesting account in his "Eight Years in Ceylon," published in 1855 (2nd edition, 1874). In 1861 he made preparations for an expedition to Africa, in the hope of meeting Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Atbara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoum in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In Dec. 1862, he started from Khartoum with a numerous train of assistants, and shortly after entered upon a waste of swamp and reeds, losing, in consequence of fever, his only European attendant. At Gondoroko the party was joined by Speke and Grant, when the former told Sir S. Baker that he was assured by the natives that a large lake existed to the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Captain Speke had traced the river leading thereto, as far as 2° 20′ N., when it diverged to the west, and he relinquished, very unwillingly, his task, which was at once undertaken by Sir S. Baker, who was accompanied by his wife. The organization of the expedition was a matter of great difficulty, as he could only induce about seventeen natives to go east, and none would go south. Finding that it was the intention of those he had engaged to desert him, Sir S. Baker and his wife, nothing daunted, prosecuted their journey and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country, 110 miles east of Gondoroko, March 17, 1863. After a sojourn in this part they made their way to Kamrasis country, lying between the Sobat and White Nile rivers. Descending the valley Asua, they, on the eighteenth day after leaving Kamrasis country, March 14, 1864, and tracking the river upwards, sighted the desired lake, lying very low in a depression of the country. Descending the cliff for 1,500 feet, Sir S. Baker and his wife reached the shore of the lake, which he named the Albert M'Yanza, and drank of its waters. The western shore is distant sixty miles, and is lined by mountains 7,000 feet in height. This lake, and the Victoria N'Yanza constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. In Sept. 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1,500 picked Egyptian troops, and entrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilisation those vast African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add the whole of the countries which border on that river to the kingdom of the Pharoahs. Sir Samuel claims to have discharged this commission. Sir S. Baker published "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1853 (2nd edition 1874); "The Albert N'Yanza," 1866; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," 1871; "Ismaïlia; a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, organised by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 vols. 1874. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society; and received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 10, 1866.

BAKER, THOMAS BARWICK LLOYD, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, well known for his exer-

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tions in the reformatory movement, the only son of Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharp, distinguished for his efforts in the cause of negro emancipation. Mr. Baker, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution, at first at his own expense, but now wholly paid for by the Government, and under his own management, in which the labours of the inmates are utilized for purposes of agricultural improvement. His pen has also been employed in advocating some important changes in the apportionment of sentences to habitual criminals.

BALDWIN, JOHN DENISON, a journalist, archæologist, and politician, born at North Stonington, Connecticut, Sept. 28, 1809. Thrown at the age of 14 upon his own resources, he fitted himself to enter college; but not being able to pursue a collegiate course, he commenced the study of law, which he afterwards abandoned for that of theology, and in 1833 was licensed to preach, being settled at North Branford, Connecticut, where he remained seven or eight years. In the meantime he had acquired the French and German languages, and had begun to devote attention to archæology, with special reference to its bearings upon the accepted schemes of ancient history. He also wrote largely for magazines and newspapers, and in 1847 published a little volume, "Raymond Hill and other Poems." Abandoning the pulpit for literary pursuits, he became, in 1852, editor of the *Charter Oak*, an anti-slavery newspaper, published in Hartford, Connecticut, and subsequently of the *Commonwealth*, a daily newspaper of Boston. In 1859 he became editor and proprietor of the *Worcester Spy*, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers of Massachusetts. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and was subsequently twice re-elected. In 1869 he declined a re-election, and resumed the active editorship of his journal. While in Congress he continued his studies on archæology, and in 1869 published a work on "Prehistoric Nations," and in 1872 a treatise on "Ancient America."

BALFOUR, JOHN HUTTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, related to Dr. James Hutton, author of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, was born Sept. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and that of M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," "Elements of Botany for Schools," "Illustrations of Botany, by means of large coloured drawings, with handbook," &c.; "First Book of Botany, suited for Beginners," 1872; "Introduction to the Study of Palæontological Botany," 1872; and "Second Book of Botany," 1873. He contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Botanical Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the university in that city.

BALL, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN THOMAS, M.P., LL.D., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, was born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and became successively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advocate, and Judge of the Provincial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest

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by the University of Dublin, and, for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year, he was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. When the Conservatives came into power in Feb. 1874, Dr. Ball again became Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the close of that year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He took the oaths of office Jan. 1, 1875. He married, in 1852, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

BALLANTINE, JAMES, born in Edinburgh, June 11, 1808, and educated in his native city; was appointed by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. Mr. Ballantine is the author of "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," published in 1843; "The Miller of Deanhaugh," in 1844; "A Treatise on Stained Glass, showing its applicability to every style of Architecture," in 1845; an Essay on Ornamental Art as applicable to Trades and Manufactures, in 1847; a volume of Poems in 1856; one hundred Songs, with Music, in 1865; and "The Life of David Roberts, R.A.," in 1866.

BALLANTINE, WILLIAM, Serjeant-at-law, born about 1814, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the Home Circuit. He was created a Serjeant-at-law in 1856, and received a patent of precedence in 1863. He has several times sought election to Parliament in the Liberal interest, but without success.

BALSTON, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire, fifth son of William Balston, of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent; born in 1817, and educated at Eton as a King's scholar, passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, was Davies' University Scholar, and Browne's Medalist in 1838 and 1839. He returned to Eton as an Assistant-Master soon after taking his B.A. degree, was elected Fellow in 1860, and appointed to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship. He was re-elected Fellow in 1868.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, an American historian and statesman, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1800. His father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, was a leading Unitarian minister, and author of a "Life of Washington." The son entered Harvard College in 1813, graduating in 1817, and almost immediately set out to study in the German universities. At Göttingen, where he remained for two years, he studied under Eichhorn, Heeren, and Blumenbach, and applied himself to German, French, and Italian literature, the Oriental languages, the literature of Greece and Rome, besides pursuing a thorough course in Greek philosophy. He finally selected history as his special branch of study. In 1820 he received at Göttingen the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, after which he went to Berlin, where he continued his studies, and became intimate with Schleiermacher, Withelm, and Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg, Varnhagen von Ense, and other distinguished persons. In the spring of 1821 he began a journey through Germany and other parts of Europe. At Heidelberg he spent some time in study with Schlosser; in Paris, he made the personal acquaintance of Cousin, Benjamin Constant, and Alexander von Humboldt. He passed a month in England, travelled on foot through Switzerland, and spent eight months in Italy, where he became acquainted with Manzoni, Bunsen, and Niebuhr. He returned to America in 1822, and was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard College. During this year he preached several times, but did not long entertain the idea of becoming a clergyman.

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In 1823, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph Coggswell, afterwards noted for his connection with the Aston Library in New York, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. About this time he also published a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and put forth a small volume of poems. He was also at this time meditating and collecting materials for his "History of the United States," the first volume of which appeared in 1834. In 1835 he appeared somewhat prominently as a Democratic politician, removing in that year to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, a position which he occupied with great credit until 1841, being also a frequent speaker in political meetings, and still keeping up his historical labours. The third volume of his history appeared in 1840. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected, though the vote for him was largely in excess of that cast for any other man of his party, which has long been in a minority in that State. In 1845, Mr. Polk having been elected President, Mr. Bancroft entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, filling the duties of the office with great ability. As Secretary of the Navy he gave the order to take possession of California, an order to which is owing the final possession of the Pacific Coast by the United States. During this term he was also for a month the Acting Secretary of War, and as such gave the order to General Taylor to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of Texas by the United States. In 1846 Mr. Bancroft was sent as Minister to Great Britain, in which capacity he successfully urged upon the British Government the adoption of more liberal navigation laws, and was especially earnest in vindicating the rights of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States. During this residence in Europe he made use of every opportunity to perfect his collections of documents relating to American history. For this every facility was afforded to him. The British Ministry opened to him the records of the State Paper Office and the records of the Treasury. In the British Museum and in many private collections he found valuable manuscripts. He returned to the United States in 1849, took up his residence in New York, and set about the preparation of the remainder of his history. The fourth and fifth volumes were published in 1852; the sixth in 1854; the seventh in 1858; the eighth in 1860; the ninth in 1866; and the tenth, completing the work, late in 1874. After his return from England he for many years declined all political positions, devoting himself wholly to literary labour. In February, 1866, he delivered before Congress an admirable address in memory of Abraham Lincoln. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled from this mission at his own request, in 1874. During his mission to Germany several important treaties were concluded with the various German States, relating especially to the naturalization of Germans in America. Mr. Bancroft is a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad. In September, 1870, there was a public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving his first degree at Göttingen. His "History of the United States," the great work of his life, occupies a foremost place in the historical literature of the world. It is not merely a narrative, but is also a philosophical treatise, dealing with causes and principles as well as events, and tracing, with remarkable acumen, the progress of enlightenment and liberal ideas. It has been translated into all the principal languages of Europe. Besides this, he has also published

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numerous essays, chiefly in the *North American Review*, of which a selection appeared in 1855 under the title of "Miscellanies."

BANCROFT, MRS., *née* MARIE EFFIE WILTON, the popular actress, is a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood throughout England, she first appeared in London in Sept., 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre. Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at many London houses, becoming manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards Miss Wilton gave up burlesque acting, and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec., 1867.

BANDMANN, DANIEL EDWARD, a popular actor, born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839. The instinct for acting was apparent in him at a very early age, for in his childhood he used to invite his playfellows to the cellar, to play scenes out of the Bible, such as "Adam and Eve," when he spoke both the parts, and filled up the dialogue with flashes of lightning through a tin pipe, when God called upon Cain for his brother Abel. At the age of eighteen he made his first appearance on the stage at the Court Theatre of Neu-Strelitz, where he at once became a great favourite with the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg, who took a personal interest in his career, and aided him in his profession. His next engagement was at Prague, whence he proceeded to Grätz, Weimar, Pesth, and Vienna. In all these towns he acquired great popularity as an actor of Shaksperean characters. Failing health, consequent on severe study, necessitated a voyage to New York, where, after a short rest, he was requested by his fellow-countrymen to play for a few nights at the Stadt-Theater, where his acting speedily attracted the notice of journalists and critics, who pronounced the enthusiastic German to be one of the greatest actors of the period. It was in New York that Mr. Bandmann first began the study of the English language, and it is remarked that in six weeks' time he was able to act Shylock at Niblo's Garden, speaking the language of its author—his teacher being an accomplished English lady. His success was highly encouraging. The German play of "Narcisse" was afterwards translated for him, and with a *répertoire* embracing Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard the Third, Othello, Iago, Benedick, and Richelieu, he made a tour of five years through the United States, his success being really wonderful. He played the part of Hamlet in Philadelphia, by invitation of the Shakspere Society, upon the occasion of the tercentenary of the Swan of Avon's birthday; and so highly was his style of acting appreciated, that a crown of laurel in solid silver was presented to him as a memorial of the occurrence. In San Francisco he was presented with a handsome gold medal, upon which were placed his initials in diamonds and other precious stones. His career in America was a very triumphant one, but his great ambition was to play in London. Accordingly in Feb., 1868, he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Narcisse," his success being so great that the late Lord Lytton, who witnessed the performance, invited him to Knebworth, when his lordship said he was the only actor he had seen, since the days of Macready, who inspired him to work again for the stage. An intimacy sprung up between them, and Lord Lytton re-wrote for Mr. Bandmann his drama of "The Sea Captain," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the title of "The Rightful Heir," and had a run of three months. Mr. Bandmann next made a tour through the English provinces; and in 1869 he went to Australia, where he stayed for twelve months. He returned to England by way of Honolulu, where he played before the late King Kaméhaméha,

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who invited him to his palace. Since his return he has made three tours through the United Kingdom. Mr. Bandmann married in Feb., 1869, Miss Milly Palmer, who accompanies him on his tours.

BANGOR, BISHOP OF. (*See* CAMPBELL.)

BANKS, NATHANIEL PRENTISS, an American statesman and general of volunteers, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory of which his father was overseer, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. He devoted his spare time to study, and was at an early age a speaker in village lyceums, political assemblages, and temperance meetings. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received a small appointment in the Boston Customs house. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the Lower House of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851, by a combination between the Democrats and the "Free-Soilers," by which the rule of the Whig party in the State was overthrown; and in the following year he was, by the same combination, elected a member of Congress, nominally as a Democrat; but he soon formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and Republican parties. At the meeting of Congress in Dec., 1855, a violent contest arose as to the Speakership, which lasted more than two months, and after 132 ballots had been taken, Mr. Banks succeeded by a small plurality. He was also a member of the next Congress, and was in 1857 nominated in separate conventions of the American and Republican parties for Governor of Massachusetts, was elected, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he accepted the position of president of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he received a commission as major-general of volunteers, was assigned to the command of a corps in the army of the Potomac, where he was opposed to the Confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson. He commanded a corps under General Pope at the undecisive battle of Cedar Mountains, August 9, 1862, and was subsequently placed in command of the forces at the City of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butler in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Port Hudson on the Mississippi, which completed the opening of that river to the Union fleets. In the spring of 1864 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Red River, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to Congress from his old district in 1866, and again in 1868 and 1870. During a considerable part of this period he served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Meanwhile he had broken with the Republican party, and in the election of 1872 took an active part in favour of the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, as the candidate of the Democrats and the so-called "Liberals." The movement was unsuccessful, and since then Mr. Banks has occupied no public position.

BARA, JULES, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, August 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate, and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power.

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BARAGUEY-D'HILLIERS, ACHILLE, COMTE, Marshal of France, born Sept. 6, 1795, son of one of Napoleon's generals, began his career in 1806 by entering, nominally, the 1st regiment of dragoons, but actually proceeding to the Prytanée Militaire. In 1812 he left the Prytanée, joined the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, accompanied his corps in the expedition against Russia, and was present at the battle of Moskowa. In the struggles of 1814-15, Baraguey-d'Hilliers fought valiantly for the Emperor, and at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail, and Quatre-Bras, was always at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of the Military School of St. Cyr, and with great energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, and assisted Marshal Bugeaud in carrying out his plans for subjugating the Arabs of Algeria. His principal service in this country consisted in leading the expedition against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, having been made a Major-General in 1836. During the revolution of 1848, he was commander of the sixth division of the army, and had his head-quarters at Besançon. He recognised the Republic, and was confirmed in his command. In 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a mission to the Pope, appointing him at the same time commander of the French army in the State of the Church. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 11, 1850, and he rendered important service in the Italian campaign of 1859. After passing a year in Italy, he returned to France, was elected to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Doubs, and received the chief command of the troops in the third military division, Jan. 9, 1851. He resigned this post before the accomplishment of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when Louis Napoleon's new system of government was fairly established. He was then made a member and Vice-President of the Senate. In November, 1853, he was appointed to succeed M. Lacour as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This post he held until April, 1854, when he was recalled at his own request. The Emperor compensated the old soldier by giving him the command of the French corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleets of the allies. The troops landed on one of the Aland isles, Aug. 8, 1854, and by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, and its garrison and commander were prisoners to the allies. For this service Baraguey-d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's bâton, and at a later period, after having commanded a military division in the south of France, was nominated a Senator. He was for many years in command of the division which had its head-quarters at Tours. After the declaration of the war against Prussia in 1870, he was appointed commander of Paris when the state of siege was proclaimed, but at his own request he was relieved of this responsible charge when the Palikao cabinet was formed. Subsequently he was President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the capitulations made during the war, with especial reference to the conduct of Marshal Bazaine.

BARBET, AUGUSTE, a French economist, born about 1800, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became Receiver-general of Finances. Admitted as a member, in 1830, of the "Société libre d'Emulation," of Rouen, he read before that society (March 7, 1831), a paper, entitled "Essai sur la Régénération morale des Prisonniers," which was published in 1838. M. Barbet, whose political opinions are strongly democratical, is the author of the following works:—"Réforme politique, Organisation d'une nouvelle Force unitaire et gouvernementale," published in 1840; "Système social et Responsabilité de l'Homme," in 1845; "Mystères de l'Homme et de sa Responsabilité, ou

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de la Nécessité du Prêt par l'État," in 1846; and "Du Peuple de Moïse à Louis-Philippe," in 1847. After the revolution of 1848, M. Barbet took part in founding M. de Lamennais' journal, the *Peuple Constituant*, to which he contributed. In 1850, under the title of "Questions financières," he addressed a letter to the Minister of Finance, M. Fould.

BARBIER, HENRI AUGUSTE, a French poet, born at Paris, April 28, 1805, was bred to the law, but, abandoning that profession for literary pursuits, he composed, conjointly with Alphonse Royer, "Les Mauvais Garçons" (1830), an historical novel, illustrative of French manners in the Middle Ages. At the time of the Revolution of July he discovered that satirical poetry was his true forte. His "Iambes" attracted much attention, and in his celebrated poem "La Curée," which first appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, in August, 1830, he severely lashed the seekers for office who besieged the new government. These works were followed by "Le Lion," "Quatre-vingt-treize," "Varsovie," and "La Population," in which he attacked, with great asperity and trenchant wit, the corruption of public morals, the ambition of public men, and the mania for committing suicide. In "Il Pianto" (1832) he vividly sketched the political abasement of Italy; while in "Lazare" (1833) he drew attention to the misery and social degradation of the English people. M. Barbier published, in 1837, "Érostrate" and "Pot-de-Vin," two satires which were not so favourably received as his former productions. He wrote for M. Berlioz, in conjunction with Léon de Wailly, the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini;" and he likewise composed the words of the "Hymne à la France," performed under the direction of M. Berlioz at the great festival in the Industrial Exposition of 1855. His more recent works are remarkably inferior to those produced at the outset of his career. Among them may be mentioned "Chants Civils et Religieux" (1841); "Rimes Héroiques" (1843); a metrical translation of Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar" (1848); "Silves, Poésies diverses" (1864); a collection of "Satires" (1865); and a volume of tales under the title of "Trois Passions" (1867). On April 29, 1869, M. Barbier was elected to the stall in the French Academy rendered vacant by the decease of M. Empis.

BARDSLEY, SIR JAMES LOMAX, M.D., born at Nottingham, in 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823, has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. Sir James, who is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of "Hospital Facts and Observations," is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

BARING, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Durham, younger son of the late Sir T. Baring, Bart., was born in 1807, and graduated in high honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829. Having held a small curacy in Oxford, and the incumbencies of All Souls, Langham-place, and of Lympsfield, Surrey, he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856, and translated thence to the See of Durham, on the death of the Hon. and Right Rev Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, in 1861. The income of the See of Durham is £8,000 a year, and the patronage consists of 71 livings.

BARING-GOULD, THE REV. SABINE, M.A., born at Exeter, in 1834, eldest son and heir presumptive of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenchard, Devon, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East

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Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Paths of the Just," 1854; "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas" 1861; "Postmediæval Preachers, 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869; "The Silver Store," 1868; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870; "The Golden Gate," 1869-70; "Lives of the Saints," vols. i.-viii., 1872-4; "Difficulties of the Faith, a course of Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral," 1874; and "The Lost and Hostile Gospels: an Essay on the Toledoth Jeschu, and the Petrine and Pauline Gospels of the First Three Centuries of which Fragments Remain," 1874.

BARKER, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being restricted to the central portion of the colony, in which Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth form additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

BARKER, LADY MARY ANNE, is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary of Jamaica, in which island she was born. Being sent to England at two years old, she was educated at home, and returned to Jamaica in 1850. In 1852 she married Captain G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, who afterwards distinguished himself very highly in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was made K.C.B. for services in the field. Lady Barker went out to India to join Sir George early in 1860, but he died in the autumn of that year, and she returned to England. In 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, then of Canterbury, New Zealand, and accompanied him back to the Middle Island. Early in 1869 Mr. Napier Broome and Lady Barker returned to England. "Station Life in New Zealand," from Lady Barker's pen, was published in the autumn of that year, and its success encouraged the author to write, in the following year, a small volume for children, called "Stories About." So popular did this second work become, that it was soon followed by "A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," a novelette; "Travelling About," "Holiday Stories," "Ribbon Stories," "Sybil's Book," "Station Amusements in New Zealand," "Boys," "Bet of Stow," besides many short articles for the leading magazines. In the spring of 1874 Lady Barker also published a little book called "First Principles of Cooking," of which the circulation has been very large; and almost immediately after its appearance she was appointed to the post of Lady Superintendent of the National Training School of Cookery, in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, which post she now holds. Lady Barker is also editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank

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of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849, as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In Aug. 1870, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARLOW, THOMAS OLDHAM, A.R.A., was born at Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 4, 1824. From a very early age his desire was to be a painter or an engraver. His father yielded to his wish, and placed him with Messrs. Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and gained the first prize for a design, exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." At the Manchester Exhibition he saw a small picture, by the late John Phillip, entitled "Courtship," and endeavoured to persuade a friend to purchase it, that he might engrave it before going to London; but this he was reluctantly obliged to abandon. Soon after coming to London, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who suggested his engraving a picture, and offered to supply the necessary means. He therefore went to the first exhibition that was opened—that of the British Institution—where, to his delight, the first picture that caught his eye was the one he had desired to engrave in Manchester. This introduced him to the late John Phillip, whose first copyright Mr. Barlow purchased for £5. Mr. Phillip having at first refused to take anything for it; and thus began their well-known friendship. Indeed, their similarity of taste and feeling was so marked, that they seemed inseparable. This intimacy and sympathy naturally resulted in Mr. Barlow engraving most of Phillip's pictures. Mr. Barlow was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote in 1873. The following are some of the principal works engraved by Mr. Barlow:—After John Phillip, R.A., "Courtship," "Spanish Gipsy Mother," "Prayer in Spain," "Augustus Egg, R.A.," "H.R.H. the Prince Consort," "The House of Commons, 1860," "Doña Pepita," "Seville," "The Prison Window," "Prayer;" after J. J. Sant, R.A., "Mother and Child;" after F. W. Topham, "Making Nets;" after W. P. Frith, R.A., "Charles Dickens;" after Henrietta Browne, "Sisters of Mercy;" after Sir G. Kneller, "Sir Isaac Newton;" after H. Wallis, "The Death of Chatterton;" and after J. E. Millais, R.A., "The Huguenot," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "Awake," "Asleep;" "John Fowler, Esq., C.E." and "Sir James Paget, Bart."

BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER, D.D., LL.D., was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809. He graduated at Yale College in 1828; became tutor there in 1829, and subsequently a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylums in Hartford and New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterwards, till 1854,

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of Chemistry, in the University of Alabama. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, of which he was elected President in 1856. In 1864 he was chosen President of Columbia College, New York, a position which he still holds. In 1860 he was a member of the astronomical expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador, and was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1862 he was engaged in the reduction of Gilliss's observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere, and in 1863 had charge of the publication of the charts and maps of the United States Coast Survey. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He is a member of various learned societies in Europe and America, and has received the honorary degrees of D.D., LL.D., and in 1872 that of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York. He has published, "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1830); "Analytic Grammar" (1836); "Letters on Collegiate Government" (1855); "History of the United States Coast Survey" (1857); "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts" (1869); "Recent Progress of Science" (1869); and "The Metric System" (1871). He has also contributed largely to scientific and educational journals.

BARNARD, HENRY, LL.D., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1851, from Harvard and Union Colleges in 1852; he devoted himself to the cause of public school education almost from the date of his graduation. After extensive travel in the United States he made a two years' tour of Europe (1835-37), giving special attention to educational institutions and methods. He was from 1837 to 1840 a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and, in addition to other measures, carried through that body a complete reorganization of the common school system, and was for four years a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years of excessive labour, returned to Hartford. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and he was appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work with impaired health, but soon commenced the publication of his *American Journal of Education*, in 1855, which is still continued. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; was President in 1865-7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868-70. Besides his "Journal of Education," he has published "Tribute to Gallaudet, with History of Deaf Mute Instruction;" "School Architecture;" "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," "National Education in Europe," "American Teachers and Educators," 2 vols., and "Benefactors of Education."

BARNARD, JOHN G., was born in Essex County, Massachusetts, May 19, 1815. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1833, second in rank; received a commission in the engineers, and for the next eighteen years was employed upon the sea-coast defences, chiefly of the Gulf, residing for ten years of the time

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in New Orleans. From 1851 to 1855 he was employed mainly on engineering duties for private organizations, and as member of consulting boards of engineers. He was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy from March, 1855, to Sept., 1856; and from 1856 to 1861 was in charge of the defences of New York. He had attained the rank of captain of engineers in 1838, brevet-major in 1848, and major in 1858. During the civil war he was actively engaged in engineer duty, being Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac; and from June, 1864, to the close of the war, Chief Engineer of the Armies in the Field, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. During this period he had been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers and brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers, and been offered, but declined, the promotion to be brigadier-general and chief of engineers in the regular army. He became colonel and commander of corps of engineers, Dec. 28, 1865, and since that time has been engaged in the duties of his office. He has published "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1857); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Notes on Sea-coast Defence;" "The C. S. A. and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); and "Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1864). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1864.

BARNES, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, poet and philologist, born at Rushhay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset; is descended from a family who, in the time of Philip and Mary, held Mageston, in the parish of Gillingham, and to one of whom (William Barnes) land in Gillingham was granted in the 31st of Henry VIII., though later generations had lost their lands and were dairy-farmers at East Stower and Manston. Mr. Barnes kept, for some years, a school at Dorchester; was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came in 1862. He is the author of three volumes of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect," "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect," "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek;" "Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle;" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons: being the result of his Collections for a Course of Lectures on this subject;" "Views of Labour and Gold;" "Early England and the Saxon English;" "Rural Poems in common English," of which a handsome illustrated edition has been printed in America; "The Elements of Linear Perspective and the Projection of Shadows," with woodcut diagrams by himself; "A School-book of Geography and Ethnology;" and "Exercises in Practical Science."

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, an American showman, born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. Early manifesting an aptitude for trade, his father allowed him to manage a small country store or shop when he was but thirteen years of age. At the age of eighteen he established himself in a fair country business at Bethel, and, taking advantage of the mania for lotteries then prevailing, went largely into the business of selling lottery tickets, and realized considerable sums. About 1830 he commenced editing the *Herald of Freedom*, a weekly paper, published at Danbury, Connecticut. His boldness and freedom of speech involved him in libel suits, which reduced him to poverty. He

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removed to New York in 1834, and the next year purchased Joyce Heth, an old negro woman, reputed to have been the nurse of General Washington, and to be about 160 years of age. By exhibiting her as the oldest person living, he realized large sums until her death in 1836, when the deceit in regard to her age was exposed. For the next five years he was most of the time very poor; but in 1841 he succeeded in purchasing "Scudder's American Museum" in New York, and by shrewd management and judicious advertising, soon made a fortune out of it. The famous dwarf, Charles S. Stratton (General Tom-Thumb), proved a source of vast income to him, and was exhibited in Europe and the West Indies, as well as the United States. He had secured also several other great attractions, such as the "Happy Family of Birds and Animals," the "Fejee Mermaid," and the "Woolly Horse." In the summer of 1850 he succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Jenny Lind to visit America, and give 150 concerts. The engagement was concluded after ninety-three concerts had been given, in June, 1851, but the gross receipts were over $700,000. In 1855 Barnum retired from the active management of his museum, built a villa at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and engaged largely in real estate speculations. But the failure of a large manufacturing company for whom he had endorsed, with other losses, reduced him to bankruptcy. After about two years he succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors, and resumed the management of his museum with great profit. The museum was twice burned to the ground, and, though owing to the great advance in property, he lost but slightly, he resolved, after the second conflagration, in March, 1868, to withdraw from the business, and announced his intention of founding a gigantic free museum for New York city. After some experience in politics, he again commenced his career as a showman, with an extensive circus and menagerie in 1871. In 1874 he constructed in New York an immense circular building of iron for the exhibition of panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer on temperance, and other topics, and has published, "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself" (1855); "The Humbugs of the World" (1865); and "Struggles and Triumphs," an autobiography (1869).

BARRETT, BENJAMIN FISK, an American clergyman and author, born at Dresden, Maine, June 24, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1838. While pursuing his studies in theology, he became a convert to the doctrines of Swedenborg, and from 1840 to 1850 was minister to Swedenborgian congregations in New York and Cincinnati. His health failing, he embarked in a mechanical business in Chicago, in which he soon acquired a considerable fortune. He afterwards was settled over a Society in Philadelphia. He has published "A Life of Swedenborg," "Lectures on the New Dispensation," "Letters on the Divine Trinity," "The Golden Reed," "Catholicity of the New Church," "The Visible Church," "A New View of Hell," and several other works.

BARROT, VICTORIN FERDINAND, a brother of the late M. Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born in 1805, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed

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Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the Second Empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State and a Senator, but he did not take a very prominent part in either capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan., 1867.

BARRY, THE REV. ALFRED, D.D., D.C.L., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, held for eight years the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in 1871 a Canon of Worcester. He is also a member of the London School Board. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys;" "Notes on the Catechism," and "Religion for Every Day: Lectures to Men," 1873.

BARRY, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ROBERT, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869 and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870 succeeding, in the latter office, Mr Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased.

BARRY, EDWARD MIDDLETON, R.A., third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, was born in 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, the late Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry is the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He has carried out numerous architectural works, and among them may be mentioned St. Giles's Schools, Endell Street; restoration of Crewe Hall, Cheshire; the Opera House at Malta; the Charing Cross Hotel, and the Eleanor cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds; the Birmingham and Midland Institute; St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock Hill; works at the Exchange, Bristol, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and at various private mansions; and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year Mr. Barry also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr.

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Disraeli's Government, however, did not comply with this recommendation, but appointed Mr. Barry to the National Gallery and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has filled the office of Vice-President; he is an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He is an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served on the Council of that body. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and was made a Royal Academician in 1870. Mr. Barry was elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy May 16, 1873, and Treasurer in 1874.

BARRY, SIR REDMOND, son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and was Commissioner from the colony of Victoria to the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and has published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805; was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, he having been elected a Deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers. His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838); "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time (1839-44); "Psychologie d'Aristote: Traité de l'Ame" (1846); and "Opuscules," translated for the first time (1847); "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme"

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(1845); "Des Vedas" (1854); "Du Bouddhisme" (1855); and "Le Boudha et sa Religion" (1866).

BARTHOLOMEW, VALENTINE, a celebrated flower-painter, was born Jan. 18, 1799, and married in 1827 Evelina Charlotte, only sister of Charles Hullmandel, well known in connection with the introduction of lithography into England. This lady died in Jan., 1839, and Mr. Bartholomew in 1840 married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. This lady, a member of the Society of Female Artists, who was the authoress of a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael," of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter," and of a farce, "It's only my Aunt," died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters.

BARTLE, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., PH.D., a writer on educational topics, was educated in connection with the universities of Giessen, Jena, and Dublin, graduating Ph.D. at Giessen, and D.D. at Jena. Afterwards he became a clergyman of the Church of England, and was appointed principal of Walton College, Liverpool. He is the author of "A Synopsis of English History;" "An Analysis and Exposition of the Church Catechism;" "Six Discourses on the Intermediate State;" "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Vulgar Fractions Made Easy;" "Epitome of English Grammar;" and "The Scriptural Doctrine of Hades," 1873.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, an American author, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 23, 1805. After filling various mercantile situations in his native state, he removed to New York in 1837, and became a partner in a mercantile firm. This firm succumbed in the commercial crisis; and after making other attempts, Mr. Bartlett entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Mr. Gallatin he founded the American Ethnological Society, and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1849, he was appointed in 1850 Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. With a corps of engineers and a party consisting altogether of about 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied three years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the United States Government in 1857-58. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and has been continued in that office by repeated elections to the present time. Among his literary works are "The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches, tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man" (1847); "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin" (1849); "Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States" (1848, new edition in 1866); "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54;" "A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets relating to the Civil War" (1866); "Literature of the Rebellion" (1867); "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War

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of the Rebellion" (1867); and "Primeval Man" (1868).

BARTOL, CYRUS AUGUSTUS, an American clergyman and author, born at Freeport, Maine, April 30, 1813. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1835, and was in 1837 settled as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Lowell over West (Unitarian) Church in Boston. He has published "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (1850); "Discourses on the Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe" (1855); "Church and Congregation: a Plea for their Unity" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church," and "Radical Problem" (1872). He has also printed several discourses, and contributed in prose and verse to periodicals.

BARYE, ANTOINE-LOUIS, sculptor, born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1795, before he was fourteen years of age entered the atelier of M. Fourier, an engraver on steel. In 1812 he was drawn in the conscription, and served a year in the topographical brigade of the engineers, and afterwards in the sappers of the same corps. After the peace of 1814 he returned to his profession as a chaser, studying at the same time drawing and modelling, in both of which he greatly improved in the ateliers of M. Bosio and Baron Gros. His first exhibition at the competition of the École des Beaux Arts was in 1819, when he gained honourable mention for an engraving, the subject of which was "Milon of Crotona devoured by a lion," and in 1817 and 1820 obtained second prizes for sculpture. M. Barye commenced exhibiting his sculptures at the Salon des Beaux Arts in 1827, and continued to do so regularly until 1836. The jury in the latter year having refused several of his works, he ceased exhibiting until 1850. From 1848 to 1851 he occupied the post of keeper and director of the plaster casts at the Louvre, and in 1850 was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Museum of Natural History. He has exhibited a large number of sculptures, bronzes, &c., many of which are worthy of the highest commendation. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, he obtained a grand medal of honour—the only one awarded in Class XVII. of artistic bronzes. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the jury which decided as to the claims for admission of works of art into the London Exhibition. M. Barye, created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1833, was promoted to be an Officer of the same in Nov., 1855.

BASCOM, JOHN, was born at Genoa, New York, May 1, 1827. He was educated at Homer Academy, New York, Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduating in 1849, with high honours. After teaching for a year he commenced the study of law, but in 1851 went through a course of theological study at Andover, Massachusetts; was a tutor in Williams College in 1852-3, and the following year resumed his studies at Andover, where he graduated in 1855. He was called the same year to the Professorship of Rhetoric in Williams College, which he still retains. He has written a treatise on "Political Economy" (1861); a "Treatise on Æsthetics" (1862); a "Textbook of Rhetoric" (1865); "Elements of Psychology" (1869); and "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871). In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered the Lowell Institute Lectures at Boston upon the "Relations of Science to Religion."

BASTIAN, HENRY CHARLTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Truro, in Cornwall, April 26, 1837, and educated at a private school at Falmouth, and in University College, London. He graduated M.A. in 1861, M.B. in 1863, and M.D. in 1866, all these degrees being conferred by the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1868, and F.R.C.P. in 1871. Dr. Bastian is also a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and

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of several Medical Societies. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor, but he threw this appointment up in the spring of 1866, and was shortly afterwards appointed Lecturer on Pathology, and Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. These posts he held until his appointment as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital in December, 1867. He still holds the Professorship; is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; and Physician to the Hospital (since 1871). Dr. Bastian has published the following works:—"The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms," 1871; "The Beginnings of Life," 2 vols., 1872; "Evolution and the Origin of Life," 1874; and "Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis from Brain Disease," 1875. He is also the author of "Memoirs on Nematoids: Parasitic and Free," in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society;* of numerous papers on Pathology, in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society;* of papers on the more recondite departments of Cerebral Physiology in the *Journal of Mental Science;* and of articles on Medical Subjects in the *British Medical Journal*, *The Lancet*, and Dr. Reynolds' "System of Medicine."

BASTIDE, JULES, born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800, was one of the earliest members of the French Carbonari. After the revolution of July, 1830, Bastide, who had fought gallantly, and who is said to have been the first to plant the tricolour on the roof of the Tuileries, opposed the party of the Duke of Orleans. In 1832, Bastide was chief of a troop of artillery, and fought against royalty. At the close of the insurrection of June 5, the artillery of the National Guard was disbanded, and Bastide, having been condemned to death, fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. Some time afterwards he started the *National*, in which he dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy. After having directed it almost single-handed for some time, he obtained the assistance of M. Armand Marrast. In 1846 he left that paper, and in 1847 he established, in conjunction with M. Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, intended to support republican doctrines. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under M. Lamartine, he filled the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly. He held it until General Cavaignac retired from office. After the election of Dec. 10, he protested against the French intervention in the affairs of Rome. M. Bastide, in 1847, published a work entitled "De l'Éducation publique en France," contributed to the second edition of "L'Histoire Parlementaire de la Révolution Française," by M. Buchez (1845-47), and wrote the first volume of "Histoire de l'Assemblée Législative," 1847. This work was to have formed twenty-five volumes, but was not continued. M. Bastide, in Oct. 1858, published "La République Française et l'Italie en 1848," and in 1859, "Guerres de Religion en France," for the "Bibliothèque Utile." He was formerly one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*.

BATEMAN, KATE JOSEPHINE, an actress, daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, was born at Baltimore, in 1842. She was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who performed in London in 1851. After completing that engagement, she spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, and she reappeared in 1859, playing, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of

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Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. This very successful engagement closed with the 210th performance of the character, June 11, 1864, and after a provincial tour, she reappeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, the historian, at New York, in Oct. 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman, and has come to be recognised as one of the best *tragédiennes* of the time. She has made the character of Leah in "Deborah" peculiarly her own, and in her performance of this and some other characters no other actress has been so successful. In 1872 she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOP OF. (*See* HERVEY, LORD ARTHUR CHARLES.)

BATHURST, BISHOP OF. (*See* MARSDEN.)

BAUDRY, PAUL JACQUES AIMÉ, a French painter, born at Bourbon Vendée, Nov. 7, 1828. His father was an artisan, burdened with a numerous family. He educated his son as best he could, and even had him taught music. But a humble teacher of drawing, named Sartoris detected and developed in the boy another faculty. At that time the prefect of Vendée chanced to be M. Gauja, an ex-contributor to the *National*, a friend of M. Thiers, and a lover of painting. This gentleman took an interest in Baudry, and helped to get for him a small allowance from the Department to enable him to study at Paris. The lad very speedily distinguished himself at the École des Beaux Arts. He leaped from success to success, he carried of the *grand prix de Rome* in 1850, the subject being "Zenobia discovered on the banks of the Araxes." In the *Salon* of 1857 he exhibited "The Punishment of a Vestal," "Fortune and the Child," "Leda," and a portrait of M. Beulé. His reputation was now firmly established. Subsequently he exhibited "The Penitent Magdalen," "The Toilet of Venus," "Guillemette," three portraits (1859); "Charlotte Corday," "Amphitrite," several portraits, including those of M. Guizot (belonging to Sir John Boileau), M. Charles Dupin, Mademoiselle Madeleine Brohan, and the son of Madame la Comtesse Swicytowska (1861); "The Pearl and the Wave" (a Persian fable), and two portraits (1863); "Diana" and a portrait (1865); and the portrait of M. Charles Garnier, the architect (1869). But M. Baudry is best known by the magnificent pictures he executed for the decoration of the *foyer* of the new Opera-house at Paris. His intimate friend, M. Edmond About says:—"When the architect Charles Garnier proceeded to allot the works, he entrusted the *voussures* of the *foyer* to Baudry, who had already executed important decorative works at the Hôtel Fould, and elsewhere. The commission, like all State commissions, was neither well nor ill paid at the price of 140,000 francs. But when the artist learned that there was a talk of giving the ceilings and the spaces above the doors to another, he offered to paint the whole himself without increase of pay, thus reducing his reward to 280 francs per superficial mètre; the work occupies 500 mètres square. Before drawing his first sketch, he made two journeys, one to London, and the other to Rome. At the Kensington Museum he copied the seven Cartoons of Raphael. At the Vatican he copied eleven enormous morsels of Michel Angelo, all to endue himself with the spirit of the masters, and to

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catch for himself *le bon pli*. That done, there only remained to shut himself for eight years in the damp building of the rising Opera-house. There he occupied three studios, one on the sixth story, another on the tenth, and the last quite at the top, under the cupola, whence neither cold nor heat could dislodge him. His whole life was there. He slept and ate in a *loge de danseuse*, furnished with his student's furniture. He lived whole months without seeing any other faces than those of his models and the old housekeeper, and very occasionally a friend." M. Baudry was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861.

BAUER, BRUNO, biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809. Educated in the schools and University of Berlin, he, in 1834, obtained a professorship of theology. His earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). In what may be termed the second period came the two works, "Dr. Hengstenberg" (1839), and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843-44), in which he analyses the German radicalism of 1842, and its consequent socialistic theories. In connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, he published "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). During the political disturbances of 1848 he availed himself of the opportunity for ventilating his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and in another on "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850) to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century. He is the author of "Western Dictatorship," "The Actual Position of Russia," "Germany and Russia," "Russia and England," and numerous pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects.

BAVARIA, KING OF. (*See* LOUIS II.)

BAXTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, son of Mr. Robert Baxter, the eminent London solicitor, born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1827; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1851. He was admitted a solicitor in 1852: and since 1866 he has been a member of the council of the Statistical Society of London. His works are "Railway Extension and its Results," 1866; "National Income of the United Kingdom," 1868; "Taxation of the United Kingdom," 1869; "English Parties and Conservatism," 1870; "National Debts," 1871; besides many statistical and political letters to the *Times*.

BAXTER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, M.P., was born at Dundee, in 1825, and after passing through the High School of that town, studied in the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Hume as M.P. for the Montrose burghs, which he

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has represented ever since. He was offered office under Government more than once, but declined, until Mr. Gladstone, in 1868, formed an administration pledged to economy, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty. In March, 1871, he succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury, which office he resigned Aug. 6, 1873. He was sworn of the Privy Council, March 24, 1873. Mr. Baxter, who carries on business as a foreign merchant in Dundee, was a conspicuous supporter of the North during the American war, and is a well-known opponent of Church establishments. He is the author of "Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant" (1850); "The Tagus and the Tiber: or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850-51" (2 vols., 1852); America and the Americans" (1855); "Hints to Thinkers: or, Lectures for the Times" (1860); and "Free Italy," a lecture delivered in 1874.

BAYLEY, THE MOST REVEREND JAMES ROOSEVELT, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in the city of New York, Aug. 23, 1814. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, where he was for some time a tutor. After entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he officiated for some time as the pastor of a congregation at Harlem, on New York Island, and of another at Hagerstown, Maryland. But subsequently he joined the Roman Catholic communion, and repairing to France he made his ecclesiastical studies, preparatory to the priesthood at the old St. Sulpice, in Paris. Returning to the United States, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hughes, March 2, 1842. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Vice-President of St. John's College, Fordham, and at a later period its President. When St. John's College was transferred to the Jesuit Fathers, the Rev. Mr. Bayley was appointed Secretary to the Diocese of New York, a position he held from 1846 till 1853, when, at the recommendation of Archbishop Hughes and his suffragans, Pope Pius IX. named him first Bishop of the new See of Newark, New Jersey. He was consecrated in the cathedral of New York, by Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal, Badini, Oct. 30, 1853. While Father Bayley was Secretary of the Diocese of New York, he found time to write his "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York" (revised edit., 1869), and his "Life of Simon Gabriel Bruté," first bishop of Vincennes, Indiana. He is also the author of a volume of "Pastorals for the People." On July 30, 1872, he was appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, in succession to Archbishop Spalding.

BAYNE, PETER, M.A., son of the Rev. C. J. Bayne, was born at the manse of Fodderty, Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, was educated at Inverness Academy, Aberdeen Grammar School, Bellevue Academy, and Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A. At college he was the winner of a prize for a poem, open to competition by the whole university, and after taking his degree he won the Blackwell Prize for a prose essay. He was appointed successively editor of the Glasgow *Commonwealth*, the Edinburgh *Witness*, the *Dial*, and the *Weekly Review*, the two last being published in London. His views on inspiration having given offence, he resigned the editorship of the *Weekly Review* in 1865, and he has since declined editorial connection with newspapers. He has continued, however, in constant occupation as a journalist, contributing leading articles to various London and provincial papers. His biographical sketches, which appeared in an Edinburgh magazine in 1852 and 1853, attracted attention both in this country and America, and led to the publication, in 1855, of "The Christian Life in the present Time," a treatise intended to prove, in a series of illustrative biographies,

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that belief in Christianity as a supernatural religion is compatible with high intellectual gifts, and the noblest moral character. The book was very popular, especially in America, where two volumes of Essays by Mr. Bayne, were published in 1857. A volume of Biographical and Critical Essays, a short treatise on "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," and an historical drama on "The Days of Jezebel" have been published by him in this country. He has been a copious contributor to the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *British Quarterly*, and *London Quarterly Reviews*, and to *Fraser* and other magazines. He edited the letters and sketched the life of Hugh Miller in two volumes, in the course of which he showed that his own views of geological evolution are more in accordance with those of Darwin and Huxley than with those of Miller. An essay on the Puritans published by him in 1862 was well spoken of, and he has since engaged in extensive studies of the Puritan period. He is now (1875) preparing a work on "The Puritan Revolution, of which some instalments have appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. He is author of a pamphlet entitled "The Church's Curse and the Nation's Claim," advocating disestablishment on purely national grounds.

BAYNES, THE REV. ROBERT HALL, was born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 10, 1831. After receiving a preliminary education at Bath, he was sent to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1859. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed vicar of St. Paul's, Whitechapel, London, 1858; vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, 1862; vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Coventry, 1866. In 1870 he was offered, but declined, the bishopric of Madagascar. He is author of "A Companion to the Communion Service of the Church of England" (1859); "The Canterbury Hymnal: a Book of Common Praise adapted to the Services in the Book of Common Prayer" (1863); "Autumn Memories and other Verses" 1869; "Lyra Anglicana;" "English Lyrics;" "Book of Sacred Poems;" "Manual of Family Prayers;" and Sermons.

BAYNES, THOMAS SPENCER, LL.D., born March 24, 1823, at Wellington, Somersetshire, was educated at a private school at Bath, at Bristol College, and at the University of Edinburgh. He was assistant to Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic in that University, 1851-55; Examiner in Logic and Mental Philosophy in the University of London, 1857-63; and assistant-editor of the *Daily News* from the autumn of 1857 till Oct. 1864. During his residence in London, Mr. Baynes, besides writing a large number of articles in the *Daily News* on the civil war in America, contributed to several literary journals, especially the *Literary Gazette* and the *Athenæum*, but he kept up his studies in his special subject—logic and mental science—by delivering lectures and taking private pupils to prepare for the University and India Civil Service Examinations. He was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews in Oct. 1864. Professor Baynes has published a translation of the "Port Royal Logic," 1851, which has gone through seven editions; and an "Essay on the New Analytic of Logical Forms," with notes and historical appendix, 1852. He is now engaged in preparing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." During the last six years, Professor Baynes has contributed regularly to the *Edinburgh Review*—eleven articles in all, some of which attracted considerable notice. At one time he contributed to the *North British Review*, and he still writes occasionally in *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review*. He took his degree of LL.B. in the University of London; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

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BAZAINE, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a Marshal of France, was born Feb. 13, 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France Sept. 5, 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross, July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command in Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthermost frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (Feb. 8, 1865); and organised against the partisans of the Republic a system of guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity, under the direction of the notorious Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstandings arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in Sept. 1866, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the empire impossible, commenced preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last the attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of the expeditionary forces. The same year he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the disastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the capitulations made during the war brought serious charges against Marshal Bazaine. In consequence of their report, he was handed over to a Council of War organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterwards tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General the Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with military incapacity in allowing himself to be blockaded by a nearly equal force in Metz, and in his ultimate capitulation, but also with a treasonable de-

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sign of making himself, by the aid of his army, and with the connivance of the enemy, independent of the Government of National Defence, which had been universally acknowledged by France. The trial commenced on Oct. 6, and ended on Dec. 10, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court returned no direct verdict; but on the issue whether the Marshal had done all that was required by duty and honour, he was, by a unanimous vote, found guilty. The court condemned the prisoner to degradation and to death, but at the same time recommended him to mercy. Two days afterwards, President MacMahon commuted the punishment of death to confinement for twenty years in a fortress, and remitted the ceremony, which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was, however, deprived of all his dignities, dismissed from the army, and sent to undergo his sentence at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, a small island just off Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here Bazaine lived for nine months, enjoying a good deal of freedom, and constantly in the society of his wife and children and of his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette. On the plea that the health of the children was affected, Madame Bazaine left the island and sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in the hope that he might be induced to allow her husband to pass the rest of his days an exile, but not a prisoner. But the President declined to interfere; and it is believed that the coldness of his refusal induced Bazaine to try the chance of flight. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, he passed the evening in conversation with Colonel Villette, and on the following morning a rope was hanging down from the parapet of the fortress, and the prisoner was gone. It afterwards appeared that Madame Bazaine and her cousin had been waiting for him in a boat at the base of the rock. They took him on board a ship which was lying near, and he succeeded in escaping to Italy. He afterwards proceeded to Cologne (Aug. 14), spent a short time in England, and ultimately took up his residence in Madrid, where he arrived Nov. 17, 1874. In Sept. 1874, he addressed to the *New York Herald* an extended and elaborate apology for his conduct when in command of the French army within Metz.

BAZALGETTE, Sir Joseph William, C.B., civil engineer, of French extraction, born in 1819, was educated at private schools, and, having been articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, commenced business on his own account in 1842. He first became known to the public in 1848, when, having executed some drainage works in the North of Ireland, and having practised as a civil engineer in London, he succeeded Mr. Frank Forster as Engineer to the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. At that time he took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession as to the best system of drainage and water supply of towns. On the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewer in London, he was appointed by public competition Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in that capacity has planned and executed the extensive Main Drainage Works of London. As Consulting Engineer, he has issued reports on plans for the improved drainage of Port Louis, Mauritius (for the Colonial Government), Pesth (Hungary), Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Brussels, Oxford, Cambridge, St. Leonards, Folkestone, Norwich, Cheltenham Weston-super-Mare, and other places He first introduced subways for carrying the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfares which he has constructed, to prevent the breaking up of the pavements and the obstruction of the traffic. He designed and

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constructed the Thames embankment, on the north side of the river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, and he also constructed a Thames embankment from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge. He laid down a code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, May 12, 1874.

BAZLEY, SIR THOMAS, Bart., M.P., born at Gilnow, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851; he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom; and in 1855 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and in 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486, recorded in favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was third on the poll, the votes given for the three successful candidates being as follows:—Birley, 19,984; Callender, 19,649; Bazley, 19,325. He was created a Baronet in Oct. 1869.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, Bart., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, the eighth baronet, by his wife Harriett Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. From Eton he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1858; M.A. 1861), and in July 1864 he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he still represents in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Feb. till Dec. 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department. When the Conservatives again came into office in Feb. 1874, Sir M. H. Beach was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. He served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies.

BEAL, JAMES, was born Feb. 18, 1829, in Sloane Square, Chelsea, and educated at private schools. He took an active part as the colleague of James Taylor, the founder of the Freehold Land movement, in establishing Land and Building Societies. Mr. Beal lectured several nights weekly for years in London,

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the provinces, and through Scotland, and contributed largely to the *Freeholder*. In consequence of the ritualistic practices of the curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he brought the well-known suit, afterwards merged in a similar suit brought by Mr. Westerton, and known as "Westerton and Beal *v.* Liddell," which was the commencement of the movement which culminated in the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. When the gas companies of London privately "districted" the metropolis, he conducted, on behalf of twenty-five vestries, as hon. secretary to the delegates, the parliamentary inquiries in 1857-60, and mainly secured the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and subsequently the City of London Gas Act, 1868. He was largely instrumental, acting as hon. secretary, in the return of the late J. Stuart Mill as M.P. for Westminster in 1865, and he has been a prominent politician in Westminster since 1852. Mr. Beal has devoted much time to parliamentary inquiries into the government and taxation of the metropolis. He was examined before the committees of the House in 1861 and 1867, and proposed the scheme adopted by Mr. Mill, and embodied in the three bills introduced by him and by the late Mr. C. Buxton, to establish a municipal government for the metropolis; and he is chairman of the Electoral Reform Association. Mr. Beal is the author of "Free Trade in Land," 1855, an inquiry into the social and commercial influence of the laws of succession and the system of entail; of pamphlets against the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, on Direct Taxation, &c. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlas*, and wrote in that journal a History of all the great Joint Stock Banks. Mr. Beal took an active part in all the movements led by Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden.

BEALE, LIONEL SMITH, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in King's College, London, formerly Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy, was born in London, in 1828, and educated in King's College School. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, the Quekett Club, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among them are "The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to Work with the Microscope;" "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm: or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought" (1871); "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Dr. Gull" (1871); "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve-centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He is the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, the *Microscopical Journal*, &c.

BEALE, THOMAS WILLERT, born in London in 1831, is the author of several hundreds of musical compositions, duets, quartets, and songs. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He is engaged in

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general literature, fiction, and criticism, and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals under the *nom de plume*, "Walter Maynard." Mr. Beale is the author of a book called "The Enterprising Impresario," containing personal reminiscences of Grisi, Mario, Viardot, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Lablache.

BEALES, EDMOND, M.A., was born at Newnham, a suburb of Cambridge, July 3, 1803, being a son of the late Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, a merchant of that town, who obtained much local celebrity by his zeal as a political reformer. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and next at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Praed and Moultrie, and also of Mr. Spencer Walpole, with whom he was destined many years afterwards to come into memorable collision in public life. While at Eton he was one of the contributors to the *Etonian*, a periodical which made some noise in its day. From Eton he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a leading member of the "Union" debating society, with Austen, Macaulay, Cockburn, Lytton, Benbow, and others. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity in 1824, graduating B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1828. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, he practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. During several years Mr. Beales took a prominent part in foreign politics. He earnestly promoted the earliest demonstrations on behalf of the Polish refugees, was a member of the "Polish Exiles' Friends Society," of the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland," founded by Thomas Campbell, and afterwards presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart; was President himself subsequently of the "Polish National League;" Chairman of the Circassian Committee; member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under Mr. John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. It was in connection with Garibaldi's visit to England, in 1864, that Mr. Beales's name first became known to the general public. He then defended the right of the people to meet on Primrose Hill, and a conflict with the police occurred. He at that time published a pamphlet on the Right of Public Meeting. But it is as President of the Reform League that Mr. Beales is best known. In 1864 an effort was put forth for a great political agitation in connection with Trades Societies, started by Messrs. George Odger, W. R. Cremer, and George Howell. The first public meeting of the new association was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Beales, who, from that time until his promotion to the judicial bench, was identified with the principles of Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. The outbreak of the American war, and other circumstances, prevented for a time the active working of the Association; but in the spring of 1865 it developed itself under the name of the Reform League. On Jan. 16, 1866, a deputation waited upon Earl Russell, and received from him a promise to introduce a Reform Bill early in the coming session, and to stand or fall by the result. This was followed by a conference in St. Martin's Hall, and many large meetings throughout the country. Then came the Government bill, which the League earnestly supported, and, after a protracted debate, its rejection by the House of Commons. The League now recommenced its agitation for Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. Then followed gigantic meetings in Trafalgar Square, which the Conservative Government in vain endeavoured to suppress. Sir Richard Mayne, the First Commissioner of Police, issued a notice to the effect that the meeting announced for July 2, 1866, would not be permitted. Mr. Beales, however, stated his full determination to attend the meeting, and hold the Government responsible

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for all breaches of the peace. This step led Sir Richard Mayne to withdraw the prohibition, and the meeting of 69,000 persons was held without a single breach of the law. Then came the memorable 23rd of July, and the immense gathering at Hyde Park, when Mr. Beales exhibited great courage and coolness. On July 25th he was requested by Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, to go to the park and get the people out, which Mr. Beales accordingly did. The mission of the League was virtually at an end when Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed in 1867; Mr. Beales resigned the Presidency March 10, 1869, and three days later the League was formally dissolved. Mr. Beales was a revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, when, in consequence of the active part he had taken in political agitation, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, declined to reappoint him. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Tower Hamlets in 1868. In Sept. 1870, Lord Chancellor Hatherley appointed him judge for the County Court Circuit No. 35, comprising Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Bedfordshire and Essex. Mr. Beales is the author of various pamphlets on Poland and Circassia, and Parliamentary Reform; also of a work on the Reform Act of 1867. Several of his speeches on the subject of Reform and the Elective Franchise have been published in a pamphlet form.

BEARD, JAMES H., a painter, born at Buffalo, New York, in 1815. In early youth he was taken to Painesville, Ohio, where, at the age of 14, he began to paint portraits, after having received only four lessons from a travelling artist. He finally settled as a portrait painter in Cincinnati. In 1846 he produced his first original composition, "The North Carolina Emigrants," which at once established his reputation as a genre painter. Among his other works are, "Long Bill," "The Land Speculator," and "Out all Night," which has been engraved in London. Of late years he has devoted himself to painting animals.

BEARD, WILLIAM H., brother of the preceding, was born at Painesville, Ohio, about 1824. At the age of 21 he took up portrait painting, and about 1850 opened a studio in Buffalo, New York, where he soon devoted himself especially to genre and animal painting. After visiting Europe in 1858-60, he settled in New York. In many of his works, bears, apes, and other animals enact scenes from the drama of human life. Among his most characteristic works are "Bears on a Bender," "Bear Dance," and "Watchers."

BEATTIE, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and entered, in 1807, Clarencefield Academy, in that county. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1818; prosecuted his studies in France, Italy, and Germany; settled in London, and became Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He is author of illustrated histories of "Scotland," "Switzerland," "The Waldenses," "Castles and Abbeys of England," "Three Residences at German Courts," "The Pilgrim in Italy," "Polynesia," and other works. Among his publications on subjects connected with his profession are a Latin treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," "The Danube," "Home Climates," and "Worthing." Several of his works have been translated into French and German. Dr. Beattie was the literary executor of the poet Campbell, and editor of his "Life and Letters." He was for three years physician and secretary, and for nine years physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. He was also a personal friend of the poets Rogers and Campbell, both of whom he attended in their last hours; and by his exertions a statue was erected to the former in the "Poets' Corner," Westminster Abbey. Dr. Beattie is Foreign Secretary to the British Archæological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, Member

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of the Historical Institute, and of the Institut d'Afrique, Paris.

BEAUFORT (DUKE OF), HENRY CHARLES FITZROY SOMERSET, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married July 3, 1845, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His grace, who is a Conservative in politics, and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866.

BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT, a Confederate general in the American civil war, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1817. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war, was twice wounded, and commended for his gallantry in General Scott's despatches. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans, and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan. 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23-28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced so disastrous a reverse; for this service he was made a brigadier-general. He was second in command, under Gen. Sydney A. Johnston, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6, 1862; and in the summer and autumn of 1863 successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by Gen. Gilmore. He was subsequently connected with the army of Joseph E. Johnston up to the time of that general's surrender, in April, 1865. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of full general, the highest grade in the service. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in the Southern States, and is president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad.

BECKER, BERNARD H., author and journalist, born in 1833, has for several years past been attached to *All the Year Round*. He has written a large number of original stories and sketches in that journal. In 1874 he produced "Scientific London"—an account of the rise, progress, and condition of the great scientific institutions of the capital. Mr. Becker contributes regularly to the daily press, and also to the scientific journals of the period.

BECKER, CHARLES FERDINAND, organist and musical composer, born at Leipsic, June 17, 1804, studied music in his native city, and became at the age of fourteen years organist of the church of St. Nicholas. His first work was published in 1828, and was quickly followed by others; amongst which may be named a "Choral-book," a collection of psalm and hymn tunes (1844); "Choral Melodies" (1841); "On the Choral Collections of various Christian Churches (1841); "The Choral Compositions of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries" (1847); and "The Composers of the XIXth Century" (1849). His library of music is one of the most extensive in Germany.

BECKLES, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HYNDMAN, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family of Durham), was born in Barbadoes, in 1816, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and after holding different cures in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop of Sierra-Leone in 1859. He resigned that see in 1870, being succeeded in

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it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wootton, Dover. He has since obtained the vicarage of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, London.

BECKX, PETER JOHN, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, at Hildesheim, in Oct. 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. When the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen became a convert to the Catholic religion, young Beckx was appointed his confessor, and he officiated for some years as priest of the new Catholic church which was built at Köthen. After the decease of the Duke he continued at the court with his widow, the Countess Julia, whom, at a later period, he accompanied to Vienna. In 1847 he was appointed procurator for the province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the college of procurators at Rome. In the following year the Jesuits were temporarily driven from Austria, and consequently Father Beckx, being unable to return to that country, repaired to Belgium, and was nominated rector of the college belonging to his order at Louvain. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria, he zealously supported the projects of the Government, which were highly favourable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful aid to the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the empire, and founding the noviciate at Tyrnan. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853, to choose a successor to Father Roothan, he was elected Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx. Besides some minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary" (Vienna, 1843), which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into many languages.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE-CÉSAR, physician and member of the Institute, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), March 7, 1788; quitted the Polytechnic School in 1808 as officer of engineers, and served in Spain under General Suchet. On his return in 1813 he was made Inspector of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he again served in the French army, and in 1815 quitted the military service, after having resigned his commission as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy, but electricity soon absorbed his attention. In 1829 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, became Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1831. M. Becquerel has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity, and his industry in the collection of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (Paris, 1834-40); "Traité d'Électro-Chimie;" "Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles;" and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel (born in Paris, March 24, 1820), "Éléments de Physique terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855), &c. He invented a new psychometer in 1866.

BEDDOE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., born at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 21, 1826, was educated at Bridgenorth School, University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh. He graduated B.A. at London in 1851, and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. Dr. Beddoe served on the civil medical staff during the Crimean war. Since then he has practised as a physician at Clifton, and held sundry hospital appointments. He was president of the

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Anthropological Society in 1869 and 1870, and he has been a member of the council of the British Association for several years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1873. Dr. Beddoe has written numerous papers, medical, statistical, and anthropological, and he has largely applied the numerical method to ethnology. His principal works are, "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles," 1869-70; "Origin of the English Nation" (unpublished, but took 1st prize, £150, of the Welsh National Eisteddfod); "Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease;" "On Hospital Dietaries;" and "Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia." He is joint author of the "Anthropological Instructions for Travellers" of the British Association.

BEDELL, GREGORY THURSTON, D.D., a bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, born at Hudson, New York, Aug. 27, 1817. He was educated at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and at the Theological Seminary of Virginia; was ordained in 1840, and became rector at Westchester, Penn. From 1853 to 1859 he was rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, and in 1859 became Assistant Bishop of Ohio. He has published several sermons and addresses.

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, an American educator and writer, born at East Hampton, New York, Sept. 6, 1800. She is the eldest daughter of Lyman Beecher, D.D. (born 1775, died 1863), who was for nearly half a century the foremost Congregational clergyman in America. She was educated under her father's direction, at Litchfield, Connecticut. After leaving school she sustained a great loss by the death, by shipwreck, of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. From this great affliction she slowly emerged, and gradually found comfort in a life of activity and usefulness. In 1822 she established a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in theology and mental and moral philosophy. In 1832 she removed with her father to Cincinnati, and for two years was principal of a female seminary in that city. Having been compelled by failing health to resign this, she devised a plan for female Christian education, to be promoted through a national board, with normal schools and competent teachers. The completion of this scheme has been the object of her life, and for its promotion she has written several of her best works. She has published "Domestic Service;" "Duty of American Women to their Country;" "Housekeeper's Receipt Book" (New York, 1845); "The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women" (Boston, 1851); "Treatise on Domestic Economy;" "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1857), and several essays and treatises on the Education of Women, and the best means of attaining their true place in society, among which are "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," and "The American Woman's Home." She has been for several years past actively engaged in the effort to establish a university for women, which should be amply endowed and provided with all the means for imparting the highest instruction.

BEECHER, CHARLES, an American clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1815. In 1844 he was ordained as a clergyman, and was for a time a pastor in Newark, New Jersey. He has published "The Incarnation; or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son," with an introduction by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe (New York, 1849); "Review of the Spiritual Manifestations" (New York, 1853); and "Pen Pictures of the Bible" (New York, 1855). He ac-

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companied his sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, on her first visit to England, and was with her joint author of "The Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," and acted as the editor of "The Life of Lyman Beecher." He also aided his brother, Henry Ward Beecher, in the compilation of "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes."

BEECHER, EDWARD, D.D., eldest son of Lyman Beecher, was born at East Hampton, New York, in 1804. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of pastor at Park Street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, from 1838 to 1844; and that of pastor at Salem Street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856. He has been since 1856 pastor of a Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois. He is the author of "Baptism: its Imports and Modes;" "The Conflict of Ages;" "Papal Conspiracy Exposed," and "The Concord of the Ages."

BEECHER-STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH, an American authoress, daughter of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1812. She was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., Professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. In the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote for the magazines several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower." During her intervals of leisure amidst family cares, she continued to contribute to the periodicals sketches and short stories; but, apart from one or two Sunday-school books, she attempted nothing of more importance until 1850, when, her husband having accepted the Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. When the story was completed, she long and vainly sought a publisher for it, until a young Boston publisher finally consented to bring it out in 1852. It met with unequalled success; 313,000 copies were sold in the United States within three years and a half, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition prepared there. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It was translated into twenty different languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatized in various forms. She subsequently published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children" (1853); and "The Christian Slave: a Drama," founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1855). As some of the statements of fact in the work were denied, Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which it was based. She visited Europe in 1853, and the results of her observations were published in 1854, in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children," was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp." In her subsequent works, Mrs. Stowe has delineated the quaint old domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. Her other published works are "Our Charley, and what to do with Him" (1859); "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of Newport, Rhode Island, in the latter part of the eighteenth century (1859); "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (1862); "Agnes of Sorrento" (1862); "Reply on behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many thousand Women of Great

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Britain" (1863); "The Ravages of a Carpet" (1864); "House and Home Papers" (1864); "Religious Poems" (1865); "Stories about Our Dogs" (1865); "Little Foxes" (1865); "Queer Little People" (1867); "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories" (1867); "The Chimney Corner" (1868); "Men of Our Times; or, Leading Patriots of the Day" (1868); "Old Town Folks" (1869); "Little Pussy Willow" (1870); "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871); "My Wife and I" (1872), and other works; and "The American Woman's Home; or, Principles of Domestic Science," in association with her sister, Miss Catherine E. Beecher, 1869. In Sept. 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine*, as in some sort a reply to the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of Lord Byron," an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism almost unprecedented, and the tempest was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of Mrs. Stowe's work, entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe has also been for some time one of the editors of *Hearth and Home*, and a contributor to the *Independent* and other periodicals. Her home is in Hartford, Connecticut, but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she has an orange plantation.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD, an American clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianapolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregation Church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. From the date of his settlement in Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher has drawn around him the largest congregation of any preacher in America. His church edifice, which has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons, has not only always been full both in fair weather and foul, when it was known that he would preach, but the aisles and vestibules are also filled, and often hundreds go away from inability to find a foothold within the church. His church has a membership of over 2,000. This extraordinary attendance is the result of Mr. Beecher's fine oratorical powers, his remarkable ability in description and illustration, his originality, his strongly sympathetic nature, and his intense earnestness. But so large is the measure of his vitality and his capacity for work, that during his whole career as a clergyman he has mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. In Indiana he was editor of an agricultural paper, and cultivated flowers extensively. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance, peace, and other reforms, and very early came to be in demand as a platform orator and lecturer, not only on these but other popular topics. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* newspaper to 1858, he was a constant contributor to its columns, and from 1861 to 1863 its chief editor. He has been since 1870 the editor in chief of the *Christian Union*, a weekly religious paper of large size, and is a constant contributor to several other papers and periodicals. He has collected a very fine gallery of paintings and some choice sculptures; and at his country seat at Peekskill, New York, has one of the finest and best-regulated farms and flower-gardens in the United States. Mr. Beecher has twice visited Europe, and the last time (in 1864) addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the Civil War, then raging in the United States. In 1871, a parishioner

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of Mr. Beecher founded a lectureship on "The Best Methods of Preaching" in the Yale College Divinity School, and stipulated that his Pastor should be the lecturer. The first course of these lectures was given in 1872. His regular weekly sermons, as taken down by stenographic reporters, have been printed since 1859, and now form about 15 volumes, under the title of "The Plymouth Pulpit." Besides these he has published "Lectures to Young Men;" "Industry and Idleness;" "Life Thoughts;" two series, one edited by Edna Dean Proctor, the other by Augusta Moore; "Sermons on Liberty and War;" "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes;" Norwood," a novel, originally published in *The New York Ledger;* "Sermons from Published and Unpublished Sources," (2 vols. 1870); "Life of Christ" (vols. I. and II., 1871-72); and "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (1872). In the summer of 1874, Mr. Theodore Tilton, formerly his associate, and afterwards his successor in the editorship of the *Independent*, charged him through the newspapers with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of the Plymouth congregation reported that this charge was without any foundation, but meanwhile Mr. Tilton commenced a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000.

BEECHER, THOMAS KENNICUT, youngest son of Lyman Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, Feb. 10, 1824. He graduated in 1843 at Illinois College, of which his brother Edward was president, and engaged in teaching. Subsequently he became pastor of a Congregational Church in Williamsburg, New York, and in 1857 at Elmira, New York. He has published a volume, "Our Seven Churches" (1870).

BEESLY, EDWARD SPENCER, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant-Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view.

BÉHIC, ARMAND, statesman, born at Bayonne, in 1808, appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the Treasury of the Army in the expedition to Algiers, and became Inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as Deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and shortly afterwards entered the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the Maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards Director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 3, 1860, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863, which office he held till Jan. 1867, when he was appointed a Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BELCHER, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., rear-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grand-

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son of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the Navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant-surveyor to Capt. Beechy, in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H.M.S. *Ætna*, employed on the survey of the coast of Africa; and also in the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H.M. ships the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From Nov. 1836, to Aug. 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations of China; and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaissance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, with the Companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1864; became a Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1866; was created a K.C.B. in 1867; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in Nov. 1872. Admiral Belcher is the author of "A Treatise on Surveying," and "Narrative of a Voyage round the World, performed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, during the years 1836-42."

BELCREDI, COUNT RICHARD, Austrian statesman, of an ancient noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb. 1867.

BELGIANS, KING OF THE. (*See* LEOPOLD II.)

BELL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., appointed by the Duke of York to the 34th regiment, in March, 1811; served with the Duke of Wellington, until the termination of the war in the Peninsula in 1814. He was first engaged in the action of Arroyo-de-Molinos, in Spain, capturing the 34th regiment of French infantry, with Prince d'Arembergh, General Lebrun, forty other officers, and 1,500 men. He served at the second and final siege of Badajos; capture of Fort Napoleon, and bridge at Almaraz on the Tagus; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pass of

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Maya, and Roncesvalles; the retreat from Burgos and Madrid; the actions of July 30 and 31 against D'Erlong's corps, near Pampeluna; the battles of Nivelle, Nieve, Bayonne, St. Pierre, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and various skirmishes. He was afterwards employed at Ceylon and in the East Indies, and served in Ava during the first Burmese war. In 1837-38 he served in Canada, and was actively employed during the rebellion there, particularly in the capture of St. Charles and St. Eustace. He commanded the fort and garrison of Couteau-du-Lac, an important position in the River St. Lawrence, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces, the late Lord Seaton, and his Brevet-Majority for his services. He served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, commanding the Royal regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. At the siege of Sebastopol he was wounded, and honourably mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan. Lieutenant-General Bell, who served in the Royal regiment for thirty years, having previously seen much service in the 34th and 45th regiments, has received the War Medal, with seven clasps, for Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nieve, Orthes, and Toulouse (slightly wounded); the Indian medal for Ava; the Crimean medal with three clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He is a K.C.B., a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He received the Colonelcy of the 104th regiment (Bengal Fusiliers), Oct. 23, 1863, and was transferred in 1867 to the 32nd regiment of the line, and subsequently was appointed to his old corps, "the Royal regiment," as Colonel in Chief. His "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service," containing an account of his military career, appeared in 1867.

BELL, ISAAC LOWTHIAN, F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Bell, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. These, under his subsequent management, were extended. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by Mr. Pattinson's other sons-in-law. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. He is at present an Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which town he has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. Mr. Bell was a candidate for the representation of North Durham in Parliament at the general election of Dec., 1868, but was unsuccessful. At the general election of Feb., 1874, however, he was elected by that constituency in the Liberal interest, but on petition was unseated. He again contested the seat at the election consequent on the petition, but was unsuccessful.

BELL, GENERAL SIR JOHN,

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G.C.B., entered the army as ensign August 1, 1805, served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and in the latter year obtained his lieutenancy. From July, 1808, to Feb., 1809, and again from May, 1809, to July, 1814, he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, the action at the bridge of Almeida, the battle of Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, the sieges and stormings of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the action at the heights of Castrillos, the battle of Salamanca, the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he became Lieut.-Colonel, and served until June, 1815, with the army employed against Louisiana. His other commissions date as follows:—Colonel, May 6, 1831; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-General, Nov. 11, 1851; General, June 15, 1860; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own Royal) regiment of foot, Dec. 26, 1853. He has received the Gold Cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; the Silver War Medal with six clasps for other battles and sieges, and was knighted in 1860.

BELL, JOHN, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the International Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the new Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," an "Andromeda" (a bronze), purchased by the Queen, which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall; also "Miranda," "Imogen," "The Last Kiss," "The Dove's Refuge," "Herod Stricken on his Throne," "Lalage," "The Cross of Prayer," "The Octoroon," "Una and the Lion," "Cromwell," "James Montgomery," the poet, at Sheffield, various busts and statuettes, &c. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans," "Primary Sensations of the Mind," "The Drama of Ivan," &c., has devoted some attention to decorative art, having introduced, twenty-five years ago, the ornamental corn bread-platters in wood, and bread-knives, which have since become a trade, women and children being much employed in the carving of the platters and handles. Also in 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he was one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal group of the United States directing the progress of America, to occupy the north-west angle of the base, which has been for some time completed. He is occupied in various works for town and country, which, however, are rarely

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exhibited except in the situation for which they are executed, one of the last being the marble statue of the late Earl of Clarendon, in the great hall of the Foreign Office, Downing Street.

BELL, SIR SYDNEY SMITH, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848; appointed a Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope in 1851; First Puisne Judge there in 1858; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868. He was knighted by letters patent, Oct. 9, 1869.

BELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born Oct. 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner; entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1815, of the Geological Society in 1817, of the Royal Society in 1828, was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, was Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and President of the Linnæan Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Cæsarian Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum," under the title of "Linnæus." He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that Academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth," "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain," "Natural History of British Mammalia," "Natural History of British Reptiles," "Natural History of British Crustacea," "A Monograph of the Testudinata" in folio, not completed, and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnæan, Geologogical, and Zoological Societies, and other publications. He has now (1875) nearly completed a new edition, with numerous additional letters and a memoir, of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," at which place he resides.

BELLAIRS, THE REV. HENRY WALFORD, M.A., was educated at Shrewsbury School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1835. In the same year he was ordained to the curacy of Hunsingore, in Yorkshire. He became curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras, in 1837; and in the following year incumbent of Christ Church, Chester. Next he went to Buckley parsonage, in the parish of Hawarden, and from that place to the large and important sphere of St. Thomas, Stockport, with a population of more than 10,000 souls. After four years there, in 1843, on a partial failure of health, he accepted the office of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, offered to him by the late Lord Wharncliffe, the then Lord President in Sir Robert Peel's administration. For twenty-eight years from that time he was uninterruptedly engaged in the work of elementary education, and at different periods he inspected all the counties in the south-west of England. Besides his official duties, Mr. Bellairs has been engaged in many other works of an educational character. He is the founder of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham. In conjunction with Dr. Temple, now Bishop of Exeter, he urged on the so-called "middle-class scheme," at a time when many influential persons were pressing the Government to

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inspect the schools of the middle classes. Dr. Temple and Mr. Bellairs visited together both Universities, urged upon them the importance of examinations at certain provincial centres, and finally induced them to send accredited members of their bodies to undertake these examinations. Mr. Bellairs resigned the post of Inspector of Schools in Dec., 1871, on being presented to the Crown living of Nuneaton. He is the author of the "Church and School," and some other small works.

BELLOC, MADAME ANNE SWANTON LOUISE, wife of the director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier, she organized a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELLOWS, HENRY WHITNEY, D.D., was born at Boston, U.S., June 10, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, entered the Cambridge Divinity School in 1834, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, in 1853, attracted much attention. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. In 1857 he published a "Defence of the Drama," which was sharply criticised, and delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases." In 1859 he delivered an eloquent discourse, subsequently published at Cambridge, entitled, "The Suspense of Faith," in which he foreshadowed a nearer approach to Trinitarianism than had been previously supposed. His sympathies with all great humanitarian movements had always been strong, and in 1859 and 1860 he was active in the organization of sanitary conventions for the improvement of the health of the great cities of the United States. At the commencement of the civil war he was one of the first to perceive the necessity of an organization for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the vast army which was rapidly being called into the field, and it was due to his energetic action, more perhaps than to that of any of the other professional gentlemen connected with it, that the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in May, 1861, on so broad and efficient a basis. Of that commission he was president during its entire existence of about six years; and though he retained his pastoral charge during the whole period, he performed an amount of labour in connection with the commission which would have crushed most men, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the commission has been in every respect a grand success. In 1866 he visited Europe, and promoted the organization there of International Sanitary Commissions, which, in subsequent wars, proved of great benefit. He was, for some years, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian magazine, and is now the principal editor of *The Liberal Christian*, one of the organs of the Unitarian denomination. He has published a volume of sermons on "Christian Doctrine," and "The Old World in its New Face" (2 vols., 1868-69).

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BELPER (LORD), EDWARD STRUTT, LL.D, F.R.S., the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In Sept. 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election, from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry, in Dec. 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On July 29, 1871, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two Young Girls at the Fountain,"—which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the ruins of Jerusalem," which gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the Emperor of Germany. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed Professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes, upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein; a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

BENEDEK, LOUIS VON, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian Army as a cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling Gen. Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847 at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848

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under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, Gen. Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, Gen. Benedek sustained a defeat at Sadowa, July 3, 1866, and was soon afterwards superseded by the Archduke Albert. In Nov., 1871, it was announced in this country that Marshal Benedek was dead; but the rumour was not confirmed.

BENEDETTI, VINCENT, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two Powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognise the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in

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which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty.

BENEDICT, SIR JULIUS, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic attempt, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where this work, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend, Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, under the management of the late Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples in 1836, was well received; and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has written many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, besides orchestral and vocal compositions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, have been for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was much approved. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, met with general approbation. Benedict's operetta, "The Bride of Song," for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, was followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," written for the Norwich Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. His last choral work,—the Oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870,

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achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered by far his best composition. His first symphony, composed in 1873, met with great favour at its performance by the Crystal Palace Band. He conducted the Liverpool Festival in September, 1874, and has been appointed again conductor of the new Norwich Festival in 1875. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March, 24, 1871. He is a corresponding member of the French Academy. He was also honoured by the Emperor of Austria and King of Würtemberg, who appointed him Knight-Commander of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Frederick, on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in 1874; besides which he received the Decoration of the Crown of Prussia, Third Class of Italy, of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Gustav Wata of Sweden, Ernest August of Hanover, the Portuguese Order of Christ, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

BENFEY, THEODORE, linguist, born at Noerten, near Göttingen, Jan. 28, 1809, was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey has published "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839-42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Handbook of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852-54), an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; an article on "India," in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber; and "The History of Oriental Philosophy in Germany since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century" (1869). Professor Benfey, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, has announced for publication "A Sanscrit-English Dictionary."

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PETER, an American lawyer and statesman, born in Santo Domingo in 1812, of Jewish parents, who emigrated to Savannah, Georgia, in 1816. He entered Yale College in 1825, but left without graduating. He went to New Orleans, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon rose to a high rank in his profession. He entered prominently into politics, at first as a Whig, but afterwards attached himself to the Democratic party, in consequence of the position of the two parties on the slavery question. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1858. On Dec. 31, 1860, in a speech in the Senate, he avowed his adhesion to the Confederacy, and on Feb. 4, 1861, withdrew from the Senate, and was appointed Attorney-General in the provisional Confederate Government. In August he was appointed Acting Secretary of War, but resigned in Feb. 1862, on account of having been censured by a Congressional Committee. He, however, retained the confidence of President Davis, by whom he was appointed Secretary of State, retaining that position until the overthrow of the Confederacy. He then took up his residence in London, and entered successfully upon legal practice. In 1866 he published in London a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property."

BENNETT, JOHN HUGHES, M.D., F.R.S.E., was born in London, Aug. 31, 1812, educated at the Grammar and Mount Radford Schools of Exeter, and commenced the study of medicine in 1829, as an articled pupil of the late Mr. William Sedgwick, surgeon,

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of Maidstone, Kent. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1833, and received his degree in 1837, with the highest honours, obtaining a gold medal for the best surgical report, while Sir Charles Bell recommended his thesis on the Physiology and Pathology of the Brain as worthy of another. In the autumn of 1837 he founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and after studying in that city for two years he visited the universities of Germany, where he spent another two years, especially in Heidelberg and Berlin. On returning to Edinburgh in 1841, he published a work on "Cod-liver Oil," being the first to recommend the use of that valuable remedy in Great Britain for cases of consumption, scrofula, &c. In the November of that year, also, he made his *début* as a lecturer by giving a systematic course of instruction on Histology and the use of the Microscope, being the first of the kind ever delivered in this country. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and commenced a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals and in separate works. In 1845 he discovered a remarkable disease of the blood, which he called Leucocythæmia, or white cell-blood, and he subsequently showed, in a work on this subject in royal 8vo, with coloured plates, its great importance to our knowledge of the functions of chylification and sanguification. In the same year he published a case of poisoning by hemlock, and finally settled a question long debated by botanists and toxicologists as to whether the poison used at the state executions of criminals in ancient Athens was the same drug as our present hemlock. He did this by pointing out that the same symptoms occurred in his case, that were so graphically described by Plato as preceding the death of Socrates. In 1848 Dr. Bennett was appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine, Edinburgh University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Allen Thomson. In 1856 he completed the first edition of a work on clinical medicine, which has reached a fifth edition in this country, a fifth in the United States, and has been translated into the Russian, Hindoo, and other languages. Professor Bennett is a member of many of the scientific and medical societies of Europe and America. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has written—"On Inflammation of the Nervous Centres;" "Treatise on Inflammation;" "Cancerous and Cancroid Growths;" "Principles and Practice of Medicine;" "On the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption;" "Lectures on Molecular Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics;" and has contributed to the Royal Transactions and various medical publications. In his public and private practice as a physician he has unequivocally condemned the indiscriminate use of bleeding in inflammations, and of mercury in diseases of the liver. In a work on inflammation of the lungs ("Pneumonia," 8vo, 3rd edition), he has shown that the mortality of the former disease has, since the change of treatment, diminished from 1 death in 3 to 1 death in 30. His report on mercury will be found in the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1869.

BENNETT, WILLIAM COX, LL.D., the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at

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Greenwich cheap baths and wash-houses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. He acted as Honorary Auditor of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, till that great reform was effected. He has taken an active part in all the agitations for education of the people during the past thirty years; is the Hon. Sec. to the Greenwich branch of the National Education League, and a member of the London Council. Dr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems" (1850); "Verdicts" (1852); "Roan's School; a Chapter in the Educational History of England," which secured the reform of a large endowed school at Greenwich, and threw it open to the children of all the inhabitants, irrespective of their religious beliefs; "War Songs, (1855); "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems" (1857); "Songs, by a Song-Writer" (1859); "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st and 2nd editions); "The Worn Wedding Ring," &c." (1861); "The Politics of the People," Parts I. and II.; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems" (1866); "Proposals for Contributions to a Ballad History of England" (1867). A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is a practised political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1868-9-70, contributing leaders, essays, reviews, and fine art criticisms. He has acted as Secretary to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund during the continuance of the Franco-Prussian War. He has been for several years engaged on a "Ballad and Song History of England, and of the States sprung from Her," which he is now preparing for immediate publication. He has also ready for the press his "Recollections of the late Miss Mitford, with Selections from her Correspondence." The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNETT, THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES EARLY, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian" tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire. The Rev. W. Bennett is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism," "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," and various sermons and pamphlets; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature. In 1871 the case of "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" came on for hearing before the Privy Council, and was decided in favour of Mr. Bennett's teaching on the subject of the Real Presence. Since that, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, having referred to it, was answered by Mr. Bennett in a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Catholic Faith."

BENTINCK, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P., son of the late Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, C.B., was born in London in 1821, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A., 1847). He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846. Mr. Bentinck unsuccessfully contested Taunton in April, 1859; but he was elected in the following August, and continued to represent that borough till July, 1865, when he was returned for Whitehaven. He was appointed Par-

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liamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Feb., 1874.

BENTLEY, ROBERT, F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, a botanist, who has more particularly directed his attention to the applications of botany to medicine. He was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1823, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley has been an active member of the Council and Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society for many years, and was President of the British Pharmaceutical Congress in 1866 and 1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," of which the second edition has lately been published by Churchill; and, with Dr. Farre and Mr. Warrington, edited Pereira's "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," the second edition of which appeared in 1872.

BERESFORD, THE MOST REV. AND RIGHT HON. MARCUS GERVAIS, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500.

BERESFORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and continued to represent that constituency until the general election of 1865, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas B. Western. He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, geographer, born at Cleves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BERKELEY, THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES GRANTLEY FITZ-HARDINGE, a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and heir presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he

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retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who has been a master of stag and fox hounds, is well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and is the author of "Laudon Hall;" "Reminiscences of a Huntsman;" "A Month in the Forests of France;" "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies;" "My Life and Recollections," 1864; and "Tales of Life and Death," 2 vols., 1869. His best-known book is a volume of reminiscences, entled "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad;" and his latest is entitled "Fact against Fiction: The Habits and Treatment of Animals Practically Considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some Remarks on Darwin," 2 vols., 1874. He has also written "Love at the Lion," and other poems, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, THE REV. MILES JOSEPH, F.L.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate was appointed in 1833 to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He was presented to the vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1868. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Societé de Biologie of Paris. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses," and of numerous papers in Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," and the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora."

BERNARD, ARISTIDE MARTIN, called MARTIN BERNARD, born at Montbrison (Loire), Sept. 17, 1808, fought at the barricades in July, 1830, was member of various secret societies and the associate of MM. Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years at Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb., 1848, restored him to liberty, and he was named representative of the people. After the insurrection of June, 1849, in which he took a prominent part, he made his escape, seeking refuge in Belgium, and afterwards in England. The vicissitudes of his political life are detailed in "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Douellens," first published in 1851-2. In Feb., 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine. Of course he voted with the extreme Left.

BERNARD, AUGUSTE JOSEPH, a French antiquary, brother of Aristide

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Martin Bernard, was born at Montbrison, Jan. 1, 1811. Brought up as a printer, he went to Paris in 1828, and was employed first in the establishment of MM. Didot, and next at the Royal Printing Office, where he became a corrector of the press. He devoted his leisure time to the collection of materials illustrative of the history of several French provinces and of the art of printing. M. Bernard is one of the most active members of the Society of Antiquaries of France. In 1862 he was appointed Inspector-General of the publishing and printing office. Of his numerous works we have only room to mention: —" Histoire du Forez " (2 vols., 1835-36); " Biographie Forézienne," a supplement to the preceding work; " Les d'Urfé " (1839); an edition of the " Poésies " of Honoré d'Urfé; " Cartulaire des Abbayes de Savigny et d'Ainay" (2 vols., 1853); " De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe " (2 vols., 1853); " Description du Pays des Ségusiaves " (1858); " Le Temple d'Auguste et la Nationalité Gauloise " (1864); and " Histoire de l'Imprimerie Royale du Louvre " (1867).

BERNARD, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. CHARLES BRODRICK, Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, son of the second Earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. The annual value is £4,600. He is the author of " Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, physiologist, member of the Institute, born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhône), July 12, 1813, completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1856 appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. M. Bernard has given a new direction to experimental physiology by his important discoveries. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject are explained in " Leçons de Physiologie expérimentale, appliquée à la Médecine " (1855), and " Mémoire sur la Chaleur animale " (1856). He was made a Member of the Academy of Medicine in 1861, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 31, 1862, and Commander, 1867.

BERNARD, THE RIGHT HON. MOUNTAGUE, D.C.L., born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820, was educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He graduated in 1842, in the first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He became Scholar and afterwards Fellow on the Vinerian foundation; was called to the bar in 1844, and practised till 1859, when he was elected Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. He became Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Oxford; was appointed Secretary of the Comission for inquiring into the Studies and Management of Public Schools, and afterwards was Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the Cattle Plague; in 1869 he was one of the Commissioners on the Law of Naturalisation and Allegiance; in Feb., 1871 was one of the High Commissioners for treating with the United States of America, and in that character signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; was made D.C.L. of the University of Oxford by diploma, June, 1871; was sworn of the Privy Council June 29, 1871; and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Nov. 24, 1871. He resigned the chair of International Law and Diplomacy at Oxford in May, 1874.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, dra-

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matist, son of a once popular English comedian, was born in 1808 at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and is the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding School," and "Life's Trials." Mr. Bernard published "The Life of Samuel Lover" in 1874.

BERTHERAND, ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS, a French military surgeon, born at Bazeilles (Ardennes), on Feb. 9, 1815, entered the service at the age of nineteen, and obtained his doctor's degree in 1837. He became surgeon-major in 1846, and was successively appointed principal physician of the hospitals of Algiers, director of the preparatory school in that town, and correspondent of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bertherand was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1841, and promoted to the rank of officer in 1854. His works are: "Des Pansements des Plaies sous le rapport de leur Fréquence et de leur Durée" (1851); "Des Plaies d'Armes à Feu de l'Orbite" (1851); "Notice Biographique sur feu le Docteur Moreau" (1852); "Traité des Maladies Idiopathiques, et spécialement de celles du Col" (1852); "Précis des Maladies Vénériennes" (1852); "Alger, son Climat et sa Valeur Curative au point de vue de la Phthisie" (1858); "Études sur les Eaux Minérales de l'Algérie" (1859); "Campagnes d'Italie" (1859); "Lettres Médico-chirurgicales" (1860); and "Campagnes de Kabylies" (1862).

BERTINI, HENRY JEROME, the celebrated pianist, was born in London, Oct. 28, 1798, of French parents, who had emigrated to this country at the time of the Revolution. While quite a child he was taken to Holland, where he was educated by his father; and, at the early age of twelve, he gave concerts in different parts of the Netherlands, meeting everywhere with a most flattering reception. After a professional tour through England and Scotland, he settled in France, and acquired a high reputation, both as an instrumentalist and as a composer. His works consist of "Studies," "Trios," "Serenades," "Sextuors," "Fantaisies," "Rondeaux," "Variations," two "Masses," some minor pieces of church music, the "Preludes and Fugues of Sebastian Bach," arranged for four hands; a didactic work entitled "Le Rudiment du Pianiste;" and articles in the "Encyclopédie Pittoresque de la Musique" (1833). M. Bertini has lived in retirement at Grenoble for many years.

BESCHERELLE, LOUIS NICOLAS, a French grammarian, born at Paris, June 10, 1802, studied at the Bourbon College, and became librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He devoted his attention to a critical study of the French language. He published three very able works, in which he showed that general usage and the authority of standard writers were at variance with the arbitrary rules laid down by modern theorists. The titles of these works are, "Le Participe Passé ramené à sa véritable Origine" (1820). "Revue Grammaticale, ou Réfutation des principales Erreurs des Grammairiens" (1829); and "Refutation Complète de la Grammaire de MM. Noël et Chapsal" (1838). M. Bescherelle is also the author of a number of grammars and dictionaries for use in schools. The best known of these are:—"Grammaire Nationale" (2 vols., 1834-38, 5th edit. 1852); "Dictionnaire Usuel de tous les Verbes Français" (2 vols., 1842-43); "Dictionnaire National, ou Grand Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française" (2 vols., 1843-46); "Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle" (4 vols., 1856-58), new edit. 1865, compiled in collaboration with M. Devars); "Petit Dictionnaire National" (1857); and "Grammaire pour Tous," (1865).

BESSEMER, HENRY, engineer, of Breton extraction, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1813. Being of an essen-

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tially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Gold Telford Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. Sweden was the next country to appreciate a process which touched so nearly the great staple manufacture of that kingdom. The Bessemer process was early established there, and the Crown Prince, who is the President of the Iron Board of Sweden, inspected the first operation of making steel, with which he was so satisfied as to make Mr. Bessemer an honorary member of the Iron Board. Hamburg was the next to adopt the process, and afterwards to present Mr. Bessemer with the freedom of the city. The process of manufacture then spread to Styria and other parts of Germany, and the King of Würtemberg presented Mr. Bessemer with a gold medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter of acknowledgment. Meanwhile the system had been adopted at the works of Prince Demidoff, and those of the Northern Railway, near Vienna. The Emperor of Austria took great interest in its progress, and conferred on its inventor the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, the jewelled cross and crimson collar being accompanied by a complimentary letter. In 1867 a scientific commission in Paris reported to the Emperor, Napoleon III., upon the progress and importance of the Bessemer process, suggesting that his Majesty should confer on Mr. Bessemer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor assented, on condition that the English Minister in Paris would permit Mr. Bessemer to wear it: which permission, however, he failed to obtain, and so the intended honour was never conferred. At the last Exhibition in Paris, however, although Mr. Bessemer was not an exhibitor, the Emperor presented him in person with a magnificent gold medal, weighing 12 ounces, in recognition of the value of his inventions. Another graceful acknowledgement of the value of the process was made in 1871 by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, which society elected Mr. Bessemer its president. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services to science. In the midst of one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world in Cincinnati, they have begun to build a new city, which from its geographical position and local advantages is destined eventually to become one of the largest centres of trade in America. To this city they have given the name of Bessemer. In 1872, the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded, by the Council, to Mr. Bessemer "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel." His latest invention is the "Bessemer saloon," which it is expected will prevent seasickness. A vessel fitted up with one of these swinging saloons has just been constructed at Hull (Feb. 1875), but no trial has yet been made of the saloon cabin.

BEUST (VISCOUNT VON), FREDERICK CONSTANTINE, a mineralogist and geologist, born at Dresden, April 13, 1806, studied mathematics and natural science at the Academy of Freiberg, and law at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. Afterwards he was employed in the management of various mines, and in 1842 he received the appointment of Chief Inspector of Mines in Freiberg. His writings on special subjects brought him into public notice, and gained for him an honourable position among political economists and

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statesmen. In the latter capacity he became the leader of a small party in Saxony, and he was sent to the conference which commenced its sittings in London on April 25, 1864, as representative of the Diet of Frankfort. Among his writings are a "Geognostic Sketch of the principal Masses of Porphyry between Freiberg, Frauenstein, Tharandt, and Nossen" (Freiberg, 1835); "Criticism of Werner's Theory of Metallic Veins" (Freiberg, 1840); and a large number of smaller works and memoirs.

BEUST (COUNT VON), FREDERICK FERDINAND, a distinguished German statesman, brother of the above, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848; and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb., 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, with the title of Chancellor of the Empire, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The Emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, made great concessions to Hungary. He succeeded in completely conciliating that country, and on June 8, 1867, the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary took place at Pesth amid the acclamations of the people, the event being hailed as a pledge of lasting reconciliation with the Magyars. Baron von Beust inaugurated a Liberal policy in regard to the interior organization of the empire, and, himself a Protestant, he has invariably shown the bitterest hostility to the partisans of the Church. During his tenure of office the Jews were admitted to equal civil and religious rights with the rest of the population; the Reichsrath assented to the separation of the Church from the State, and declared all religious bodies to be equal in the eye of the law; the Concordat entered into with the Holy See in 1855 was repudiated; civil marriage was established; imprisonment for debt was abolished; and press offences were referred to the decisions of juries. Baron von Beust also directed his energies to the improvement of the financial condition of Austria, and the increase of her military strength. He accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to France on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1867. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in Nov., 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in the place of Count Apponyi. A sketch of "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Policy of Count Beust, by an Englishman," was published at London in 1870. Count von Beust is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in Sept., 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He has also received many other German and foreign decorations.

BEVERLEY, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* CORNTHWAITE.)

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BEVERLY, WILLIAM ROXBY, painter, was born in 1824, at Richmond, in Surrey, where he received his education. His father was a midshipman, named Roxby, who had served under Lord Nelson, but who left the sea and appeared on the stage under the assumed name of Beverly. It was intended that the son should follow his father's profession, but he had a pencil in his hand whenever it was possible to get one, and he was well thrashed for daubing the walls of his bedroom with soot and red lead in the endeavour to paint landscapes. In 1851 Mr. Beverly became painter and director of the painting rooms at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres; but for some years past he has been engaged at Drury Lane exclusively. He is renowned for his gorgeous visions of fairyland, and his magnificent transformation scenes. Mr. Beverly's works in water-colours are always well placed on the line at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and, for the most part, they find their way into the best collections.

BIARD, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS, painter, born at Lyons, June 27, 1800; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second-class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first-class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, MADAME, wife of Auguste François Biard (separated from him since 1843); devotes herself to literature), writing under the name of Léonie d'Aunet. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg," a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She published "Une Mariage en Provence" in 1856, "Une Vengeance" (second edition, 1858), "Étiennette," "Silvère," and "Le Secret" in 1859. She has also written for the stage.

BICKERSTETH, THE VEN. EDWARD, D.D., the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale and brother of the present Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a student in theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a theological essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan. 1839. He served as curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-39, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bicker-

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steth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861; and Deputy Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the New Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec. 1868. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England,"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music,"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthem of Creation,"—a choral festival sermon; "The Conflict with the Spirit of Expediency,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; various tracts in the 3rd series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons;" a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry,"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon Cathedral in 1866; "The Victor on his Throne delivering up the Kingdom,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1867; a Consecration sermon in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869; "Enoch,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1869. Archdeacon Bickersteth is a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament.

BICKERSTETH, THE REV. EDWARD HENRY, M.A., born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in Feb. 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, in 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861. Mr. Bickersteth is the editor of "Evening Hours, a Church of England Family Magazine," and the author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "The Blessed Dead: What does Scripture reveal of their State before the Resurrection?" 1863; "The Risen Saints: What does Scripture reveal of their Estate and Employments?" 1863, also published together with the preceding work, under the title of "Hades and Heaven;" "Practical and Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871; and "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," 1874.

BICKERSTETH, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Ripon, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1843-4, at the parish church of Clapham in 1845, and became Incumbent of St. John's

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Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1851, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons in 1866; Charges delivered to the Clergy of the diocese of Ripon in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon, which is of the annual value of £4,500, comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BICKMORE, ALBERT SMITH, an American naturalist, born at St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He was educated at New London Academy, New Hampshire, and afterwards at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1860 with high honours. In the autumn of the same year he commenced the study of natural history, under Professor Agassiz at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1861 he was intrusted with the care of the department of Mollusca in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, under that professor. Mr. Bickmore had very early in his scientific career determined to establish at New York a vast Museum of Natural History. Partly to make collections for this and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, after five years of close study he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then passing from Singapore to Saigon, Cochin-China, to Hong-Kong, he traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, traced the history of the Ainos of Yesso, and passing through Manchurin to the mouth of the Amoor, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and the European countries, and returned to New York in about three years from the date of his departure. He published a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," in London and New York in 1869, and a German edition at Jena. He was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York, in 1870. He has been also a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

BIDDER, GEORGE PARKES, F.R.S., civil engineer, the son of a working man, born about 1800, affords an instance of what may be effected in the way of "self-help" by one of the humbler classes. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of George Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and has been extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder, who was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment, was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61.

BIDDLECOMBE, CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE, born in 1807, entered the mercantile marine in early life, and took part in the war in Ava as second officer of an East Indian transport. Turning his thoughts, however, to the Royal Navy, he passed for Second Master in 1828 on board the Victory; he was largely employed in surveying and other operations on the Spanish and African coasts, and subsequently on the south-east coast of America and in the Pacific. In Her Majesty's ship Actæon especially he gained a high character as a navi-

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gator, surveyor, and pilot, by his survey of a group of islands which he discovered in the Pacific. He subsequently surveyed numerous anchorages on the Ionian station, in the Levant, the Dardanelles, and in the Black Sea, and prepared a survey, published by the Admiralty, of the Bay of Acre previous to its bombardment, in which he took part. For this and for his skill in surveying the Skerki Shoals, he received a certificate of merit from Sir F. Beaufort, then Hydrographer to the Admiralty. He afterwards surveyed the Port Royal and Kingston Harbours in the island of Jamaica; the River Tagus, at Lisbon, &c. He also accompanied Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on their voyage to Ireland and Scotland in 1849 in the Victoria and Albert. While acting as master of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, he surveyed the anchorage of Sveaborg, and the coast at Bomarsund. In the following year he was appointed Assistant-Master-Attendant at Keyham-yard, Devonport, and he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, June 25, 1873. Sir George Biddlecombe received the Syrian and Baltic medals, and is known as the author of several professional works, such as "Naval Tactics," "Steam Fleet Tactics," "Remarks on the English Channel," and "The Art of Rigging."

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, landscape painter, born at Düsseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He received a careful education, and developing an intense love of art, he visited Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, and having executed several views of German scenery, which attracted favourable notice, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1858, he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been, "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Domes of the Yosemite," "Laramie Peak," "Emigrants Crossing the Plains," and "Mount Hood." In 1873 he visited the Pacific coast, engaged upon new pictures of that region. In 1871 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg. He is a great favourite in English art circles, and during his tour in Europe in 1869-70, was honoured with a special invitation to visit the Queen at Windsor.

BIESENTHAL, DR. JOHANNES HENRICH, philologist, was born in the duchy of Posen, about the beginning of this century, of Jewish parents. His early life was devoted to the study of the various departments of the literature of his nation, in all of which he acquired proficiency. His profound knowledge of the Talmud impressed him early in life with the conviction that Christianity must be the true faith, which he accordingly embraced, consecrating his talents and devoting his energies to the promotion of the principles of his adopted creed. He was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Augustus Neander. Dr. Biesenthal published at Berlin, in 1840, a very valuable Lexicon, in Latin, of the Hebrew language, and in 1851, in German, the "History of the Christian Church during the first three centuries, after Talmudical sources." Neander, who saw the MS. before it was sent to the press, pronounced the performance to be one of the most important contributions to ecclesiastical history. In the same year Dr. Biesenthal partly edited and partly finished a commentary in Talmudical Hebrew on St. Luke, commenced by Dr. I. Frommann, of

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Halle, early in the last century, and the work soon went through three editions. The favour with which the Gospel was received induced Dr. Biesenthal to publish his "Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1853, and his 'Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1857. Dr. Biesenthal, who was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament, holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin, in which city he settled soon after he renounced Judaism, under the auspices of the above named society.

BIGELOW, ERASTUS BRIGHAM, an American inventor, born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, in 1814. He early turned his attention to mechanics, and before he was eighteen years old had invented a hand-loom for weaving suspender webbing, and another for making piping cord. In 1838 he obtained a patent for an automatic loom for weaving knotted counterpanes, and had contracted to build three of the machines; but having seen some imported goods which he thought would supersede those made by his loom, he consented to cancel the contract, and soon invented a loom which would produce the new goods. In 1839 he invented the first power-loom for weaving ingrain carpets. He is the founder of the flourishing manufacturing village of Clinton, Massachusetts, in which are the extensive works of the Bigelow Manufacturing Company.

BIGELOW, JOHN, an American journalist, author, and diplomatist, born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. He graduated at Union College in 1835; and after a course of legal study was admitted to the New York bar in 1839. He practised his profession about ten years, though varying the routine of professional duties with various literary labours. He was State Prison Inspector from 1845 to 1848, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of the prisons of New York. In 1850 he became a partner with Mr. William C. Bryant, in the ownership and editing of the *New York Evening Post*, and was the managing editor until 1861. He visited Jamaica, and on his return published "Jamaica in 1850; or, the Effects of Sixteen years of Freedom in a Slave Colony." In 1854 he sailed again for the West Indies, and on his return published a work on the condition of Hayti. In 1861 he was appointed American Consul at Paris; on the death of Mr. Dayton, in Dec., 1864, he became Chargé d'Affaires; and in April, 1865, he was appointed Minister to the Court of France, and manifested great ability in his diplomacy. He resigned in December, 1866, and after spending some time in travel in Europe, returned to the United States in 1868. After the death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, in 1869, he was for a short time editor of the *New York Times*, but soon resigned and returned to Europe, taking up his residence in Berlin. He has published two or three very able political treatises; a "Life of John C. Fremont," 1856; "Les Etats-Unis en 1863," Paris, 1863; an edition of the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin from materials collected in France," 1868; and "Some Recollections of Antoine Pierre Berryer," 1869.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., a native of Ireland, born in 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned university. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, has passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) from 1817 until 1836, when, upon the creation of the new University of London, he was

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invited to become a Fellow, and has since been a Member of the Senate, and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine. Dr. Billing is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; is one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He has been an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism; his original discovery of the "Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," &c.; is well known as the author of "First Principles of Medicine," a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart."

BINGHAM, THE HON. JOHN A., was born in Mercer co., Pennsylvania, in 1815. Having received an academical education, he spent two years in a printing-office, and then entered Franklin College, Ohio; but, owing to ill-health, did not complete his collegiate course. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and, with the exception of a short interval, has sat in that body up to 1874. He has occupied more than one judicial position, and on the trial of Andrew Johnson, in 1868, by impeachment, was chairman of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

BINNEY, THE RIGHT REV. HIBBERT, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia, in 1819, came to England, and, studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became scholar and fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; the income being £700.

BIRCH, THE REV. HENRY MILDRED, B.D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant-masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed by the Crown to a canonry in Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Atlay to the see of Hereford, in May, 1868. He was some time honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Mediæval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographi-

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cal Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection, which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863 the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by his Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Baron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. Accordingly, in 1867, after the Baron's death, he published the fifth and concluding volume, four-fifths of which is the composition of Dr. Birch himself. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, he having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archæologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zeitung*, the *Zeitschrift für ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, and the works of various societies. He also contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late king of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Dr. Birch's other publications are—the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863; and the "Rhind Papyri," in 1866. Dr. Birch presided over the Congress of Orientalists, held in London in Sept., 1874, and the German Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Crown, in recognition of his exertions on that occasion.

BIRKS, THE REV. THOMAS RAWSON, M.A., born Sept., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1834. In the same year he became Fellow of his college, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Modern Astronomy," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State," "Horæ Apostolicæ," a supplement to Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ;" "Horæ Evangelicæ," a work on the internal evidence of the Gospels, "Treasures of Wisdom," "Difficulties of Belief," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy,"

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"The Bible and Modern Thought," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of Physical Change," "The Exodus of Israel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton" (whose daughter he married for his first wife, who died in 1864), and various pamphlets and lectures. He was, from 1850 to 1871, one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, an office which he resigned in consequence of his opinions on the subject of eternal punishment being dissented from by the committee. He was for five years examining chaplain to Dr. Villiers, bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards bishop of Durham. Mr. Birks was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865. Upon his returning to reside in Cambridge in 1866, he soon began to take an active part in University matters. He was chosen as an examiner for the Theological Examination in 1867 and 1868, and became a member of the Board of Theological Studies. He was appointed to preach the Ramsden Sermon in 1867, and has been one of the select preachers before the University. Mr. Birks was elected Professor of Moral Theology, Casuistical Divinity, and Moral Philosophy, at Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, April 30, 1872. His most recent publications are, "First Principles of Modern Science: a Course of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1874; and "Modern Utilitarianism; or the Systems of Paley, Bentham, and Mill, examined and compared," 1874.

BIRMINGHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* ULLATHORNE.)

BISCHOFF, THEODORE LOUIS WILLIAM, anatomist and physiologist, born in Hanover, Oct. 28, 1807, was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Heidelberg in 1836, removed thence in 1843 to the University of Giessen, and to that of Munich in 1854. He received the prize from the Berlin Academy for his "Entwickelungs-Geschichte des Kaninchenels," published in 1843, and has contributed much to the study of embryology. One of his most important works is "Beweis von der Begatung der unabhängigen periodischen Reifung und Loslösung der Eier, der Säugethiere und der Menschen," published in 1844. In the Görlitz trial (1850) he demonstrated the impossibility of sponstaneous combustion.

BISHOP, ANNA, LADY, daughter of the late Mr. Rivière, an artist, was born in London, in 1814, became the second wife, in 1831, of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died in 1855. She received an excellent musical education, and made a successful *début* as a singer in 1837, appeared with distinction at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in 1838, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In the early part of her career this lady chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to modern operatic music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Lady Bishop afterwards made a tour of the capitals of Europe, where, as in America and Australia, she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, having married Mr. Schulz, of New York, and at the close of the London season in 1859 went to the United States, which she again left to reside in London. This lady is a member of the Philharmonic Societies of Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona, and of the Musical Societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; and an associate of the Society of St. Cecilia, at Rome.

BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (PRINCE VON), KARL OTTO, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1814; studied at Göttingen, Berlin,

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and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism exisiting between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace, and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Con-

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federation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council, composed of delegates of the different States, was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neuralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign commenced, the latter power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In Sept. of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the Church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In Dec., 1872, he resigned the presidency of the State Ministry, although he continued to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The Emperor also authorised him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the Ministry of State, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the President of the Imperial Chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from his royal master the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In Oct., 1873, he was reappointed as Prussian Premier. On

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July 13, 1874, as the Prince was driving in the country near Kissingen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullmann, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullmann was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German Parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned and tried on a charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris.

BJORLING, THE RIGHT REVEREND CARL OLAF, D.D., bishop of Westeräs, in Sweden, was born at Westeräs (Arosen), Oct. 17, 1804, and received his early education in the school and gymnasium of Gefle. In 1822 he entered the University of Upsala, where, in 1830, he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1829 to 1830 he had been Sub-Apologist in the college of Huddikswall, and having won his doctorate, he was from 1830 to 1831 Sub-Reader on Mathematics in the Gymnasium of Gefle. In 1833 Dr. Bjorling became a theological candidate. From 1833 to 1840 he was an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the gymnasium, from 1833 to 1835 Sub-Reader in Philosophy, and from 1835 to 1840 Sub-Reader in History. In 1839 he became a Licentiate in Theology, and in 1844 graduated D.D. In 1844 he was ordained to the priesthood, and received charge of the parish of Arboga. From 1840 to 1846 he became Reader in Ordinary of History, and from 1844 to 1846 was Rector of the gymnasium in Gefle. In 1846 he was appointed Provost or Rural Dean of Arboga, and in 1849 was nominated a Chevalier, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star. In 1852 Dr. Bjorling was promoted to the Deanery of Westeräs Cathedral, and made a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Prayer Book and Catechism. In 1866 the Archprovost (Dean) of Westeräs, was consecrated Bishop of the diocese, of which he had been dean. He is the author of several learned works, of which may be named his "De Intuitu Mentis ejusque Objecto Dissertatio," 1830; "De Formâ Imperii apud Græcos antiquissimâ dissertatio," 1840; "De Notione Theologiæ Practicæ Commentatio," delivered in a synod of the clergy convened at Westeräs in 1856; and "Dogmata Religionis Christianæ ad Formulam Doctrinæ, quæ libris Confessoriis Ecclesiæ Lutheranæ continetur, proposita," of which the first part was published in 1847, and passed into a second edition in 1866, the second part not appearing until 1869. In 1870 he was nominated a Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star.

BJÖRNSON, BJÖRNSTENE, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born at Quikne (Oesterdal), Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the "Folkeblad," an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in "Faedrelandet," his novel of "Throud," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated into English:—"Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 8vo., London, 1866; "Ovind: a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S.

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and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1869; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale, translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 8vo., New York, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 8vo., London, 1870; "The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., Boston, U.S., 1870; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1870; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 8vo., London, 1870.

BLACHFORD (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ROGERS, is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, by Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who was killed in action in 1791. He was born in London on Jan. 31, 1811, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining first class honours in the school of Literæ Humaniores, and also in that of mathematics. He had already obtained the Craven University Scholarship; and he subsequently gained a Fellowship at Oriel College, to which he added the Vinerian Scholarship and Fellowship. He graduated M.A. in 1835, and B.C.L. in 1838. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1857 he was nominated Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies; and in May, 1860, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which he held until 1871, when he was sworn Privy Councillor, in recognition of his long and arduous labours in the public service. In Oct., 1871, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Blachford, of Wisdome, in the county of Devon.

BLACK, WILLIAM, novelist and journalist, born at Glasgow in 1841, received his education in various private schools. He has published two or three novels, the chief of which are, "In Silk Attire," (1868), and, "A Daughter of Heth," (1871), the latter being at this moment in its eleventh edition. He has also been connected with journalism for the last ten or twelve years, and was at one time editor of the *London Review*, and subsequently of the *Examiner*. The names of his other works are, "Love or Marriage," "Kilmeny," and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane." "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," 1873; "The Princess of Thule," 1873; "The Maid of Killeena and other Stories," 1874.

BLACKBURN, SIR COLIN, the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench.

BLACKBURN, HENRY, born at Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art-critic for London papers and magazines. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855 and 1857, and delivered illustrated lectures on "Life in Algeria" (afterwards pub-

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lished in London and the provinces). He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870, but resigned that post in 1872. He also holds an appointment in the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Blackburn wrote and partly illustrated the following works: "Travelling in Spain," a record of adventure in that country. 1866; "The Pyrenees," illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; "Art in the Mountains; the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870; and "Harz Mountains, a Tour in the Toy Country," 1873.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow, in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, and was called to the Scottish bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity" (1852); a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended" (1858); Poems, chiefly on Greek Mythology (1857), and another volume of Poems, English and Latin (1860). In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Reviews*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 he took a warm interest, and supported the principles of the British constitution against the advocates of American democracy in a public debate with Ernest Jones, the well-known chartist. Professor Blackie's argument on "Democracy," on this occasion, was published, and went through six editions in a fortnight. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish Universities to be members of the Established Church. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological, and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches, in which he advocated the cause of the Germans against France with great energy and decision. In 1872 he published "Lays of the Highlands and Islands." Professor Blackie has recently appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where

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he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths. His views on moral philosophy against the Utilitarian school were set forth in "Four Phases of Morals," Edinburgh, 1871, 2nd edit., 1874. His principal philological papers appeared in a collected form in 1874, under the title of "Horæ Hellenicæ," and in the same year he put forth a little volume of practical advice to young men, entitled "Self-Culture," which had a large sale in England and America, and went through five editions in ten months. Recently Professor Blackie has delivered many lectures in various parts of Scotland, in aid of a fund for establishing a Professorship of Gaelic in the University of Edinburgh.

BLACKLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born about 1813, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. In 1855, having been domestic chaplain to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., afterwards 2nd Viscount Hill, and for a time assistant curate at Hodnet (Bishop Heber's former parish), he was appointed to the vicarage of Stanton-on-Hine Heath, Shropshire. He is known as the author of several works of a religious character, and as editor of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Right Hon. Richard Hill," published in 1845.

BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH, a physician born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821. She is the third daughter of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, sugar-refiner, of that city. Having sustained heavy commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching; but after a time, desiring a wider and better sphere of action, resolved to become a physician. She passed through her preliminary medical studies at Asheville and Charleston, South Carolina, under the direction of Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, supporting herself meanwhile by teaching music. She subsequently went through a private course of dissection and midwifery under Doctors Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia, meantime applying to twelve or thirteen medical schools in succession for admission as a student. She was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva (the medical department of Hobart College), New York, and at the latter she was matriculated in 1847, and received, in 1849, the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. She had pursued, meanwhile, a course of clinical instruction at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the Maternité hospital of Paris, and that of St. Bartholomew in London, and established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, at New York in 1851. She established a dispensary for indigent women and children in 1854, and in 1857 founded a hospital for women, over which she presides, and which is now in a flourishing condition. She has a large private practice, and has published "The Laws of Life," and other professional works. In 1859 she again visited England, and delivered a course of medical lectures. Her younger sister, EMILY BLACKWELL, also adopted the medical profession, took her degree of M.D. in 1854, completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, and is associated with her sister in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

BLADES, WILLIAM, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1824, was educated at Clapham Grammar School, and succeeded his father as a printer in London. He has edited "The Gouvernayle of Helthe," and other early-printed books; has contributed several articles to the current literature of the day upon the History of Printing and Palæotypography; but is

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best known by his work, "The Life of William Caxton," 2 vols, 1863, which for the first time placed the study of early printing in England upon a sure basis.

BLAIR, FRANCIS PRESTON, was born at Abingdon, Virginia, April 12, 1791. He was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and studied law, but never entered upon legal practice. He entered early into politics. In 1829 when the nullification movement in South Carolina was rife, he published in a Kentucky newspaper an article against it, which attracted the attention of President Jackson, who invited him to Washington to take charge of the *Globe*, a Democratic paper about to be established as the Government organ. He retained this position until 1845, when President Polk, wishing the control of the paper to be in other hands, offered Mr. Blair the position of Minister to Spain, which was declined. In 1848 he withdrew from the Democratic party, and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1850 took an active part in the organization of the Republican party.

BLAIR, FRANCIS PRESTON, junior, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, Feb. 19, 1821, He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1841, studied law, and commenced practice at St. Louis, Missouri. His health having become impaired, he made a journey with a party of trappers to the Rocky Mountains. Being in New Mexico when the war with Mexico broke out, he enlisted as a private, and served until 1847, when he resumed the practice of law at St. Louis, in 1848. He attached himself to the "Free Soil" branch of the Democratic party. Having served two terms in the Missouri Legislature, he was in 1856 elected to Congress as a Republican. In 1858 he was defeated, but was re-elected in 1860, and again in 1862. When the civil war broke out he entered the army as colonel of volunteers, and was made a brigadier-general in August, and a major-general in November, 1862. He commanded a division under General Sherman in the Western campaign of 1864-65. In 1866 he was appointed collector of customs at St. Louis, and commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. But becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he returned to the Democratic party, and was in 1868 its candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In 1870 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, his term expiring in 1873, and he was not again elected.

BLAIR, MONTGOMERY, an American lawyer and politician, brother of the preceding, born in Franklin county, Kentucky, May 10, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. Resigning his commission in 1836, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, and from 1839 to 1849 held civil and judicial positions in Missouri. In 1852 he removed to Maryland, and was appointed solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. He had been a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he joined the Republican party, and was consequently removed from office by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Postmaster-General, retaining the office till 1864, when he resigned. Having become dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he joined their opponents, and has since acted with the opposition to the administration.

BLAIZE, ANGE, a French journalist and biographer, nephew of the celebrated Abbé Lamennais, was born at St. Malo, Dec. 28, 1811. He was admitted to the bar at Rennes, and going afterwards to Paris, turned journalist, and wrote largely in the democratic journals, chiefly on questions of political economy. His two works entitled "Des Monts-de-Piété et des Banques de Prêt," and "Des Commissionnaires au Mont-de-Piété

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de Paris," published respectively in 1843 and 1844, led to his appointment in 1848 as director of the Mont-de-Piété at Paris, which post he held till 1851. During his tenure of office he reduced the rate of interest to 4½ per cent. M. Blaize is the author of another work on his favourite subject, in the form of a "Lettre à M. Guéroult sur le Mont-de-Piété de Paris," 1861; and of a valuable "Essai Biographique sur M. F. de Lamennais," 1858. He is also the author of a work entitled "Voyage à la Recherche d'un Soldat du Pape," 1864.

BLAKE, THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAM JEX, D.D., son of Thomas Jex-Blake, Esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk, and Maria Emily, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., J.P. for the same county, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1832, and entered Rugby School, as a pupil of Mr. Cotton, in 1844. In 1851 he was elected a scholar of University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1855, obtaining a first-class in classical honours. He was appointed composition master to the sixth form at Marlborough College in 1855 by Dr. Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship at Queen's College, but he vacated it by his marriage in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was appointed an assistant master at Rugby in 1858; Principal of Cheltenham College in 1868; and Head Master of Rugby School, in the place of Dr. Hayman, in Feb., 1874. Dr. Jex-Blake published "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries," in 1858; and is the author of an article on "Church Comprehension," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1873; of other literary articles; and of sermons.

BLAKELOCK, THE REV. RALPH, M.A., was educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825. In 1833 he was presented by that society to the rectory of Gimingham, near North Walsham, Norfolk; and in May, 1869, he was appointed Archdeacon of Norfolk, but he resigned the latter preferment in May, 1874. Mr. Blakelock, who belongs to the Evangelical section of the Anglican Church, is the author of a "Symbolical Euclid;" translations of Boncharlat's "Differential Calculus," and of Francœur's "Pure Mathematics;" besides Visitation and University Sermons.

BLAKENEY, THE. REV. RICHARD PAUL, D.D., LL.D., a controversial writer, born in Roscommon, June 2, 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a first-class place in theology in 1843. He was appointed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in June, 1843; to the vicarage of Ison-Green, Nottinghamshire, in June, 1844; and in Jan., 1852, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, which he resigned in 1874. In 1868 the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*. Dr. Blakeney has written largely on the controversy with the Catholic Church. Among his works are a "Manual of Romish Controversy," 1851, which has reached its tenth edition; "The Book of Common Prayer in its History and Interpretation," 1865—2nd ed. 1866; 3rd ed. 1870; "Catechism of the Prayer Book," 1869; and a "Protestant Catechism," 1851, which has passed through no fewer than sixty editions.

BLAKESLEY, THE VERY REV. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed select preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Acade-

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micæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863. He formerly sat as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation; and he is one of the Committee for revising the authorised version of the New Testament. In June, 1872, he was appointed Dean of Lincoln. Dean Blakesley, the reputed "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, has published "The Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some questions of Literary History," 1839; an edition of Herodotus in the "Bibliotheca Classica," 1854; and "Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage," 1859.

BLAKEY, ROBERT, Ph.D., was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed, in 1833, by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the United States. In 1834 he wrote his "Essay on Logic," chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes; among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savants, and a gold medal from the king of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill-health. His "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," and his "Historical Sketch of Logic," appeared in rapid succession, followed by the "History of Political Literature," in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Two other volumes, embracing the last and present centuries, are nearly ready for publication. Dr. Blakey is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANC, AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE PHILIPPE CHARLES, elder brother of M. Louis Blanc, was born at Castres (Tarn) Nov. 15, 1813, and was brought up as an engraver, but he abandoned the burin for the pen, and contributed art criticisms to various journals. In 1841 he became editor of the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, and the following year he published at Paris the *Almanach du Mois*. After the revolution of 1848, he was appointed Director of the Fine Arts, which post he retained for four years. He became editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* in 1859, and was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1868. M. Charles Blanc's principal works are "Histoire des Peintres Français au XIX^e^ Siècle," an unfinished work, only the first volume having been published in 1845; "Les Peintres des Fêtes Galantes," 1853, comprising Watteau, Lancret, Pater, and Boucher; "Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester," 1857; "De Paris à Venise, Notes au Crayon," 1857; "Le Trésor de la Curiosité," 2 vols.; "Grammaire des Arts du Dessin," 1867; "L'Art dans la Parure," 1874. M. Charles Blanc has also been one of the principal contributors to the great "Histoire des Peintres de toutes les

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Écoles," commenced by M. Armengaud.

BLANC, JEAN-JOSEPH-LOUIS, born at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, and wrote in several daily journals. Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important Republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." As he was returning home one evening in Oct., 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. M. Louis Blanc having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that M. Louis Blanc played in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of M. Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to M. Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made May 15, 1848, in favour of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. M. Louis Blanc exerted himself to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation. Although the working men who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's

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literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830-1840," which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, consists of twelve volumes. "Historical Revelations," intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, was published in 1859. M. Louis Blanc — who during his residence in England acted as correspondent to several French journals—published "Letters on England," of which a translation appeared in London in 1866. On the fall of the Empire in 1870, M. Louis Blanc returned to his native country. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly by the department of the Seine.

BLANCHARD, EDWARD LEMAN, son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakspere," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote the novels of "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character, Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about eighty pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. During twenty-five successive years the "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" have proceeded from his pen. For the last twelve years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

BLEDSOE, ALBERT, was born in Kentucky, about 1808. He graduated in 1830 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, served on the frontiers until 1832, when he resigned and became Professor of Mathematics in several colleges. From 1840 to 1848 he practised law at Springfield, Illinois. From 1848 to 1853 he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and from 1853 to 1861 in the University of Virginia. During the civil war he was active in the cause of the Confederacy. After the war he resided for some time in England. Upon returning to America he took up his abode in Baltimore, and at the same time edited the *Southern Review*, published at St. Louis by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has published "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (1845); "Theodicy, or Vindication of the Divine Glory" (1856); and an "Essay on Liberty and Slavery," in which he undertakes to justify that institution (1856).

BLEEK, WILHELM H. J., Ph.D., a distinguished linguist, who is keeper of the Grey Library at Capetown. His publications are "De Nominum Generibus Linguarum Africæ Australis, Copticæ, Semiticarum aliarumque Sexualium," 8vo., Bonn, 1851; "The Languages of Mozambique: Vocabularies, drawn up from the MSS. of W. Peters and from other materials," 8vo., London, 1856; "A Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages," 8vo., London, 1862, a work still in progress; "Reynard the Fox in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales, chiefly

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translated from original MSS. in the library of Sir George Grey," 8vo., London, 1864; and "Über den Ursprung der Sprache. Herausgegeben mit einem Vorwort von E. Haeckel," 8vo., Weimar, 1868. Mr. Bleek is now specially engaged in the study of the Bushman language.

BLIND, KARL, was born at Mannheim, Sept. 4, 1826. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Bonn; as well as philosophy, political economy, history, archæology, and ancient Germanic literature. As a student he was active for German freedom and union. He was tried under the Press-law, in 1846, but was acquitted by the High Court of Justice. He established associations among the students, the artisans, the gymnastic unions, and the army, preparatory to the revolution. In 1847 he was imprisoned in Rhenish Bavaria for high treason. The trial stopped, however, owing to the expected difficulty of obtaining a verdict of "guilty" from a jury of the Palatinate. Subsequently Karl Blind took a leading part in the preparations for the rising at Karlsruhe, when the demand for the liberty of the press, the universal introduction of the jury system, the establishment of a national guard and of a German Parliament were carried. Again he was arrested for high treason, as endeavouring to expand the movement into one for a German Commonwealth, but he was freed by the popular successes at Offenburg. At the Frankfort "Vor-Parlament," and as a speaker at mass-meetings, he insisted on the abolition of the princely Diet and the election of a Provisional Executive. He was wounded during street-riots at Frankfort, and proscribed after his participation in the rising led by Hecker. From Alsace, where he stood at the head of the Strasburg Committee, he agitated for a new levy. Falsely accused of being implicated in the Paris insurrection of June, he was imprisoned at Strasburg, and transported in chains to Switzerland, the mayor of St. Louis generously preventing his surrender to the Baden authorities, which had been planned by the French police. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, after the armistice of Malmoe, which offended the national sentiment, he, with Gustav von Struve, led, in Sept., 1848, the second Republican revolution in the Black Forest. At the storming of Stanfen he fought on the barricade, being among the last who left the town. He was made a prisoner through the treachery of some militiamen, and court-martialled. His life, however, was saved, owing to a defect in the proclamation of the martial law, and the sympathies of two of the soldiers composing the court. He was kept for some time in chains in the casemates at Rastadt, and was condemned at a State trial, lasting ten days, by a half-sympathizing jury, to eight years' imprisonment. In the spring of 1849, when being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz, he was liberated by the people and the soldiers breaking open the prison at Bruchsal. Heading the same day a hastily-formed number of free corps, he first endeavoured, with Struve, to take Rastadt, and then entered the capital of Baden. He was a firm opponent of Brentano, whom he accused of being in occult connection with the ejected dynasty—a fact afterwards proved, when Brentano was declared a "traitor" by the Constituent Assembly. Being sent on a diplomatic mission, with Frederick Schütz, to Paris, accredited to the President of the Republic, Karl Blind was arrested, contrary to the law of nations, on a charge of being implicated in Ledru-Rollin's rising for the protection of the Roman Republic. The Left of the Assembly demanded his deliverance. Menaced, after several months of imprisonment, with being surrendered to the Prussian courts-martial, if he continued to maintain his diplomatic quality, he refused to yield, and was banished from France. After this he lived in Belgium, with

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his wife, who has made many sacrifices for the popular cause and also undergone imprisonment. New persecutions induced him to come with his family to England; Louis Napoleon refusing to let him pass through France into Italy. He has carried on, from here, a Democratic and National German Propaganda. After an amnesty, in 1862, the House of Deputies at Stuttgart gave him a banquet. He was the speaker of the London Germans at Garibaldi's entry. He promoted the Schleswig-Holstein movement in connection with leaders of the Schleswig Diet, and was at the head of the London Committee during the war. He likewise exerted himself to influence public opinion in favour of Italian and Polish independence, and of the American Union, by speeches and writings. At Berlin, his stepson met with a tragic death in the attempt of May 7, 1866. During the war of 1870-71, Karl Blind supported the National German cause, and does the same now in the persecution of the Catholic Church. Many political writings and essays on history, mythology, and Germanic literature have proceeded from his pen. Latterly he has exerted himself to bring about the National Testimonial for the philosopher Feuerbach, and has worked abroad for a proper commemoration of the great master-singer Hans Sachs.

BLODGET, LORIN, was born at Jamestown, New York, May 25, 1823. In 1851 he became assistant at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, having charge of climatology and meteorology. In 1852-53 he directed the determination by barometer of altitudes and gradients in the Pacific Railroad Surveys. In 1854 he prepared a quarto volume of the results of scientific observations at the United States military posts. In 1857 he published an elaborate work on "The Climatology of the United States." Since 1863 he has held important posts in the Treasury department, and has published several valuable volumes of statistical reports, among which are those on industrial progress in the censuses of 1861 and 1871.

BLOMMAERT, PHILIP, a Flemish author, born in 1809, commenced his literary career in 1834, by publishing a volume of poetry. "Theophilus," an old Flemish poem, and "Oude Vlaemische Gedichte," old Flemish poems of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, appeared between 1836 and 1841, both of which works are carefully annotated. He has also translated into Flemish iambics the "Niebelungen," and has largely contributed to various Belgian journals, especially the *Messager des Sciences* of Brussels. His most important work is a "History of the Belgians," published at Brussels in 1849, in which he endeavours to show that the political destiny of the Low Countries has always been identified with that of Germany.

BLOOMFIELD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS, G.C.B., son of the 1st Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic service, was born Nov. 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic service in 1818, and rising by successive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug. 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He held the latter appointment till July, 1871, when he was succeeded by Sir Andrew Buchanan. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sept. 3, 1858, a Privy Councillor Dec. 17, 1860; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, July 29, 1871.

BLUMENTHAL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEONARD VON, Chief of

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the General Staff of the Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was born on July 30, 1810, at Schwedt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820 to 1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830-1833 the general military schools in Berlin, was from 1837-1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards, and had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st infantry regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (Jan. 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for some twenty-two years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beuschau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Taulo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part, that he was on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant, that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff's officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On the 18th of June 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff's officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year (1853) in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st infantry regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and now had the first opportunity of discovering his splendid abilities. The part which he took in this war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite*. After the peace, General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was chief of the General Staff (the General Staff is the "head" of the army, and has its stragetical direction) of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the

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Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the outbreak of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871, as will be remembered, he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal is recognized as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNDELL, JAMES, M.D., physician, born about the beginning of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Settling in London, and entering on practice, he became Lecturer on Obstetrics and Physiology at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He is the author of "Researches, Physiological and Pathological: instituted principally with a view to the improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice," 1825; two papers, the one on "Abdominal Surgery," the other on "Transfusion," printed in Ashwell's "Practical Treatise on Parturition," 1828; "The Principles and Practice of Obstetricy: to which are added notes and illustrations by T. Castle," 1834; "Observations on some of the more important Diseases of Women, edited by T. Castle," 1837.

BLUNT, JOHN HENRY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., born in 1823 at Chelsea, was educated at University College, Durham; and, after taking orders, was appointed Vicar of Kennington, a small hamlet of labouring people, with a proportionally small income, near Oxford. He was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Beverston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1873. In earlier years Mr. Blunt was a constant contributor to Church reviews and magazines, and the author of lectures on the Creed, entitled, "The Atonement and the At-one-maker," published in 1855, and also of many pamphlets. Since 1864 he has published the following works:—"Directorium Pastorale," a volume on the principles and practice of pastoral work in the Church of England, now in its third edition; "Household Theology," a handbook of religious information about the Bible, Prayer-book, &c., which has gone through several editions; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a large volume forming an historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, of which six editions have been printed in less than six years, and which is now the standard work on its subject; a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," of which only one volume has yet been printed, embracing the period from 1514 to 1547; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as stated in Ecclesiastical Documents set forth by authority of Church and State, from 1536 to 1662;" "The Sacrament and Sacramental Ordinances of the Church;" "A Christian View of Christian History;" several smaller volumes, entitled, "Keys to the Knowledge and Use of the Prayer-book, Bible, Church Catechism," &c.; "A Plain Account of the English Bible, from the earliest times of its Translation to the present day;" a large volume, entitled, "A Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," one of a series to be called a Summary of Theology; and "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.

BODE, THE BARON CLEMENT DE, eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in Oct. 1846. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought

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his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were concluded, by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property in Alsace had been confiscated at the commencement of the French revolution of 1789, he came to England to establish his claims, transmitted after his death to his son, who prosecuted them with unremitting energy. The baron, whose mother was a Russian, is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODET. (*See* MATHIEU-BODET.)

BODICHON, MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Of late years she has paid great attention to landscape-painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BÖE, FRANCIS DIDIER, a painter, born at Bergen, in Norway, May 28, 1820, studied art in the Academy of Copenhagen and the studio of M. Groenland, and in 1849 took up his residence in Paris. The flower-paintings which he sent to the galleries of Christiania and to the French exhibitions were remarkable for freshness of colouring and effective arrangement. His "Bunch of Grapes" (1850) was secured for the Museum of the Louvre; and his "Camellias on a Toilet-table" was honourably mentioned at the Universal Exposition of 1855. He exhibited "The Half-opened Orange" and "Pheasant and Partridge" in 1857; "Eagle Devouring a young Norwegian Fox," a Polar landscape with the Midnight Sun; and "A Couple of Norway Fowls in their Spring Plumage," in 1863; "Sea Birds in the Light of the Midnight Sun: An Eagle holding a small Fox," &c., in 1867.

BOGGS, CHARLES STUART, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 28, 1811. He entered the navy in 1826, served on the Mediterranean station, in the West Indies, on the coast of Africa, and in the Pacific, becoming a lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1855. In 1858 he was appointed lighthouse inspector on the Pacific coast. When the civil war broke out he was appointed to the command of the gun-boat *Varuna*, in Farragut's squadron. In the passage of the Confederate forts, below New Orleans, April 24, 1862, the *Varuna* destroyed six of the enemy's gunboats, but was finally disabled. When Boggs saw his vessel sinking, he tied her to trees on the bank, and fought his guns until the water rose above the gun-tracks. He was made captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, rear-admiral in 1870, and in 1871 was in command of the European fleet. Since that time he has been on shore duty.

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, the son of a London bookseller of German extraction, was born Jan. 4, 1796, and at the usual age entered his father's business. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Simpkin, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account. In 1841 he published his "Guinea Catalogue," exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. He is known

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as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature; and with this object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred volumes. For these series he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's, and Humboldt's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," "Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain," &c., and assisted in several of the classical translations. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is Fellow of many of the learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society, to which he has contributed a "Life of Shakspeare," and an extensive "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which being privately printed have sold by auction for large sums. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper, insisting, in a series of letters to the *Times* and *Standard*, that it would not be of any real advantage to the public, while it would entail a loss of two millions per annum to the revenue.

BOKER, GEORGE HENRY, was born in Philadelphia in 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1842, and studied law, but never practiced. His principal works are the tragedies "Calaynos," "Anne Boleyn," "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." He has also published "Lessons of Life, and other Poems," 1847; two volumes of "Plays and Poems," 1856; and a collection of "Poems of the War," 1864. In 1871 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, a position which he still held in 1874.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. (*See* DOUGLAS.)

BONAPARTE. (*See* MATHILDE, PRINCESS, NAPOLEON III., and NAPOLEON, PRINCE.)

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849. Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec. 1852, he was appointed senator, with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Jan. 3, 1860.

BONAPARTE, PIERRE NAPOLEON, PRINCE, was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815, being the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he rejoined, in the United States, his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain, and he served in Columbia under the republican General Santander. On his return to Rome he gave such offence by his turbulent and lawless conduct, that Pope Gregory XVI. found it necessary to order him to quit the States of the Church. This order he disobeyed, and, on being surrounded by a body of "sbirri" or policemen, he wounded two of them, and killed their leader; but he himself received two wounds during the

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affray, and was compelled to surrender. After an imprisonment of some months in the Fort of St. Angelo, he visited America, England, and the island of Corfu. During a visit to Albania he made another display of his violent temper. He had a dispute with the Pallikares, and, almost single-handed, engaged them in a murderous combat. The result was that the British Government ordered him to quit Greece, whereupon he came to London. Hastening to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he obtained the rank of Chef de Bataillon and a seat in the Constituent Assembly, where he became noted for his utterance of extreme democratic opinions. Afterwards he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the two departments of Corsica and the Ardèche. Both as a soldier and a civilian he evinced his restless disposition and intolerance of authority. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and was present at the commencement of the operations for the siege of Zaatcha, but before the assault took place he returned without permission. For this act of insubordination he was cashiered by M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, and this decisive measure, which by the way led to a duel between the Prince and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the hearty approval of the Chamber. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the restoration of the Empire, he received the titles of Prince and Highness. He did not, however, often frequent the court at the Tuileries, but lived in retirement at his country house at Auteuil, near Paris. His name was once more brought prominently before the public on Jan. 10, 1871, when he shot a journalist named Victor (Salmon) Noir, and attempted to shoot Ulric Fonvielle, in the course of an interview held within the Prince's house in the Rue d'Auteuil, for the purpose of arranging a duel between him and M. Pascal Grousset, who had described the Prince as a renegade Republican, and a brutal Corsican, capable of any act of violence. This act excited great indignation in France against the Prince, who was tried before the High Court of Justice at Tours, March 21-27. The Court acquitted him on the charge of murder, but condemned him to pay £1,000 by way of compensation to Victor Noir's father and mother. He was married to Mademoiselle Rifflin, at the French Legation, in Brussels, Nov. 11, 1871. This marriage was the legitimation of a union contracted years previously before the civil officer in a small town in Belgium Luxemburg, called Lacuisine. That union, from which has issued two children, was disapproved by the Emperor Napoleon, who, by virtue of the laws of the Empire, declared the ceremony to be null and void. However, when the Empire had fallen, Prince Pierre Bonaparte took the necessary steps to legitimate his children. After the battle of Sédan, Prince Bonaparte withdrew to Belgium, and sold his estate at Epioux in the Ardennes. In May, 1872, his wife, the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, opened a milliner's shop in Bond Street, London, but the enterprise proved a failure. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the author of several literary works, the chief of which is a French metrical version of Nicolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor," 1861. He was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and the same year received from King Victor Emmanuel the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

BONAR, REV. HORATIUS, D.D., was born in 1808, and educated first at the High School, and afterwards at the University, of Edinburgh. In 1837 he settled as pastor of the North Church at Kelso, where his literary labours began. He edited for some time *The Presbyterian*, and began to issue the "Kelso Tracts." In 1843 he left the Presbyterian establishment, but still remained pastor of North Church, Kelso. In 1846 he published "Truth and Error," and afterwards became well known as a

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hymnologist. Of his other works it will be sufficient to name, "Hymns of Faith and Hope," "The Night of Weeping," of which more than 60,000 copies are in circulation; "Prophetic Landmarks," "The Morning of Joy," and "The Eternal Day." In 1856 Dr. Bonar visited the Holy Land, and made a journey through the desert of Sinai, which led to his publication, on his return, of "The Desert of Sinai," and "The Land of Promise." In 1859 he succeeded the Rev. Andrew Cameron as editor of *The Christian Treasury*. He has also edited, from its commencement more than twenty-two years ago, *The Quarterly Journal of Prophecy*.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSALIE, called ROSA, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an antechamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71, her studio and residence at Fontainebleau, were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

BONNECHOSE, FRANÇOIS-PAUL-ÉMILE-BOISNORMAND DE, a French writer of repute, born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, Aug. 18, 1801; went to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff. In 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries; and

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among them, of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," which reached its tenth edition in 1855, and which has been translated into English by William Robson; "Christopher Sauval; or, Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); "Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); and a "History of England" (1858-59). M. de Bonnechose has contributed to the Supplement of the Dictionary of the Academy, as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BONNECHOSE, HENRI MARIE GASTON BOISNORMAND DE, a French archbishop, and a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, born at Paris, May 30, 1800. He was bred to the law, and obtained some lucrative public appointments, but at the age of thirty he resolved to devote his life to the cause of religion. Accordingly, after going through a course of ecclesiastical studies, he was ordained priest at Strasburg in 1834. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Carcassonne, and in 1854 translated to the see of Evreux, and in 1858 made Archbishop of Rouen. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal in 1863. His Eminence, who sat in the Senate by virtue of his title of Cardinal, has always been an ardent supporter of the Pope's temporal power, and of the independence of the Church. He is renowned for his eloquence in the pulpit.

BONNER, ROBERT, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. In 1831 he went to America, and became an apprentice in the office of a newspaper at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1844 he went to New York, where, while working at his trade, he also acted as correspondent of several provincial newspapers. In 1851 he purchased the *Merchants' Ledger*, a weekly commercial newspaper, which he transformed into a journal of current literature and popular fiction, of which he acted as editor as well as publisher. The *Ledger* soon became very popular, its regular sale amounting to fully 400,000 copies, and affording him a very large income. Mr. Bonner is well known for his fondness for fast horses, his stable being the finest in America; but he never allows his horses to take part in public races, never wagers on their speed, and never permits a trial under circumstances which would favour betting by others.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., son of Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an Italian architect highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), was born in London in 1796. His original intention was to become a sculptor, and he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822 he went to Rome to pursue the study of arts, and afterwards visited Egypt and Syria, remaining in the former country about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as having been set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nineveh and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the drawings on the wood are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. The work on which he was engaged for some years, "The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samel Sharpe," being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum), of a Pharaoh who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era, appeared in 1864. He is the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal

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Society of Literature, and one on the Cosmography of the ancient Egyptians to the Royal Astronomical Society. He is curator of Sir John Soane's Museum.

BOOTH, EDWIN, an American tragedian, born at Belair, near Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1833. He is a son of the actor Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as Tressell, in "Richard III.," in 1849, and performed the character of Richard III., in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1851. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returning to New York commenced a series of Shakspearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867, when, in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principal owner, Mr. Booth lost his valuable wardrobe, containing relics of his father, Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Booth, after a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, commenced, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which, in the perfection of its arrangements and the completeness of all its appointments, surpasses any other theatrical edifice in the United States. It was opened in 1870, and was liberally patronized; but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and in 1873 it passed from his hands. Since that time he has rarely appeared on the stage. His principal characters are Hamlet, Othello, and Iago.

BOOTH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814, and graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840 he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. In 1846, Dr. Booth, who is the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. In 1851 he published a treatise "On the Application of the Theory of Elliptic Integrals to the Investigation of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies." He is also the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals," and has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals many papers, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846 Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and other populous centres, and he advocated the general adoption of the system by the delivery of lectures, some of which, as "How to Learn," and "What to Learn," have run through several editions. In 1857, by *special request*, Dr. Booth undertook to annotate and conduct through the press the Prince Consort's "Speeches and Addresses," known as the Society of Arts' edition. A cheaper impres-

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sion of the work had very wide circulation among the working classes. In 1859 the Royal Astronomical Society presented him, though not then a fellow, to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury. He is the author of several sermons and addresses on various occasions. In 1870 he published his treatise on "The Lord's Supper, a Feast after Sacrifice, with inquiries into the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the Principles of Development as applied to the Interpretation of the Bible;" and in 1872 "A Treatise on some New Geometrical Methods, containing Essays on Tangential Co-ordinates, Reciprocal Polars, the Trigonometry of the Parabola, the Geometrical Origin of Logarithms, and the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals." Dr. Booth is a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

BOOTH, MARY L., was born at Taphank, New York, April 19, 1831. Her father conducted a school, in which she taught for a time, and then, on account of ill-health, resigned, and became a contributor to several periodicals. She has made numerous translations from the French, especially of Martin's "History of France," and from the works of Jean Macé and Laboulaye. In 1859 she published an elaborate "History of the State of New York." Upon the establishment, in 1868, of *Harper's Bazar*, an illustrated weekly, devoted to fashions, literature, and social life, she became its editor, in which position she still continues.

BORDEAUX, DUKE DE. (*See* CHAMBORD, COUNT DE.)

BOREL (N.....), a French general, born about 1820, was selected by General MacMahon as his aide-de-camp soon after quitting the Staff College in 1840, and served for several years in the African wars, under the future Duke of Magenta. At the latter end of 1854 he went with his general to the camp of Boulogne, where MacMahon took the command of a division of infantry. In Aug., 1855, they both left for the Crimea, and M. Borel, then only a Staff captain, marched by the side of his general to the assault on the Malakhoff. Promoted to the rank of major after the brilliant engagement of the 8th of Sept., he made, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to MacMahon, the campaign against the Kabyles of Algeria in 1856, and that of Italy in 1859. In 1867 Colonel Borel parted company with the Duke of Magenta, to whom he had rendered great service on many occasions, and, going to Paris, was appointed Chief of Staff of the National Guards of the Seine under General Autemarre d'Erville. After the declaration of war against Germany he did not take a part in the earlier engagements between the German troops and the Army of the Rhine, but on the delegation of the Government of the National Defence leaving Paris for Tours, Colonel Borel was summoned to that city, and appointed Chief of Staff of the 15th Corps d'Armée, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. When the Army of the Loire was definitely organized, he became General Chief of Staff, and to his exertions was, in a great measure, due the temporary success gained by the French near Orleans in Nov. 1870. A few weeks later he was created a General of Division.

BORROW, GEORGE, of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies who encamped on a heath near Norwich he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and

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abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in the Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851; "The Romany Rye" a sequel, in 1857; "Wild Wales," in 1862; and "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany, or, English Gipsy Language," in 1874. Mr. Borrow has contributed both in prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSBOOM, JOHN, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, Feb. 18, 1817, studied under B. J. Van Bree, became favourably known by his pictures of architectural subjects, and was decorated with the Dutch Order of the Lion, the Order of Leopold, &c. His best works are "The Tomb of Engelbert II., Count of Nassau, in the Church of Breda;" "The great Protestant Church at Amsterdam" (now in the possession of the King of Bavaria); "Franciscan Friars chanting a *Te Deum*" (in M. Völcker's collection at the Hague); "The Holy Communion in a Protestant Church:" "The Consistory Hall at Nimeguen;" "View in the Church of Alkmaar," and "Rotterdam Cathedral." The two last-named pictures were exhibited in the Universal Exposition held at Paris in 1867.

BOSWORTH, THE REV. JOSEPH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Derbyshire, born about 1790, was educated at Repton grammar school, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph.D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, and in due course proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1839. Before his election as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, he was incorporated as a member of Christ Church in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and has held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam between 1829 and 1841, when he translated our Common Prayer-book into Dutch gratuitously for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. Dr. Bosworth, who is a member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and a fellow of many literary and learned societies at Leyden, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, &c., is the author of "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," (1823); "A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English

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or Anglo-Saxon ;" "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language," (1838) ; "The Origin of the Danish Language ;" "Abstract of Scandinavian Literature ;" "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations ;" "The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar ;" and "A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," (1848). He has published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius," with an English translation, (1855), and the same royal author's "Description of Europe, and the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan," in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, (1855) ; "The History of the Lauderdale MS. of Orosius," (1858) ; "The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in parallel columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389, and Tyndale's of 1526," which work appeared in 1865 ; 2nd edit., 1873.

BOTTA, PAUL-ÉMILE, French archæologist and traveller, born about 1805, entered the diplomatic service, and was successively French Consul at Alexandria and Mosul. He was employed on several archæological commissions, and enriched the public collections of France with a variety of interesting objects. In the spring of 1843, Botta commenced his excavations at Khorsabad, the French Government taking a deep interest in the enterprise. M. Flaudin, an accomplished draughtsman, was sent to sketch the crumbling sculptures, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of M. Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninève découverts et décrits par Botta, mesurés et dessinés par Flaudin," (1849-50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad," (1848), is a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and placed in the Louvre at Paris. The credit of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, may fairly be assigned to M. Botta, who proved the pioneer in the paths in which Mr. Layard and others have followed with so much success.

BOTTALLA, THE REV. PAUL, S.J., born Aug. 15, 1823, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Palermo and Rome. After being admitted to holy orders he was successively appointed Sunday preacher in the Gesù of Naples ; Professor of Universal History in the Collegio Massimo of Palermo ; of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman College ; of Dogmatic Theology in St. Beuno's College, North Wales. Father Bottalla is one of the writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica* of Rome. He has published at Palermo and Genoa a course of History of the Middle Ages in two volumes ("Corso di Storia e di Geografia universale—Medio Evo"), which has been translated into French ; "Studii storici sulla Chiesa e l'Imperio" (in the *Civiltà Cattolica*), &c. ; at Brussels, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1860 en Sicile : de ses Causes et de ses Effets dans la Révolution générale de l'Italie" (2 vols. 1861) ; in London, "The Pope and the Church considered in their Mutual Relations with reference to the Errors of the High Church Party in England" (vols. i. and ii. 1868 and 1870),—the third volume has not yet appeared ; "Pope Honorius before the Tribunal of Reason and History" (1868), being a reply to the pamphlet of P. Le Page Renouf, entitled "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius ;" "The Papacy and Schism : Strictures on Ffoulkes's Letter to Archbishop Manning" (1869) ; and a Reply in the *Dublin Review*, 1871-73, to Mr.

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Renouf's second pamphlet on Pope Honorius.

BOUCHARDAT, APOLLINAIRE, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques" in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie" in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique" since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire" in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale" in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie" in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme," in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a work upon "Diabetes," and numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine.

BOUCICAULT, DION, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822, and educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, and at the London University, commenced his career as dramatic author with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre, in which very successful piece Mrs. Boucicault, formerly Miss Robertson, a popular actress, appeared. This was followed by the "Octoroon," in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. Mr. Boucicault is the author of a large number of original pieces, as well as of adaptations from the French, the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him," 1867; "After Dark," 1868; "Paul Lafarge," 1870; "A Dark Night's Work," 1870; "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick," 1870; and "Formosa." In the delineation of Irish character both Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault excel.

BOUGHTON, GEORGE H., was born in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family went to America, about 1839, and he passed his youth in Albany, New York, where he early developed an artistic taste. In 1853 he came to London, and passed several months in the study of art. Returning to America, he settled in New York, and soon became known as a landscape painter. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London, where he has since mostly resided. Among his best works are: "Winter

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Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Cold Without," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "Return of the Mayflower," "Colder than Snow," "Reading Clarissa Harlowe," and "The Idyll of the Birds." He is very successful in female figures.

BOUILLAUD, JEAN-BAPTISTE, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sept. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillaud, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing, in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831; was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. In addition to the forementioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical treatises, amongst which may be named "Traité de l'Encéphalite," in 1825; "Traité Clinique et Expérimental des Fièvres dites Essentielles," in 1826; "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra," in 1832; "Traité Clinique des Maladies du Cœur." in 1835; "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité," in 1837; "Traité Clinique du Rhumatisme Articulaire," in 1840; "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage articulé," in 1839-48; "Traité de Nosographie Médicale," in 1846; his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux," in 1853; "Du Diagnostic et de la Curabilité du Cancer," in 1854; and "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique," in 1859.

BOULEY, HENRI, a French veterinary surgeon, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools, Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works;—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Épizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855-7; with M. Reynal, &c. He has likewise published several notices, and memoirs; and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of officer, Dec. 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868.

BOURBAKI, CHARLES DENIS SAUTER, a French general, of Greek extraction, born at Paris, April 22, 1816, was a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves from 1836 to 1838, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion. He was appointed Captain in the Zouaves in June, 1842; Major of the Native Skirmishers in Aug., 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel in Jan., 1850, first of the 7th regiment of the line and afterwards of the Zouaves; Colonel in Dec., 1851; Brigadier-General, Oct. 14, 1854; and General of Division Aug. 12, 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Châlons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki played a conspicuous

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part in the Franco-German war. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the First Army of the North, with General Borel as his Chief of Staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, General Bourbaki was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of Jan., 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of his army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The general attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and, in July, 1871, he was appointed to a military command at Lyons, where he suppressed several attempts at insurrection.

BOURKE, THE HON. ROBERT, M.P., third son of the 5th Earl of Mayo, was born at Hayes, co. Meath, June 11, 1827, and educated at Enniskillen School, at Hall Place, Kent, and at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he went the South Wales circuit, and attended the Knutsford sessions for twelve years. Mr. Bourke also had a large business at the Parliamentary bar. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he still represents that borough in the House of Commons. When Mr. Disraeli came into power in Feb., 1874, Mr. Bourke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has travelled in America, India, and the Holy Land, and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr. Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married in 1863, Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

BOUSSINGAULT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH-DIEUDONNÉ, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by an English company of proceeding to America to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World. M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and going to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). His "Traité d'Économie Rurale" and "Annals of Physics and Chemistry" were published at Paris in 1844. M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec., has withdrawn from politics, and devotes himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, March 14, 1857.

BOUTWELL, GEORGE SEWALL, an American statesman, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, Jan. 28, 1818. His opportunities for early education were moderate, and mostly confined to the instruction imparted

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in the public schools; but, though he early entered into business life, he was an indefatigable student, and thoroughly educated himself. His advancement in civil and political life has been rapid. A school teacher at sixteen years of age, in active business from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight, during which time he qualified himself for the bar, and was admitted to it; six times a member of the Massachusetts Legislature between his twenty-third and his thirty-first year; the candidate of his party for Congress at the age of twenty-five, and for Governor of Massachusetts at the age of thirty-one; Governor of the State in 1851 and 1852; a leading member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853; for ten years a member of the Board of Education, and for five years its Secretary, succeeding in this position two of the most eminent scholars of Massachusetts; the organizer of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, and its first Commissioner in 1862; a member of Congress from Massachusetts, from 1863 to 1869; and nominated by President Grant in March, 1869, a member of the Cabinet, and Secretary of the Treasury, which Office he resigned in 1873, having been elected United States senator from Massachusetts, his term expiring in 1879. His management of the finances was very successful, reducing largely the public debt, enforcing the collection of the revenues, and punishing all frauds. Though an admirable writer and an eloquent and popular lecturer and orator, Mr. Boutwell's life has been too busy for him to do much in the way of contributions to literature. His educational reports, however, were able and eloquent, and his state and cabinet papers sound and creditable.

BOUVERIE, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL, second son of the 3rd earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844, as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continued to represent, in the Liberal interest till the general election of Feb. 1874, when he was defeated by "a thorough Liberal," Mr. J. F. Harrison. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March, 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in August of that year, and President of the Poor-law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug., 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov., 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church. Mr. Bouverie was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1869.

BOWEN, FRANCIS, LL.D., was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Sept. 8, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, with the highest honours, and in 1835 was appointed Instructor in Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in the university. In 1839 he visited Europe, and spent two years in the study of philosophical and political science. On his return he devoted his time to philosophical and literary pursuits, published two or three volumes of essays on Speculative Philosophy, &c.; was editor and proprietor of the *North American Review* from 1843 to 1854, and between 1848 and 1853 delivered four courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute on metaphysical and ethical science in their relations to religion; on political economy; and on the development of the English and American Constitution. In 1853 he was appointed Alford Professor of

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Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity in Harvard University, and still retains that professorship. He has published several biographies in Spark's "Library of American Biography;" was American editor of the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography;" and among his original works are a very elaborate treatise on the "Principles of Political Economy applied to the condition of the American People," 1856, and a treatise on "American Political Economy," 1871. In 1872 he made an extended tour in Europe. He has edited, with critical notes, Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and compiled and edited, with copious annotations, "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789." In 1858 he delivered a fifth course of Lowell ectures on "The English Philosophers and Metaphysicians, from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton." Professor Bowen has been a very earnest and able opponent of the "Positive Philosophy" of Auguste Comte, and its modifications by Mr. John Stuart Mill.

BOWEN, SIR GEORGE FERGUSON, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. He is the author of "Ithaca in 1850," and of "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus." "Murray's Handbook of Greece" is believed to have been written by Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, and was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. After a successful administration in Queensland, he was appointed, in Nov. 1867, to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand; and in May 1873, he was gazetted Governor of Victoria in succession to Lord Canterbury, whose term of office had expired.

BOWLES, GENERAL SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., was born at Heale House, Wiltshire, in 1787, being the second son of William Bowles, Esq. He received his commission as ensign of the Coldstream Guards, Dec. 20, 1804, served in the north of Germany in 1805-6 under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814 (excepting the winters of 1810 and 1811). He was present at the passage of the Douro; the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; the capture of Madrid; the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelles, Nive, and Adour; and the investment of Bayonne; and took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. His other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieut. and Capt., Feb. 1, 1810; Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, June 14, 1821; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-General, June 20, 1854; General, Nov. 9, 1862. He received the colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment Sept. 9, 1855. He acted as military secretary to the late Duke of Richmond in Canada, from 1818 to 1820; was in the West Indies as Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1820 to 1825. From 1837 to 1843 he was stationed in Canada, being in command of the Lower Province during the rebellion of 1838. He was Master

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of the Household to the Queen from 1845 to 1851, and on retiring from that office he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and a K.C.B. He received the colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment, Sept. 9, 1855; attained the rank of General Nov. 9, 1862; and was created a G.C.B., May 24, 1873.

BOWLES, SAMUEL, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1826. His father was proprietor of the *Weekly Republican*, a newspaper published at Springfield. In 1844 he induced his father to establish a daily newspaper, of which he became editor, although only 18 years of age. This paper, the *Springfield Republican*, under his charge, became a prominent provincial journal. Mr. Bowles has made several journeys over the region lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, concerning which he wrote letters to his journal, which have also appeared in book form under the titles, "Across the Continent" (1865); "Our New West," and "The Switzerland of America," the latter describing the natural parks and mountains of Colorado.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he commenced his profession with much success in the West-end of London. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been twice on the council of that society, is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Sweden, of the Société Philomathique, of the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, and Pesth. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye, "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupils," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy."

BOWRING, EDGAR ALFRED, C.B., a younger son of the late Sir John Bowring, born in 1826, and educated at University College, London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1840, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and held that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services in that capacity were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring lost his seat for Exeter at the general election of Feb. 1874. He is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms." English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the

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Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOWYER, SIR, GEORGE, BART, M.P., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, born in 1811, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was Reader in Law in that inn, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorized defender of the act, and published a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which went through several editions. Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England," "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," "Readings before the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple," and "Commentaries on Universal Public Law." In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Reading, but in 1852 he was elected M.P. for Dundalk, which borough he continued to represent until the general election of Nov. 1868, when he was defeated. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was returned in the Catholic and Home Rule interest for the county of Wexford. He is a Knight of Malta, and Grand Cross of several foreign orders.

BOXALL, SIR WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., born at Oxford, in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he has since devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he has been a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. In consequence of ill-health he retired from the post of Director of the National Gallery in Feb. 1874.

BOYD, THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON, D.D., born at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov. 1825, was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrews, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer, by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these, the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is also the author of six volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. An-

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drews Sundays," 1870, "Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities," 1874, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYS, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., son of Rear-Admiral Thomas Boys, of Kent, was born at Sandwich, Kent, June 17, 1792. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, and became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1809 (B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817). On leaving college he entered the army, and was attached to the Military Chest in the Peninsular under Lord Wellington in 1813; was made cashier of the Military Chest at Bordeaux in 1814; and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was wounded in three places. The Peninsular Medal was awarded to Mr. Boys, who quitted the army, and prepared himself to enter the church. He was ordained deacon in 1816, and priest in 1822, becoming Incumbent (now Vicar) of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, London, on the 22nd Feb. 1848. Mr. Boys is the author of numerous works, chiefly theological, and he is, perhaps, best known by a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek into Portuguese. For this work his scholarly acquirements specially fitted him, he having taught Jews Hebrew at the College, Hackney, from 1830 to 1832, and acted as Professor of Hebrew at the Missionary College, Islington, in 1836, where, among other works, he revised "Diodati's Italian Bible" and also the "Arabic Bible." In addition to the "Portuguese Bible," his principal works are "Tactica Sacra," on Bible Parallelism; "Key to the Book of Psalms" (on ditto); "A Word for the Church," in reply to the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel (1849); "The Suppressed Evidence," in reply to the same; "Commentary on the New Testament for Family Reading;" together with a large number of pamphlets, sermons, tracts, and contributions to periodicals, the latter including, "My Peninsular Medal," a serial which appeared in *Blackwood*, from Nov. 1849 to July 1850.

BRACE, CHARLES LORING, a philanthropist and author, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied theology at the Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary, New York, and during his theological course visited prisons, almshouses, and hospitals, seeking to become acquainted with the needs of the poor and degraded, and to find some means of raising them up. After the completion of his theological studies, he did not connect himself as a clergyman with any religious denomination; and though he has preached occasionally, he has devoted his energies almost exclusively to the elevation of the poor and dangerous classes to a higher moral and social level. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour in Great Britain and Ireland, crossed over to Hamburg in the autumn, spent the winter at Berlin, in 1851 visited Hungary, and at Grosswardein was arrested and tried by court-martial as a spy. Through the intervention of the American minister at Vienna he was soon set at liberty. This tour furnished the material for two works. In 1852 he returned to New York, and became interested in the Five Points House of Industry. The next year he busied himself in the organization of the "Children's Aid Society," which has for its object the improvement of vagabond children, by collecting them into industrial schools, lodging-houses, boys' meetings, &c., and forwarding them, under certain regulations, to houses in families in the West. Of this society he is still secretary. He has travelled extensively during his vacations, and has published "Hungary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "Norsefolk's Travels in Norway and Sweden" (1857); "The Races of the Old World" (1862); "Short Sermons for Newsboys" (1865); "The New West; or, California in 1867" (1869); and,

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"The Dangerous Classes of New York" (1872).

BRACKENBURY, CHARLES BOOTH, born at Bayswater, Nov. 7, 1831, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Dec. 19, 1850; First Lieutenant 27th Sept., 1852; Second Captain 17th Nov. 1857; First Captain 9th Feb. 1855. He has been an Assistant Instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, and Assistant Director of Artillery Studies, and is now in the Depôt Brigade, R.A. at Sheerness. Captain Brackenbury was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and the campaign of Le Mans with the army of Prince Frederick Charles in 1871. He is the author of "European Armaments in 1867;" "The Constitutional Forces of Great Britain;" "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," 1871, being a collection of letters to the *Times* on the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71; "The Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71;" and "Reforms in the French Army," translated in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, War Office, 1874.

BRACKENBURY, MAJOR HENRY, R.A., F.S.A., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1st., 1837, was educated at Tonbridge, Eton, and Woolwich. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in April, 1856; and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58. Subsequently he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, first as officer for discipline, then as Instructor in Artillery, finally as Professor of Military History. He served throughout the Franco-German war as chief representative of the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war; received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany; and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and Knight of the First Class of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. Being appointed Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, he served with him throughout the Ashanti Campaign. Major Brackenbury has contributed several papers on archæological and military subjects to the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution and United Service Institution, and to other periodicals. He is the author of "Fanti and Ashanti," 1873; and "Narrative of the Ashanti war."

BRADDON, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *noms de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A Member of the Burton Hunt," was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies, for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," and "Run to Earth." Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she has contributed the following novels:—"Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. Her more recent works are, "To the Bitter End," 1872; "Lucius Davoring," 1873; "Strangers and Pilgrims," 1873; "Griselda," a drama in four acts, brought out at the Princess's Theatre in Nov. 1873; "Lost for Love," 1874; and "Taken at the

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Flood," 1874. In addition to the above, this authoress has published a large number of anonymous works, and is a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press.

BRADFORD (EARL OF), SIR ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, Viscount Newport, Baron Bradford of Bradford, co. Salop, and a baronet, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to 1868. He was appointed Master of the Horse in Feb. 1874.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, about 1830. He was educated for commerce, but being unsuccessful in business, became a painter of marine subjects, making excursions along the American coast as far as Greenland in search of subjects. His works relate exclusively to the sea and the sea-shore. Some of his largest compositions have been suggested by his voyages to the high northern latitudes. Among these are, "The Coast of Labrador," "The Island of the Great Manan," "Fishing Boats getting under Way," "Fishing Boats at Anchor," "Shipwreck off Nantucket," "Sudden Squall in the Bay of Fundy," and "A Stiff Breeze in the Harbour of Eastfort." He resides in New York, where he practises his profession.

BRADLEY, THE REV. EDWARD, better known under the pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange." He published, in 1861, "Glencreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Handbook to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in

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the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1846, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. At Marlborough he was remarkable for his successful administration, his sound scholarship, and his constant effort to make the education of a great public school wide, large, and many-sided, so as to meet the increasing wants of the age. He gave the best possible scope at Marlborough to the study of modern languages and science, and his examination before the Public School Commissioners was suggestive of many important reforms and improvements, which are in the course of being carried into effect. In Dec., 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873.

BRADY, WILLIAM MAZIERE, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir. N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1851; was subsequently Chaplain to Earl St. Germans and to the Earl of Carlisle, during their respective vice-royalties, and was re-appointed to the same office by Earl Spencer. He became Rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and became Rector of Kilberry and Vicar of Donoughpatrick, in the diocese and county of Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser*, and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the wickedness of the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation; or, the alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the assumed descent of the present Established Hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church, Disproved;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland" (1869). Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which, however, he has not yet published. He afterwards resigned his rectory of Donoughpatrick, and was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr.

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Kirby, of the Irish College at Rome, in May, 1873.

BRAGG, BRAXTON, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1815. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery. He served with distinction under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, and, in 1855, was offered a commission in a new regiment which he declined, and retired into private life in 1856. At the commencement of the civil war, he became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, being stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. He was not generally successful while in this command. In 1862, having been appointed a General of Division, with orders to act under Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston he was appointed to the command of the entire force, with the full rank of General, in which position he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Federal force under Gen. Buel, whom he out-generalled. He subsequently operated in Tennessee, and fought the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro'. His chief exploit was at Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of Gen. Rosecrans, though afterwards he was defeated by Gen. Grant at Chattanooga in November, which led to his temporary removal from command in Jan., 1864, and he was appointed Chief of the Staff to President Davis. In Nov., 1864, he assumed the command of the department of North Carolina, but having been defeated at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and Kingston, was superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, with whom he surrendered to Gen. Sherman, April 26, 1865.

BRAMSTON, THE VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Winchester, is the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of Skreens, Essex. He was born in 1802, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1823, obtaining a second class in the School of Literæ Humaniores. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College; but this he vacated by his appointment in 1831 to the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex, a living in private patronage, from which he was transferred by Bishop Blomfield, in 1840, to the vicarage of Witham, which he held until his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester in Oct., 1872. Mr. Bramston was formerly an honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and for some time he sat in the Lower House of Convocation as one of the Proctors for the Diocese of Rochester.

BRAMWELL, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHIRE, son of a banker, born in London, in 1808, was in early youth placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after-years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home Circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

BRAND, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM, M.P., second son of the 20th Baron Dacre, and brother and heir presumptive to the present baron, was born in 1814, and married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of Gen. Ellice. He was private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Keeper of the Seal for the Prince of Wales in Feb.,

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1858 ; a Lord of the Treasury from April, 1855, till March, 1858 ; and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. The right hon. gentleman, who is a Liberal in politics, was first returned for Lewes in July, 1852, which he represented till the dissolution of 1868, when he was returned for Cambridgeshire, which county he still represents. Mr. Brand succeeded Sir William Hayter as whip of the Liberal party in 1859, and held that office till 1868. He was elected Speaker in succession to Mr. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington), without opposition, in Feb., 1872, and was re-elected unanimously in March, 1874. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Brand is the first commoner of the realm, and ranks next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5,000 a year.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, CHARLES ÉTIENNE, a French abbé and historian, born at Bourbourg (Nord), in 1814, was at one time almoner to the French Legation in Mexico, and subsequently became ecclesiastical administrator among the Rabinal Indians in Guatemala. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg was one of the most active members of the Mexican Scientific Commission which was formed at the time the French Expedition was sent to that country. His works, illustrative of the history and antiquities of America, are numerous and highly valuable. We can only spare room for the titles of a few, viz. :—"Lettres au Duc de Valmy," printed in French and Spanish (Mexico, 1851), an introduction to the primitive history of the civilized nations of North America ; "Histoire du Canada," 2 vols., Quebec, 1852 ; "Histoire des Nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale avant Christophe Colomb," 4 vols., 1857-59 ; "Collections de Documents dans les Langues Indigènes, pour servir à l'étude de l'Histoire et de la Philologie de l'Amérique Ancienne," 3 vols., 1861-64 ; "Voyage sur l'Isthme de Thuantepec," 1862 ; "Monuments Anciens du Mexique, Palenqué, et autres Ruines de l'Ancienne Civilisation Mexicaine," 13 parts, 1864-66. This learned ecclesiastic published in 1853, "Histoire du Patrimoine de Saint Pierre depuis les Temps Apostoliques ;" and he is also the author of several moral tales and historical romances.

BRAVO-MURILLO, DON JUAN, politician, born at Frejenal de la Sierra, province of Badajoz, in June, 1803, was intended for the church, but chose the bar as a profession. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Seville, soon after obtained the post of Fiscal at Caceres, and showed great devotion to the monarchy. When the Progresistas came into power he resigned, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz. After the revolution of La Granja, in August, he joined the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of the queen-mother, Maria-Christina, in Oct., 1840, he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Gen. Espartero, took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until the fall of the dictator (July, 1843), when he returned to Madrid, to follow his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the reins on the formation of the new cabinet. In Nov., 1847, he became Minister of

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Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849-50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the resignation of the Duke of Valentia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a cabinet. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet was succeeded by that of Gen. Lersundi. The repressive measures adopted by Bravo-Murillo and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the victory of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell. Obliged to quit Spain, he did not re-enter it until 1856, and has since filled several high diplomatic posts.

BRAY, Mrs. Anna Eliza, authoress, the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of Cornish extraction, is a thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and an earnest and devoted student of the fine arts, her taste for which led to her introduction to Mr. Stothard, the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Mr. Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. Soon after their marriage she went with him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was historical draughtsman; and she accompanied him whilst making further researches in Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey, with numerous illustrations from her own and her husband's pencils, were published on her return. In 1820 they made another tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, and in 1821 Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed whilst executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work which his widow afterwards completed by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press. Mrs. Stothard's "Memoirs" of her husband, published in 1823, received high commendation from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance, illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century, followed, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel descriptive of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In another novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she relinquished this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which originated in a suggestion from Robert Southey. It was followed by "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, "Courtenay of Walreddon," and an edition of the "Fables and Poems of Mary Colling," with a memoir of that remarkable poetess of humble life. A uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works of fiction, in ten volumes, was published in 1844. This authoress published "Trials of Domestic Life," a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," in 1851; "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year, and "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music," in 1857. Left a widow in the latter year, she, in 1859, published Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, followed in 1860, with a selection from his sermons. In 1870 she published "The Good St. Louis and his Times;" in the same year "The Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, with

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some account of the Hugenots of the Seventeenth Century;" in 1871, "Hartland Forest: a Legend of North Devon;" in 1873, another historical work, "Joan of Arc, and the Times of Charles VII., King of France;" and in 1874, "Roseteague," 2 vols.

BRAZIL, EMPEROR OF. (*See* PEDRO II.)

BRECHIN, BISHOP OF. (*See* FORBES, DR. ALEXANDER PENROSE.)

BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN CABELL, an American politician and soldier, born near Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 21, 1821. He was educated at Danville, and studied law at the Transylvania Institute, in the same state. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered for military service, and was chosen Major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. On his return he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1853. At the election of 1856, he was chosen as Vice-President, with Mr. Buchanan President. In 1860 he was one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidency, but was defeated. At the commencement of the civil war he was a United States Senator from Kentucky, but openly avowed his sympathy with the Confederates, and soon after joined them, and was expelled from the United States Senate in Dec., 1861. The following summer he was appointed a Major-General in the Confederate army, and took part in several battles, but did not distinguish himself as a military commander. He was Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from Feb., 1865, to the close of the war. In June of that year he escaped from the country to Cuba, and thence to England. He remained abroad till 1869, when he returned, and avowed his determination to take no part in politics henceforth, a resolution which he has strictly observed, devoting his attention entirely to his profession.

BREEN, HENRY HEGART, F.S.A., born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805, is paternally descended from the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrone, and represents the principal of the Septs, which, as adherents of Hugh O'Neil, were dispossessed of their lands in Ulster, in 1607, by the Government of James I., and banished to Kerry, as the remotest part of Ireland from the place of their birth. On the mother's side he is a near relative of Thomas Moore, the poet, whose father, the son of a Kerry farmer, settled in Dublin in 1775. Mr. Breen was educated at the grammar schools of his native county till the age of eighteen; when he was sent to the college of St. Esprit, in Paris, where, during a residence of five years, he studied philosophy, theology, and French literature. In 1829 he settled in the West Indies, and in 1833 was appointed Secretary of the Courts of Justice in the island of St. Lucia, the French language being at that time and for many years after the language of the courts. In April, 1857, he received the appointment of Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, which post he held till Oct. 1861. He has written, "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive," 1844; "The Diamond Rock and other Poems," 1849; "Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects," 1857; and some other works which appeared anonymously. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

BRETON DE LOS HERREROS, DON MANUEL, poet, born Dec. 19, 1800, at Quel, in the province of Logroño, Spain, served in the army from 1814 to 1822, and afterwards held several situations under government. At the age of seventeen he wrote "A la Vejez Viruelas," a comedy, which was performed with success. Since that period he has composed a very large number of plays, some original, and others either translations or adaptations; "Poesias Sueltas" (1831); "La Desvergüenza," a humourous poem (1858); and numerous volumes of satirical works.

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BRETT, SIR WILLIAM BALIOL, son of the Rev. S. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, was born in 1817, and from Westminster School was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1842. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1860. He sat as M.P. for Helston in the Conservative interest from July, 1866, to 1868, being, in Feb. of the latter year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Aug., 1868, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

BREWER, THE REV. JOHN SHERREN, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics, and was in 1841 appointed to the Professorship. He is the editor of "Fuller's Church History," published by the University of Oxford; of "Field on the Church;" of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford; of "The Calendars of State Papers, relating to the reign of Henry VIII.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and of other works in the same series. In Nov., 1870, he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He published "The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed" in 1872; and, in collaboration with Mr. William Bullen, edited the "Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth," 1874.

BRIGHT, SIR CHARLES TILSTON, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug. 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between Her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despath of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865, and continued to represent that constituency till Dec. 1868.

BRIGHT, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, M.P., the son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, near Rochdale, born in 1811, is a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831-2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which, however, he was returned in July following; and he continued to sit for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced

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the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought te create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he tood a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary re-organization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Canton question, reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate; he was elected in Aug. 1857, and has continued to represent that borough down to the present time. After 1857 his name was mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and after the close of the struggle he renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland, and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866; but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated. On Nov. 3, 1868, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the following month he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in Dec. 1870. His health having been partially restored, he was, in Aug. 1873, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Childers, and he held that post until the Liberals went out of office in Feb. 1874.

BRIGHT, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college, and gained the Johnson Theological Scholarship, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1859, and was afterwards appointed tutor of Uni-

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versity College. He was promoted in 1868 to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and to the canonry of Christ Church, which is attached to that chair. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857; "Athanasius and other Poems," 1858; "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860; "Eighteen Sermons of St. Leo, translated with notes," 1862; "Faith and Life: Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864; "Hymns and other Poems," 1866; and reprints of "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History," and of "St. Athanasius's Orations against the Arians," with biographical accounts of the authors, in 1872 and 1873. In collaboration with the Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., he published in 1865, a Latin version of the Book of Common Prayer.

BRING, THE RIGHT REVEREND EBBE GUSTAVUS, Ph.D., D.D., Bishop of Linköping, in Sweden, was born at Askersund, July 4, 1814, and studied at Upsala and Lund, in which latter university he graduated Ph.D. in 1835. In 1837 Dr. Bring was ordained a priest. From that year to 1845 he was a Docent or Tutor of Theology in the University of Lund; from 1845 to 1847 an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the same faculty; from 1847 to 1857 a Professor in Ordinary, and from 1857 to 1861 Professor Primarius of Divinity and Archprovost or Dean of the Cathedral of Lund. In 1860 he proceeded to the degree of D.D. at Upsala, and in 1861 was consecrated Bishop of Linköping. He is the author of a contribution to the History of Dogmatics, published at Lund, in 1837, in the Swedish language. Upon this followed his book "Of the Reading of the Bible," 1839; his "Determinatio Statuum Spiritualium, qui in Epistolâ S. Pauli ad Romanos VII. 9-25 commemorantur," Lundiæ, 1844; and his treatise "De Principio Theologiæ Practicæ," Lundiæ, 1846. In 1841 and 1842 he edited the *Theological Quarterly Review* (Theologisk Quartalskrift). In 1851 he published in Swedish a work "Concerning the Ecclesiastical Pericopal System;" and was from 1855 to 1864 co-editor of the *Swedish Church Times* (Svensk Kyrkotidning). In 1862 he published a volume of "High Mass Sermons" (Högmessopredikningar, Lund, 1862); and in 1863 a work entitled "Church Discipline according to the Order established in the Swedish Church" (Kyrkotukten, enligt Svenska Kyrkans gallande ordning, Linköping), which passed into a second edition in 1867. He is also the author of a treatise "On the Classification of the Divine Attributes," 1837, and of various sermons, essays, and addresses, published by the Swedish Bible Society, in Stockholm.

BRISBANE, BISHOP OF: (*See* TUFNELL, DR.)

BRISTOW, HENRY WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840-41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843; promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c.; transferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863; appointed Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct. 1865; promoted to the rank of District Surveyor on the Geological Survey of England and Wales, April, 1867; presented with the diploma of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, 1870; and pro-

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moted to the rank of Senior Director (Director for England and Wales), on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom in Oct., 1872. He is the author of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London: of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," third edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight;" of "A Memoir on the Geology of Parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of a paper on the Lower Lias of Glamorganshire, 1867; and joint-author (with Mr. W. Whitaker) of a paper on the Chesil Bank of Dorset, 1869; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey; of a "Glossary of Mineralogy," 1861; and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 4th edition, 1867. Mr. Bristow also edited and revised the translation of Figuier's "World before the Deluge," 6th edition, 1869; and is the translator and editor of L. Simonin's "La Vie Souterraine" ("Underground Life"), adapted to the present state of British mining, 1869. In conjunction with Mr. R. Etheridge, he published "British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata," 1872; and he has also compiled a "Table of British Strata," showing their order of superposition and relative thickness.

BROCA, PAUL, a French surgeon, and anthropologist, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde) in 1824, became professor of surgical pathology in the faculty of medicine at Paris, and surgeon of the hospitals of Saint-Antoine and La Pitié. He was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, July 26, 1866, and subsequently he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Dr. Broca not only enjoys a high reputation for surgical skill but is regarded as one of the leaders of the modern anthropologists. His principal works are:—"De l'Etranglement dans les Hernies Abdominales," 1853, 2nd edit. 1856; "Des Anévrismes et de leur traitement," 1856; "Remarques sur les fractures et sur les regénérations osseuses," 1859; "Sur l'Anesthésie chirugicale hypnotique," 1859; "Sur un abcès chronique simple du canal médullaire de l'humerus traité avce succès par la trépannation," 1859; "Études sur les Animaux Ressuscitants," 1860; "Recherches sur l'Hybridité Animale en générale et sur l'Hybridité Humaine en particulier," 1860; "Instructions générales pour les Recherches Anthopologiques," 1865; and "Traité des Tumeurs," 1865. Dr. Broca has also been engaged, in collaboration with M. C. Bonamy and Émile Beau, on the great "Atlas d'Anatomie Descriptive du Corps Humain."

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, Bart., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, born in 1817, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1842. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford in 1855, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860. He has contributed papers on scientific subjects to the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

BROGLIE, CHARLES JACQUES VICTOR ALBERT, DUC DE, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the principal editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal he defended Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was Secretary of the French embassies at Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848, at which period he retired

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altogether from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until Feb., 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's government French Ambassador in London. While holding this appointment he made frequent journeys to Paris, and took an active part in the debates in the National Assembly. In March 1872 he was instructed to communicate to the English government the denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce. At this period the Duke, who, it may be remarked entertains enlightened views on commercial questions, was accused by the Republican party in the Chamber with not having shown sufficient respect for the form of government which he had undertaken to represent at a foreign court. Accordingly the Duke, who had accepted a diplomatic appointment with reluctance, asked to be recalled from the Court of St. James's, and his request was acceded to. As the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly he moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. Thiers and the acceptance by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of the Republic, April 24, 1873. The Duc de Broglie now became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; and for more than a year he directed the policy of the new government, but having undertaken a project of a new Constitution, including the establishment of a Grand Council or Second Chamber, which was to be invested with the power of dissolving the Assembly, he was defeated on a question of procedure, and resigned, with his ministry, May 16, 1874. As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Église et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, &c., a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie, 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; and "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, on a vacancy being occasioned by the decease of Father Lacordaire. The Sultan conferred upon the Duc de Broglie the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanië in Oct., 1873.

BROMBY, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born about 1812, was educated at St. John's, College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric of Tasmania in 1864. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862. The bishopric, founded in 1842, comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island, and the income is £1,000 from the colonial funds, and £400 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

BRONGNIART, ADOLPHE-THÉODORE, botanist and member of the Institute, born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801, is the son of Alexandre Brongniart, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1847. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, especially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for particular notice. In 1825 he published a "Classification des Champignons," and in 1828 presented to the Institute the first portions of his "Histoire des Végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches bo-

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taniques et géologiques sur les Végétaux renfermés dans les diverses Couches du Globe." The publication of this valuable work was stopped in consequence of the ill-health of M. Brongniart. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Desfontaines. M. Brongniart, who is a doctor in medicine, has been Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History since 1833, and Inspector-General of the University for the sciences since 1852. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; is one of the principal founders of, and contributors to the "Annales des Sciences naturelles;" wrote the botanical portion of the "Voyage de la Coquille," in 1831, and published "Enumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle," in 1843; 2nd edition, 1850.

BROOKS, CHARLES TIMOTHY, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, June 20, 1813. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and in 1837 was settled as pastor of a Unitarian Society at Newport, Rhode Island, a position which he still retains. He has devoted special attention to German literature, from which he has made numerous and valuable translations. Among these are Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell;" Goethe's "Faust;" and Richter's "Titan" and "Hesperus."

BROOME, FREDERICK NAPIER, son of the late Rev. F. Broome, rector of Adderly, Shropshire, was born in Canada in 1842, and emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1857. Visiting England in 1864, he married Lady Barker, returned to his "sheep-station" in New Zealand the following year, but in 1869 came back to England. Almost immediately on his arrival in London, Mr. Napier Broome was employed by the *Times*, and was for five years one of the special correspondents of that journal, which he represented in Russia at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has held the posts of Secretary to the Committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, also to the late Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. He has contributed prose and verse to the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and other magazines, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Poems from New Zealand," 1868, and "The Stranger of Scriphos," 1869. In February, 1875, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed Colonial Secretary of Natal.

BROUGH, LIONEL, comedian, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, March 10, 1836, being the fourth son of Mr. Barnabas Brough, and a younger brother of the well-known comic authors, "The Brothers Brough." He was educated in the Grammar School, Manchester, and under Mr. W. Williams, of the Priory School, London. His first employment was in the humble capacity of office-boy to Mr. J. Timbs, in the *Illustrated London News* office, in Douglas Jerrold's time. Subsequently he published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for five years he was connected with the *Morning Star*. Going to Liverpool with other members of the Savage Club to give amateur theatrical performances in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, he achieved so decided a histrionic success that he was offered a regular engagement by Mr. A. Henderson, and accordingly made his first professional appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool in 1864. Since that date he has played the principal low-comedy characters in London and all through the provinces. He represented "Tony Lumpkin," in "She Stoops to Conquer," for upwards of 200 nights. Mr. Brough was manager of Covent Garden Theatre for Mr. Dion Boucicault during the season in which "Babil and Bijou" was produced.

BROWN, BENJAMIN GRATZ, was born in Kentucky, May 28, 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied law, and took up his residence at St. Louis and from 1852 to 1858 was a member of the Legislature of

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Missouri. In 1854 he established a political newspaper, the *Missouri Democrat*, which finally took the form of a Republican journal. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a regiment which took part in several actions. From 1863 to 1867 he was United States senator from Missouri, and in 1870 was elected governor of Missouri. In 1872 he was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket headed by Horace Greeley for President, nominated by the "Liberal Republicans" and the Democrats.

BROWN, FORD MADOX, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. Educated on the continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England by sending two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. Since then, he has produced "The Coat of many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections.

BROWN, HENRY KIRKE, a sculptor, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814, received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and studying in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance that he became a sculptor; for, having modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, it was so much commended that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois; but he gained no money, and suffered in health. By the aid of friends he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the United States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides busts of Bryant, Spencer, and Nott. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," the colossal equestrian statue of "Washington," near Union Park, in New York, statues of Abraham Lincoln, in New York and Brooklyn, and an equestrian statue of Gen. Scott in Washington.

BROWN, THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, born in Douglas, Isle of

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Man, in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering the drudgery and details of that business, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, in his native town of Douglas, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he was appointed minister of Myrtle Street Chapel, in that city, in Jan. 1848, and soon became one of the recognised leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer to the working classes he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

BROWN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Wolverhampton, Jan. 11, 1812, was consecrated the first Bishop of Shrewsbury July 27, 1851.

BROWN, THE REV. JAMES BALDWIN, born in the Inner Temple, London, Aug. 19, 1820, was educated at University College, London, studied for the bar at the Inner Temple; subsequently studied for the ministry at Highbury College; became minister of London Road Independent Chapel, Derby, in 1843; minister of Clayland's Independent Chapel, Clapham Road, London, in 1846. In 1870 he removed to a new church built by his congregation at Brixton. He is the author of "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage," "The Divine Treatment of Sin," "The Divine Mystery of Peace," "The Christian Policy of Life" (1869), "The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea," which has passed through five editions; "Household Sermons;" "The Higher Life: its Reality, Experience, and Destiny," 1874; besides pamphlets and small publications on the passing topics of the day.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sept. 1810, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c.; has published two volumes of essays on professional and other subjects, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," and is a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The story of a favourite dog, entitled "Rab and his Friends," reprinted from the "Horæ," has met with great success. Dr. Brown has also written some interesting chapters on "Our Dogs," and for these faithful companions of man has accomplished with his pen what Landseer has with his brush.

BROWN, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS JOSEPH, a Catholic prelate, born at Bath, May 2, 1798; entered the Order of St. Benedict; was consecrated Bishop of Apollonia, *in partibus infidelium*, Oct. 28, 1840, when he was

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nominated Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district; and was translated to the newly-erected see of Menevia and Newport, Sept. 29, 1850.

BROWN, THE REV. THOMAS RICHARD, M.A., son of the late Richard Brown, Esq., of Cambridge, born in 1791, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814. Having been for some time in orders, he was appointed to the vicarage of Southwick, Northamptonshire, in 1834. He is the author of some learned works on the Hebrew language, including "An Analysis of the Chaldee Text of Daniel" (1838), "A Treatise on the English Terminations of Words" (1838), "Hebrew Hieroglyphs" (1840), "Etymological Dictionary" (1843), "Critical Notes on Sacred Scripture" (1848), "The Essentials of Sanscrit Grammar" (1851), "Interpretation Literal of the Chinese Radicals" (1853), "Hebrew Hieroglyphic Dictionary" (1858), "Scrap-Book of Original Pieces," containing the translation from the cuneiform "Inscriptio Persepolitana" of the procession and presents of Job to the Shah of Persia after his prosperity (single copy printed, 1858); translation of the first twenty lines of the Enchorial Inscription, &c., on the Rosetta stone, and differing altogether from the translations before published. Of some of these works only two or three copies were printed. These works, with the exception of two, have been printed by their author.

BROWN, THE REV. WILLIAM HAIG, LL.D., son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and an assistant-mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali."

BROWN-SÉQUARD, EDWARD, a physician and physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius, 1818. His father, Mr. Edward Brown, was a native of Philadelphia, United States, and his mother a lady of French extraction, named Séquard. Mr. Brown-Séquard was educated in his native island, and in 1838 went to Paris to complete his medical studies. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of the Academy of Medicine. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the condition and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column, and its relations to diseases of the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. On all these topics his investigations have been so thorough as to place him in the first rank of living physiologists. He has been very successful in his treatment of obscure and difficult diseases of the spinal column and nervous system. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, and in Jan., 1869, was appointed Professor in the *École de Médecine* at Paris. He has published many essays and papers giving the details of his discoveries, but, we believe, no extended treatise on the subject.

BROWNE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HAROLD, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emanuel College, Cam-

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bridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. After the death of Dr. Wilberforce he was, in August, 1873, translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed prelate of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has taken a warm interest in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, and attended the Congress of "Old Catholics" held at Cologne, in Sept., 1872. He published in 1850-53 an "Exposition of The Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo. (9th edition, 1871), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and in the "Speaker's Commentary;" and of various sermons, pamphlets, and charges.

BROWNE, FRANCES, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranorlar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "Pope's Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh. Whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal* and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel), as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My share of the World," and in 1865 a novel called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, HABLOT KNIGHT, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, and Mayhew, as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy," &c. Mr. Browne still contributes comic sketches to the illustrated serials of the day.

BROWNE, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., son of the late Rev. John Henry

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Browne, LL.B., rector of Crownthorpe, Norfolk, born in 1804, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Bell University Scholarship in 1823, and graduated B.A. in 1826. Having held some smaller preferments, he was in 1842 appointed Principal of the Theological College at Chichester, which post he held till 1847. In 1843 he was made a prebendary of the cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, and in 1854 vicar of Pevensey. Mr. Browne is known as the author of "Ordo Sæculorum, a treatise on the Chronology of Holy Scripture" (1844); an "Examination of the Ancient Egyptian Chronographies," commenced 1852-3, in Arnold's "Theological Critic;" "Remarks on Mr. Greswell's Fasti Catholici;" critiques and essays which have appeared with his name in theological and other reviews; and articles in the last edition (1862-6) of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." To "The Library of the Fathers" Mr. Browne contributed some volumes of the works of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom, and to the late Mr. T. K. Arnold's "School and College Series" several volumes of higher Greek and Latin classics, "Madvig's Greek Syntax," a "Handbook of Hebrew Antiquities," and a "Copious Phraseological English-Greek Lexicon," originally projected and begun by Mr. Arnold in connection with Dr. Friedersdorff.

BROWNE, JOHN ROSS, was born in Ireland in 1817. He went to America with his father when a child, and in his 18th year began his life of adventure and travel by a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi from Louisville to New Orleans; thence he travelled over the greater part of the United States, and very extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, contriving to pick up knowledge everywhere; and having acquired a fair ability as a sketcher, he made pictures of whatever struck his fancy. In 1846 he published "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, and Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar." A subsequent visit to Palestine furnished the materials for his humorous "Yusef, or the Journey of the Frangi, a Crusade in the East." Appointed by the Government to make some investigations in regard to the new mining regions of the Pacific, he rendered a very elaborate report, and then presented the humorous side of the journey in his "Washoe," and subsequently in a volume of California adventures. His residence in Germany led to the richly humorous volume "An American Family in Germany." Other journeys were commemorated in "The Land of Thor," "Crusoe's Island," and "The Apache Country." In 1868 he was appointed minister to China, but was recalled in 1870. His home is at Oakland, near San Francisco, California; but he has for several years resided mainly in England.

BROWNE, THE VENERABLE ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon

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him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. He resigned the last-mentioned office in Jan., 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of the Bermudas in July, 1870.

BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER FRANCIS, was born near Stirling, in 1805, and studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system from the first, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great effect in convincing the public of the expediency of employing kindness and moral influence in the treatment of lunatics. He was the first person in this country to give a systematic course of lectures on insanity, and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He was (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association. In 1870 he resigned the Commissionership in Lunacy, in consequence of impairment of vision. He is now again connected with the Crichton Institution as Psychological Consultant.

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BROWNING, ROBERT, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes," a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of "Strafford," and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. "The Blot in the Scutcheon," was brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than 'Strafford." In 1856 appeared his 'Men and Women." In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides," 1871; "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," 1871; "Fifine at the Fair," 1872; "Red Cotton Night-cap Country; or, Turf and Towers," 1873; and "Aristophanes' Apology," including a transcript from Euripides, being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion," 1875. His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled "Bells and Pomegranates." Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.

BROWNLOW, WILLIAM GANNAWAY, was born in Virginia, Aug. 29, 1805. Being left an orphan at the age of eleven, he was brought up to hard labour until he was eighteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship as a house-carpenter. His education was imperfect and irregular, but he was admitted to the Methodist ministry in 1826, and for ten years worked hard as an itinerant preacher, being chosen in 1832 as a delegate to an annual conference of that body held in Philadelphia. Mr. Brownlow began his political career in 1828 in Tennessee, by espousing the cause of John Quincy Adams, as against Andrew Jackson. About 1837 he became editor of the *Knoxville Whig*, a strong partisan journal, and from the vigorous and defiant style of his articles obtained a national reputation as "The Fighting Parson." He wrote several religious and political pamphlets at this period. He was also a defender of the institution of Southern slavery, but rejected obstinately the doctrine of Secession. In consequence he was subjected to some persecution, and made prisoner by the Confederates in 1861. After a year he was allowed to pass through the Northern lines, when he immediately began to write down his recent persecutors. When the Federals captured Knoxville, he returned to that place, and started another newspaper. In 1865, when Tennessee returned to the Union, he was elected Governor, and again in 1867. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March, 1869, ending in 1875. He has published "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession" (1862).

BROWNSON, ORESTES AUGUSTUS, LL.D., an American theologian, born at Stockbridge, Vermont, Sept. 16, 1803, is to a great extent a self-educated man. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Ballston, New York, in 1822, but became a Universalist, after a severe mental struggle, in 1825, and soon a preacher of his new creed. He entered boldly into schemes of political reform, wrote much, and edited papers and periodicals in defence of his views; but he was still in a state of unrest, and, being attracted by Dr.

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Channing's writings, became a Unitarian pastor in 1832, and devoted himself to the study of the French and German literature, philosophy, and theology. Pushing onward, he soon landed in the socialistic views of Robert Owen, though still clinging to some of his earlier religious convictions. He organised the "Society for Christian Union and Progress" in Boston in 1836, and retained the pastoral charge of it till he ceased preaching in 1843. The same year he published his "New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church," a decided avowal of infidel doctrines. In 1838 he established the *Boston Quarterly Review*, of which he was proprietor and almost sole writer during the five years of its existence. In 1840 he published a philosophico-religious treatise in the form of a novel, entitled "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted." His views having changed shortly afterwards, only one edition of it was published in the United States, but it passed through several editions in England. Still unable to find rest, he sought it in the Catholic Church, to which he became a convert in 1844, and since that time has remained in its communion. He has edited, since 1844, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, which was suspended in 1864, but was revived in 1873, in which he defends, with great ability, the doctrines of the Catholic Church. He has published "The Spirit Rapper" (1854), "The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience" (1857); and "The American Republic" (1865). He was invited by Dr. John H. Newman, and others, to accept a chair in the Catholic University of Ireland; but declined, preferring to continue his labours in his native country.

BRUCE, THE REV. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He has written "A Handbook of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall" in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Hand-book to Newcastle," and a "Wallet Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall. He has edited for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the north of England. This book was undertaken at the request of the late Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, and is profusely illustrated by the liberality of that nobleman and others.

BRUGSCH, HEINRICH KARL, Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron

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Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 ordinary public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept., 1869, it was stated that Professor Brugsch had returned to Egypt and that he would probably succeed, as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Bombay, M. Mariette, who was expected to return to Europe. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the Old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Égyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual Papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in Sept. 1874.

BRUNNOW (COUNT), ERNEST PHILIP DE, descended from an ancient family established in Courland, was born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Würtemberg, and was also accredited to the court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiations for the marriage between the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late Grand Duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with the English Government on this important question, and Baron Brunnow, then on his way to Germany, was sent, in 1839, to England, on a special mission, which contributed to remove many difficulties that had existed between Great Britain and Russia. The shortness of his stay prevented his bringing the negotiations to a conclusion, and he was sent a second time to London, where he arrived in Dec., 1839. The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of July 15, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the Levant. In consideration of his valuable services in connection with this important negotiation, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, which high position he held from 1840 till 1854. During this period his official duties brought him in contact with the leading men connected with the administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Aberdeen. With the late Duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, having been a guest at

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Walmer only ten days before the Duke's death. In addition to the afore-mentioned treaties, he signed, in July, 1841, with Lord Palmerston and the representatives of all the Great Powers, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" another with the Earl of Aberdeen for the suppression of the African slave-trade; another with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and another, the same year, to regulate the succession to the crown of Greece. He withdrew from his post at the court of St. James's on the declaration of war between this country and Russia in 1854, and for a year he remained in St. Petersburg out of office. His own government rendered justice to the steadiness of purpose with which he had upheld the principle of a pacific policy, and he was sent to Paris at the opening of the Conference, which met in Feb., 1856, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe, as Second Plenipotentiary, to act in concert with Count Orloff, and signed the treaty of peace concluded at Paris March 30, 1856. Immediately afterwards the Emperor Alexander II. sent Baron Brunnow on a special mission to London, in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between the two courts. Having performed this duty, he returned to Paris, where the affairs of the Russian embassy remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, accredited to the court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the imperial government after the conclusion of the peace, Baron Brunnow was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. During his residence at Berlin he had the honour of receiving the emperor, and of accompanying him to Darmstadt. In March, 1858, he resumed his post at the court of St. James's. In August, 1862, Baron Brunnow received by the hands of Prince Gortschakoff (a younger son of the Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was sent to this country specially for this purpose, the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, together with the most flattering autograph letter from the emperor himself, as a testimony to his long and valuable services. The baron represented Russia at the Conference in London, on the Danish question, in 1864, and also at the Conference which, in 1871, rescinded the clauses in the treaty of 1856, relating to the neutralization of the Black Sea. In consequence of his services at this Conference, he was raised by the Emperor of Russia to the rank of Count in April, 1871. The document effecting this promotion was couched in these flattering terms:—"Count Philip Ivanovitch,—For more than half a century you have devoted your zealous exertions to the service of the throne and the country in the diplomatic profession. Intrusted with different functions in this career, you have taken part in negotiations and international transactions of great importance. And now with renewed proofs of my confidence you have given fresh evidence of the devotion which has always animated you in your eminent capacities. In testimony of my gratitude for your long services I now raise you to the dignity of Count of the Empire by a ukase addressed to the Senate and bearing this day's date.—I remain, always, your affectionate ALEXANDER." In 1874 he was recalled from London, where Count Schouvaloff succeeded him as Russian ambassador.

BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, an American poet and journalist, born at Cummington, Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1784. His father, who was a physician, devoted special care to his education. He showed uncommon precocity of mind, contributed verses to a local newspaper before he was 10 years of age, and in his 14th year published two considerable poems, "The Embargo," and "The Spanish Revolution." In his 19th year, he wrote "Thanatopsis," which still holds

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its place in the poetical literature of the language. In 1810 he entered William's College, but at the end of two years took an honourable dismission, entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and speedily gained considerable repute as an advocate. His poem "Thanatopsis" was first published in the *North American Review*, in 1817, and he subsequently contributed several prose articles to that periodical. In 1821 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College, "The Ages," his longest poem, and in that year published a volume containing several poems, which gained for him a high reputation. He removed to New York in 1825, where he became editor of the *New York Review*, which was soon afterwards merged in the *American Review*. In 1826 he connected himself with the *Evening Post* newspaper, then a Federal journal; but to which he soon gave a strongly democratic tone, taking decided ground against all class legislation, and advocating freedom of trade. Of this journal he has ever since remained the editor, although, at different times, the active duties have been confided to others. From 1827 to 1830 he, in conjunction with others, edited "The Talisman," a successful annual; and contributed several stories to a collection by various authors entitled "Tales of Glauber Spa." In 1832 was published a collection of his poems, which was re-published in England, with a laudatory preface by Washington Irving. This volume received an appreciative review in the *Edinburgh Review*, written by Prof. Wilson. From this time Bryant's reputation stood as high in Europe as in America. Having associated Mr. William Leggett with himself in the editorial charge of the *Evening Post*, he sailed with his family to Europe in 1834, and travelled through England, France, Germany, and Italy, enlarging his familiarity with the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, from which he has made numerous translations. After returning to his native country, he resumed his editorial labours for some years. In 1845 he again visited Europe, and in 1849 made a third visit, extending his tour to Egypt and Syria. The letters written to the *Post*, during this tour, were afterwards published in a book entitled "Letters of a Traveller." In the interval between these European journeys he travelled extensively in his own country. About 1845 he purchased an old-time house near the village of Roslyn, on Long Island, a few miles from New York, which he converted into an elegant residence, and where he has since resided. In 1857 and 1858 he again visited Europe, writing letters to the *Post*, which were afterwards published under the title, "Letters from Spain and other Countries." A complete edition of his poems up to that date was published in 1855; and in 1863 appeared a small volume, entitled "Thirty Poems." In 1864, upon the completion of his 70th year, his birthday was celebrated by the "Century Club" by a festival, in which nearly all the prominent literary men of the United States were present, besides many eminent persons from abroad. He has, during many years, been frequently called upon to pronounce eulogies upon eminent Americans. In 1848 he delivered a funeral oration upon Thomas Cole, the painter; in 1852 one upon James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist; in 1860 one upon Washington Irving; and in 1871 one upon S. B. F. Morse, upon the occasion of the unveiling of his statue in the Central Park, New York: and public addresses upon Shakspere and Scott in 1872, upon the inauguration of their statues in the Central Park. For many years he was engaged in translating Homer into English blank verse, the "Iliad" appearing in 1870, and the "Odyssey" in 1872. In 1875 he was still engaged in the management of the *Evening Post*. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science.

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BUCCLEUCH (DUKE OF), WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., &c., the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth gives him great influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842-46. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1834; and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

BUCHANAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW, G.C.B., the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late Earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec. 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863; and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15, 1864. He retired from St. Petersburg on being appointed, in 1871, to succeed Lord Bloomfield at Vienna.

BUCHANAN, ISAAC, member of the Canadian Parliament and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1810. After receiving a liberal education in that city, he obtained a situation in a large mercantile house, and displayed so much aptitude for business that he was admitted a partner at the early age of twenty. In 1830 the Canadian branch of the business in Montreal was transferred to him, and he thenceforward made his home in Canada. In 1831 he established an additional branch at Toronto, and subsequently others at Hamilton, and London, Ontario. From that time he has taken a leading part in most of the social and political movements of Upper Canada. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian revolution in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration at the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr. Buchanan has of late years held a seat in the Executive Council of the Canadian Government (now the "Dominion of Canada"). His residence has been for many years at Auchnear, near Hamilton, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the high school and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the Cruise of the *Tern* to the outer Hebrides," 1871; "The Drama of Kings," 1871;

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"The Fleshly School of Poetry," an attack on the poems of Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne, 1872; and "Master Spirits," 1873. Some years ago, his tragedy of "The Witchfinder" was brought out at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and a comedy by him, in three acts, entitled "A Madcap Prince," was acted at the Haymarket in Aug. 1874. At the commencement of 1869, Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover Square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works. A collective edition of his poems was published in 3 vols. 1874.

BÜCHNER, FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently turned his attention to medicine at Strasburg, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Würzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German "Kraft und Stoff" (Frankfort, 1855; 8th edition, 1864), and which has been translated into most European languages, Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit" ("Natur und Geist"), 1859; "Physiological Sketches" ("Phis. Bilder"), 1861; and "Nature and Science" ("Natur und Wissenschaft"), 1862. He has also contributed to periodical publications, various treatises on physiology, pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868.

BUCKLAND, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, M.A., eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, born Dec. 17, 1826, was scholar of Winchester College and student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, became, in 1854, assistant surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He has been an extensive contributor of papers on pisciculture and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other periodicals; and conducts the "Sea and River

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Fisheries," and "Practical Natural History" columns of *Land and Water*. He has established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish Culture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington), at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. This museum illustrates the cultivation of salmon trout, and useful freshwater fish, as well as oysters and sea fish. In 1866 he received a silver medal for his labours in the promotion of this branch of science, from the "Exposition de Pêche et d'Aquiculture," at Arcachon, in France, and in 1868, the Diploma of Honour from the Havre Exhibition. He is the author of "Curiosities of Natural History" (four series); of "Fish-hatching;" and of a "Familiar History of British Fishes," 1873. He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1859 he discovered, in the vaults of St. Martin's, Charing Cross, the coffin of the great surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, which was re-interred in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons. For this he received the thanks of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a bound copy of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum. The Leeds School of Medicine also presented him with a silver medal. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and in 1870 Special Commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. He is corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei-Verein, at Berlin.

BUCKMAN, JAMES, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham in 1846. He has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham" (1842); "The Flora of the Cotteswolds" (1844); "The Geology of the Cotteswolds" (1845); "The Ancient Straits of Malvern; or, an Account of the Former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art" (1850); "History of British Grasses" (1858); and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation" (1863). He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published Notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal; articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," and articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Cirencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes. For the

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last few years he has devoted himself to the study and illustration of some of the more important agricultural questions which continually arise, and there are few of the higher agricultural journals that have not articles from his pen.

BUCKSTONE, JOHN BALDWIN, born near London, in Sept. 1802, was intended for the navy. Instead, however, of going to sea, he was articled in a solicitor's office, and at the age of nineteen he took to the stage, making his first appearance on the boards at Wokingham, Berks, where his services were required at half an hour's notice, to play the part of Gabriel in the "Children of the Wood," owing to the absence of the comedian of a travelling company. His *début* on this occasion was successful, and the novice showed considerable ability for what is generally known as low comedy. Mr. Buckstone next engaged himself to a friend who had become lessee of the Faversham, Folkestone, and Hastings theatres, and for three years followed the chequered fortunes of a country actor's life. During this period he became acquainted with the late Edmund Kean, to whose encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements. Amongst these was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot, in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. During his engagement, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify "Luke the Labourer," "John Street, Adelphi," "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and "The King of the Alps," an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy, entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap-Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing;" and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas—"The Green Bushes" and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touch-

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stone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low comedy characters of the English drama. He is still the lessee and manager of the Haymarket, which position he has now filled for twenty-one years, and where his name is thoroughly identified with genuine English comedy and farce. Mr. Buckstone, in addition to his ordinary duties as actor and author, acts as master and treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, is one of the honorary treasurers of the fund accumulating for the foundation of a Dramatic College, and for fourteen years has been a member of the Garrick Club. It is understood that Mr. Buckstone contemplates writing an autobiography embodying his varied experience or dramatic reminiscences and recollections of theatrical life.

BUDD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at North Tawton, in Devon, in 1811. His father was a surgeon of repute in those parts. He is one of nine sons, of whom seven entered the medical profession. Educated privately, he began life by residing for four years in Paris, where he studied at the Collége de France, and the École de Médecine. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1838. He settled in Bristol about five or six years afterwards, and was subsequently appointed physician to St. Peter's Hospital, and afterwards to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to which he was attached for sixteen years. He was also appointed Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine to the Bristol Medical School. Dr. Budd is the author of a large number of papers published in various medical and scientific journals, the one by which he is best known to the public being on "Contagious Diseases." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Nov. 1870.

BUELL, DON CARLOS, an American general, born near Manetta, Ohio, March 23, 1818. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of infantry. In 1846 he became First Lieutenant, was engaged in the Mexican war, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was dangerously wounded in another action, and for his gallantry was made Major. He became, in 1848, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Persifer Smith, commanding in Texas. During the civil war, in 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's department, and placed by General M'Clellan at the head of 12,000 men in the department of Ohio, thereby relieving General W. T. Sherman. He co-operated with General Grant in the advance upon Forts Henry and Donelson. In 1862 he was placed in command of five divisions, with which he advanced to Savannah in time to take part in the second day's battle of Shiloh. In Oct. he commanded at the indecisive battle of Perryville, and it was charged that he failed to prevent the retreat of the Confederates, and soon after was ordered to turn over his command to General Rosecrans. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in May, 1864, resigned his commission in the regular army in June; and in 1865 became President of the Green River Iron Works, in Kentucky.

P. BUFFET, LOUIS JOSEPH, a French politician, born at Mirecourt (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, practised as an advocate before the revolution of 1848, when, being returned as a representative of the people by the department of the Vosges, he voted as a rule with the old dynastic Left, which became the Right of the Constituent Assembly, and distinguished himself by his zealous opposition to socialism. He accepted the republican constitution, and declared that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his country. After the election of Dec. 10, he gave in his adhesion to the government of Louis Napoleon, who entrusted him with the portfolio of commerce and agriculture after the dismissal of M. Bixio. Both as

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minister and as representative he supported the party of order, but he refused to follow completely the policy of the Élysée, and accordingly he quitted the ministry with the late M. Odillon Barrot, Dec. 31, 1849. Re-elected by his department, at the head of the poll, he exercised a great influence in the Legislative Assembly. After the crisis which followed the dismissal of General Changarnier, he returned to office with M. Léon Foucher, April 10, 1851, and in that parliamentary cabinet he represented the ideas of the majority. He resigned with his colleagues (Oct. 14, 1851), when the President declared in favour of the withdrawal of the law of May 31. A few days later he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, M. Buffet declined to accept any public appointment for several years, except that of member of the Conseil-Général for the canton of Thillot. In 1863, however, he came forward as an opposition candidate in the first circonscription of the Vosges, and was elected. M. Buffet quickly became one of the most prominent members of the Corps Législatif, where he was one of the leaders of a "Tiers Parti," which endeavoured to reconcile Liberal reforms with loyalty to the dynasty. He was re-elected for his department in May, 1869, and in the short session which commenced in the following month, he greatly contributed to the victory of the Liberal centre, and was one of the promoters of the famous demand of interpellation, signed by 116 deputies, which elicited the message and the project of the *senatus consulte*, containing the promise of a return to parliamentary government. After the prolonged negotiations in connection with which his name was so constantly mentioned, respecting the formation of the first parliamentary ministry, M. Buffet became a member, as Finance Minister, of the cabinet formed by M. Émile Ollivier, on Jan. 2, 1870. His financial policy gave general satisfaction; but when M. Ollivier consented to the *plébiscite*, M. Buffet deemed it his duty to resign at the same time as his colleague, M. Durer (April 10). After the disaster of Sédan, and the revolution of Sept. 4, he retired for a short time into private life. However, at the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned by his department—again at the head of the poll—to the National Assembly. M. Thiers offered him the portfolio of Finance, but he declined it, for fear of the susceptibilities which might be wounded on account of his having held office under the Empire. M. Buffet took his seat in the Right Centre, and soon assumed an attitude of marked hostility towards M. Thiers. On April 4, 1873, he was elected President of the National Assembly in the place of M. Grévy, resigned; and he was re-elected to that office May 13, 1874.

BULL, OLE BORNEMANN, an eminent violinist, born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. Having an intense passion for music, his longings for it were sternly repressed by his father and friends. At the age of eighteen he was placed at the University of Christiania, but found no favour there, in consequence of his love of music, and was finally dismissed, because he had taken temporary charge of an orchestra at one of the theatres. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study the violin with Sphor, but was received so coldly, that he commenced the study of law at the University of Göttingen. Presently he was again giving his attention to music, at Minden, but in consequence of a duel there he fled to Paris, where he was reduced to such misery, that he threw himself into the Seine, but was rescued and aided by a lady of rank, who saw in him a strong resemblance to a deceased son. Through her assistance he was enabled to appear publicly as a violinist, and met with great success, acquiring a liberal fortune in about seven years. In 1838 he returned to Bergen with his wife, and settled upon an estate there. In 1843 he went to

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the United States, and was very successful in his concerts. He returned to Europe in 1845, and, possessing a large fortune, wandered through different countries giving concerts, made a campaign in Algeria with General Yusuf, built a theatre at Bergen, and endeavoured to establish in Norway national schools of literature and art. His patriotism involved him in trouble with the government, and vexatious lawsuits were instituted against him. His wife having died, and a considerable portion of his fortune being lost, he sailed for the New World again in 1852, and the same year purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land, in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to found a Norwegian colony. After two years' struggle, he was compelled to abandon the project with the loss of his fortune. He went to New York in 1854, leased the Academy of Music for Italian Opera, but failed entirely. He subsequently returned to Europe, and gave concerts with his old success. He returned to the United States in 1869 with a comfortable fortune, and has since resided there. In 1870 he married a German lady in Wisconsin.

BULLOCK, THE REV. CHARLES, born in 1829, became a member of St. Bees' College, Cumberland, where he held the office of Senior Librarian. His first curacy was at Rotherham, Yorkshire. He was appointed rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, in 1860, by Bishop Pepys. Mr. Bullock is the author of "The Way Home; or, The Gospel in the Parable," which rapidly passed through five editions, and attained a circulation of 20,000 copies. Among other works since published may be named "The Syrian Leper; or, Sin and its Cure," "The Parent's Gift," "Earthly Stories with Heavenly Meanings," "Words of Ministry," &c.; but he is chiefly known as the editor of "Our Own Fireside," "The Day of Days," and "Home Words for Heart and Hearth." The latter has reached the circulation of about 200,000 copies monthly. The magazines are all designed to express the editor's convictions that what is read in the home is second only in importance to what is heard from the pulpit.

BUNSEN, ROBERT WILHELM EBERARD, chemist, born March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry at Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Herr Bunsen, who has a happy manner of demonstration, enjoys a high reputation in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. The records of his contributions to chemical science are to be found in Liebig's "Annals of Chemistry." He published at Göttingen a treatise, which has passed through more than one edition, on "The Hydrate of Iron, as an Antidote to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid." The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb., 1875.

BURDETT-COUTTS, THE RIGHT HON. ANGELA GEORGINA, BARONESS, more widely known as simply Miss Coutts, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, but who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus con-

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ferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, not only by the ordinary method of subscribing largely to public institutions, but by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman, in purse and opinion, her munificence to the Establishment in all parts of the world has become historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed at her sole cost the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage: more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of little short of fifty thousand pounds, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the Government promised to (but did not) fulfil. She obtained from the East several Greek manuscripts for the verification of Scripture. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By Miss Coutts's exertions, the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under the required Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, Miss Coutts provided a shelter and a means of reform. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and comparatively prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity amongst the sick, who are provided with wine and other comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and winter clothing to deserving women. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova-Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and upon the large area of squalor and refuse she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to upwards of three hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of north-eastern London. This splendid, costly, and commodious structure—connected with the Great Eastern Railway by a tramroad under special parliamentary powers—the Baroness presented as a free gift to the Corporation of London, in order that the supply of cheap and wholesome food, especially of fish, to a district of all others in the metropolis most in need of it, may be thoroughly carried out. In Victoria Park, close by, stands one of the handsomest drinking fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the

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Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself; all these are gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved, from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. An arrangement with Sir Samuel Cunard enabled a great many families to emigrate from all parts of the United Kingdom at a time of wide-spread distress. Miss Coutts materially assisted the chivalrous Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Sarawak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a most liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school-children, not in hundreds, but in thousands. In July, 1867, Miss Coutts received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of two thousand Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. Public benefactors rarely meet with adequate reward; but this unhappy rule does not apply to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is not too much to say that she is the most popular woman in England. Mr. Julian Young narrates in his interesting journal that in 1868, when the Reform procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the well-known corner-house in Piccadilly, Miss Coutts, seated at an open window with one or two intimate friends, was recognized from the thronged street. "Though," says the journalist, "she stood more out of sight than any of us, in one instant a shout was raised. For upwards of two hours and a half the air rang with the reiterated huzzas—huzzas unanimous and heart-felt, as if representing a national sentiment." This sentiment was lately most deservedly confirmed by the "fountain of honour." In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from her Majesty of a peerage. After some hesitation, due to a retiring and unambitious nature, the honour was accepted with the title that commences this memoir. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the City of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1874.

BURDON, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW, D.D., son of Mr. James Burdon, of Glasgow, was born in 1826, and educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington. He was a missionary in Shanghai from 1852 till 1874, when he was appointed Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, in succession to Dr. Alford.

BURGESS, THE REV. HENRY, LL.D., of Glasgow, was born 1808, and educated at the Dissenting College at Stepney, where he obtained a high standing in Hebrew and classical learning. After ministering to a nonconformist congregation, he received orders from the Bishop of

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Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, has been for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," and a translation of the "Festival Letters of St. Athanasius," a work which, after being long lost in the original Greek, has been recently recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. He is also the author of several works in general literature, as "Poems," dedicated to the Marchioness of Bute; "The Amateur Gardener's Year-Book," "The Revision of Translations of Holy Scripture;" and he edited the second edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." His last work is "The Reformed Church of England in its Principles and their Legitimate Development," 1869. He ceased to be editor of the *Clerical Journal* at Christmas, 1868, after having conducted it for fourteen years. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen.

BURGESS, THE REV. RICHARD, B.D., born in 1796, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as English chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rural Dean of Chelsea. Dr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses," 1827; "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome," 1831; "Greece and the Levant," 1835; "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome," 1831; and various pamphlets on "Education." In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Upper Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200. In Dec. 1869, he was presented by Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, to the Rectory of Hornings-heath-with-Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, which had become vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

BURGON, THE REV. JOHN WILLIAM, B.D., son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. Before going to Oxford, he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases," 1833; "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office, 1839; and has since published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers," 1854; "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh," 1856; "Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford," 1857; a memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman," 1861; "The Last Twelve Verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark Vindicated against Recent Critical Objectors and Established," 1872. Mr. Burgon has taken an active part

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in the movement for supplying rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls. He is Vicar of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and Professor of Divinity in Gresham College, London.

BURKE, SIR JOHN BERNARD, C.B., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely), the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "The Rise of Great Families." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and on Dec. 7, 1868, he was created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Chief Baron Pigott as Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in Oct. 1874.

BURKE, PETER, serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, born in London, May 7, 1811, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English bar in 1839 by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a serjeant-at-law in 1859, and is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," "Celebrated Naval and Military Trials," and a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866-67, the first time the compliment has been paid to an Englishman. His discourse, in French, at the annual meeting of the Society, has been published.

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works,—"The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851, both of which have been well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle, as deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the

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town of Leignitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-56. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle.

BURNAND, FRANCIS COWLEY, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of about a hundred dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is on the *Punch* "staff," for which periodical his chief work has been the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved the unprecedented "run" of four hundred consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, Soho.

BURNOUF, ÉMILE-LOUIS, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug. 25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon;" "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol); and a "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863-64.

BURNS, THE REV. JABEZ, D.D., born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Chester and at Oldham Grammar School. Having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist New Connection. In 1826 he removed to London and commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects, his first two works being "The Christian Sketch-book" and the "Spiritual Cabinet," published in 1828 and 1829. In the latter year Mr. Burns removed to Scotland, and early in 1830 became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years, and advocated temperance principles. While in Scotland he published a volume of religious anecdotes, a sermon on "The Harmony of Scriptural Election with the Universal Love of God to the World;" and he edited a periodical devoted to Christian union. Mr. Burns commenced his ministerial duties in London in 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Baptist Congregation assembling in New Church Street Chapel, Marylebone. His congregation increased so much that twice during the first twenty-five years of his pastorate it was found necessary to enlarge his chapel. In 1836 Mr. Burns published his second series of the "Christian Sketch-book," followed by "The Christian's Daily Portion; or, Exercises on the Person, Work, and Grace of the Redeemer;" a series of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," for the aid of clergymen, ministers, and students, which have extended to fifteen volumes, several of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. He afterwards wrote "Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought," a work which has been more than once described as a "book of ideas," followed, at short intervals, by "Youthful Piety," "Youthful Christian," "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted," "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved," "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," and "Mission-

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ary Enterprises." In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preacher's Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and was in 1847 appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. In addition to his own pulpit labours, he has lectured in many towns of the United Kingdom on "Temperance," "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," "Peace," "Abolition of Death Penalty," and for Christian Young Men's Associations. Dr. Burns's other literary productions include "Christian Exercises for every Lord's Day in the Year," "Marriage Gift-Book," "None but Jesus," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "Hints to Church Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," and several juvenile books of rhymes on "Christian Missions," "Temperance," &c. His religious works have had a large circulation in the United States of America, especially "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," soon after the publication of which, in 1846, the author received the degree of D.D. from the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut.

BURNSIDE, AMBROSE EVERETT, an American general, born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and was subsequently ordered to New Mexico, where he commanded a squadron of cavalry. Having invented a breech-loading rifle, he resigned his commission in 1853, and established a manufactory of his rifles in Rhode Island. This proving unsuccessful, he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, having his office in New York. Early in 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, which marched to Washington four days after the issuing of the call by the President, and took part in the Battle of Bull Run, after which he was made Brigadier-General. In Jan. 1862 he was placed in command of a successful expedition to North Carolina; but was recalled at the close of Gen. McClellan's campaign in the Peninsula. After Gen. Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, Burnside was placed under the command of McClellan, and fought during the Confederate invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. On Nov. 7, much against his wish, he superseded McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac, and on Dec. 13 was severely defeated at Fredericksburg by Gen. Lee. He resigned his command late in January, and was succeeded by Gen. Hooker. In May, 1863, he was placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and succeeded in freeing East Tennessee from the Confederate forces; but was finally obliged to fall back to Knoxville, where he was for a short time unsuccessfully besieged by Gen. Longstreet, after which he was relieved of his command. When Gen. Grant was placed in command of all the Federal armies, Burnside commanded a division, and took a prominent part in the operations which ensued down to June, 1864. Then, having planned an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a fort in front of Petersburg, which occasioned much criticism, he sent in his resignation, which the President refused to accept, but gave him leave of absence, and he was not again called into active service, and finally resigned his commission in April, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of

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Rhode Island, and was re-elected in the two following years, after which he went into civil business. In 1870 he came to Europe, and was in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and made some ineffectual attempts to mediate between the belligerents.

BURRITT, ELIHU, an American scholar and journalist, born in New Britain, Connecticut, Dec. 8, 1810. He is the son of a shoemaker, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, and Russian. He attained, also, celebrity as a public lecturer, advocating temperance, and other reforms, with great eloquence and ability, attracting large audiences by the vigour and fervour of his descriptive powers. In June, 1856, Mr. Burritt left the United States for Great Britain. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves," which have been translated into several languages, and have had an extensive circulation. In 1854 appeared his "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad;" in 1865, "A Walk from John o'Groat's to Land's End;" and in 1869 a volume of "Lectures and Speeches." For some years he was engaged in the promotion of systematic emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. He resided in England for nearly twenty-five years, being for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. He has contributed much to periodical literature, and has lectured in Europe and America in favour of temperance and advocating movements for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

BURROWS, SIR GEORGE, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, is a son of the late Dr. George Manns Burrows, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 10th Wrangler in 1825, being immediately afterwards elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. He took the degree of M.B. in 1826, that of Licentiate in Medicine in 1829, and that of M.D. in 1831. In 1832 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he is now the President. He held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he was the President for six years. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London; a member of the Council of the Royal Society; and he was formerly President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is Physician to Christ's Hospital. In July, 1870, he was appointed one of the Physi-

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cians-Extraordinary, and in Nov. 1873, one of the Physicians in Ordinary, to Her Majesty the Queen. He was created a Baronet in Feb. 1874, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, who desired to pay a compliment to the medical profession through one of its most distinguished members. Sir George Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain." Sir George is married to a daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy.

BURROWS, MONTAGU, M.A., third son of Lieut.-General Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in 1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University, 1853; took the degree of M.A. there in 1859; was elected to the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in 1862; and became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870. During his service in the navy, he was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science and Law, and Modern History," 3rd edition, 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; "Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History illustrated from the College Archives;" and several pamphlets.

BURT, SIR ARCHIBALD PAULL, second son of the late Mr. George Henry Burt, was born in 1810. He was educated at a private school at Richmond, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1845, and practised at St. Christopher's. In 1849 he was appointed Attorney-General of the Island of St. Christopher, in 1860 Commissioner of the Civil Court in Western Australia, and in the following year Chief Justice of that colony. He has been Speaker of the House of Assembly in St. Christopher's, a member of the Legislative and Executive Council there, and a member of the Administrative Committee and Chancellor of the Diocese of Antigua and the Leeward Islands. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor in Dec. 1873. Sir Archibald married, in 1836, Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Bryan, M.D., of St. Christopher's.

BURT, THOMAS, M.P., was born Nov. 12, 1837, at Murton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, being the son of Peter Burt, a coal-miner. While he was yet a child, seventeen months old, his parents went to Whitley, whence they had to remove about a year afterwards, when the pit was thrown out of gear by an explosion. Their next place of abode was New Row, Seghill, now styled Blake Town, where they remained five years, and at a later period they settled at the Seaton Delaval colliery. Young Burt, who had been working in the coal-pits from an early age, here began that course of self-culture which has gone so far to supply the deficiencies of his previous education. In 1860 he removed to Choppington, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weatherburn. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association. In this capacity he rendered himself so popular among the miners that it was determined to nominate him as the working class candidate for the representation of Morpeth at the general election of Feb. 1874.

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He was returned by 3332 votes against 585 given for Captain Duncan, the Conservative candidate. It is stated that his friends in the north have voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year, in order to supply him with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in the House of Commons.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809, lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment, when young. His mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," published in 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," in 1847; "Political and Social Economy," in 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," in 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," in 1853; and a "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," in 7 vols. 8vo., four of which were published in 1867, and three in 1870. A second edition in 8 vols. appeared in 1873. For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (republished in 1864), and "The Bookhunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office. In 1868 the annual collecting and reporting to Parliament of "The Judicial Statistics of Scotland" were added to the duties of his department. Soon after the publication of the first four volumes of his "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," the old office in the Queen's household for Scotland of "Historiographer Royal" being vacant, Her Majesty was pleased to bestow it upon Mr. Burton.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, African traveller, son of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, born in 1821, entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under Gen. Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled through Arabia and the greater part of the unexplored regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Capt. Speke, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, and is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." In 1863 he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains;" in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the king of Dahomey; in 1868, "Ex-

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plorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines; also, Canoeing down 1,500 miles of the great River São Francisco, from Sabarà to the Sea," 2 vols.; in 1869, "Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry;" "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872; and (in collaboration with Mr. Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake) "Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulúl el Safá, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Aláh." It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects; is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot, and that he can mix with different tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper. Captain Burton was appointed British Consul at Damascus in 1861, but was recalled in 1871. In Sept. 1872 he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, born in 1794, having served in the navy for some years, was icalled to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and of a work on the "State of Religion and Education in Australia," which contains useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, son of the earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850-1. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the Province of Canada; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; and first sat for Norwich, as a Liberal. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab, Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but he was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874. He unsuccessfully contested Stroud in Feb. 1875, when he polled 2,577 votes, 2,783 being recorded for Mr. Marling, the Liberal candidate.

BUSHNELL, HORACE, D.D., was born at New Preston, Connecticut, in 1802. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was for a time assistant editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and in 1829 became a tutor in Yale College, studying meanwhile law and theology. Completing his theological course, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the North (Congregational) Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833, and continued in that office till 1857, when he resigned in consequence of impaired health. He has since resided mostly in Hartford.

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His "Day of Roads," a plea for railroad construction, his "Canal Sermon," his "Historical Discourse," his "Letter to Pope Gregory XVI.," and numerous other essays and addresses had given him notoriety; and when, in 1847, he published his "Christian Nurture," and in 1848, "God in Christ," the clergy were very generally roused at the publication of what seemed to them heretical opinions. He was put on trial before the ecclesiastical body with which he was connected; but after a protracted investigation was acquitted of the charge of heresy. He replied to his accusers in 1851, with a volume entitled "Christ in Theology," containing an introduction on the inefficiency of language to express thought, and its entire want of power to define or depict spirit except in symbolic or analogic phrases. This was followed in 1856 by his "Sermons for the New Life," and in 1858 by "Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the One System of God." Among his other works are: "Work and Play" (1864); "Christ and his Salvation" (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1868); and "Woman's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature" (1869).

BUSK, HANS, eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841 and M.A. in 1844, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. In 1837 (while an undergraduate at Cambridge) he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organization of an army of volunteers, as the most sure and legitimate constitutional defence of the realm; and on receiving from the then Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the university. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army, but with little effect, until the publication of his treatise on the rifle, in which he again earnestly advocated the volunteer cause. Early in 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, almost the only volunteer corps then in existence. In order to demonstrate, however, the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was solicited by an influential deputation from the University of Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was afterwards requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* confessed, "he had been the first to originate," remarking that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of "The Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World;" "Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;" "Maiden Hours;" and "Horæ Viaticæ." He founded, and for several years edited, the *New Quarterly Review*. In 1847 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire; in 1859 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex; and in 1860 he accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles. In 1869 a large sum was raised by public subscription, in order

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to present Captain Busk with an adequate testimonial in recognition of his services as "the Founder of England's Volunteer Army." He, however, declined to accept any personal gratuity, and expended the amount contributed in purchasing a lifeboat, and establishing a suitable station at Ryde. In the gale of Sept., 1869, this boat successfully rescued seventeen lives, and has rendered essential service on several subsequent occasions.

BUSK, MISS RACHEL H., is the youngest daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, London, a man whose talents were devoted to the education of his family. Since the death of her father Miss Busk has directed her attention to literary pursuits. Frequent residences and prolonged travels in the South of Europe not only gave a direction to her literary labours, but afforded opportunities of close and critical observation which have been turned to good advantage. Her power of graphic description was well shown in her contributions, at divers times, of Roman correspondence to the *Westminster Gazette*. Miss Busk published in 1870 a Collection of Stories from Spanish Folklore and Romanceros under the title of "Patrañas" (the Spanish designation for them); in 1871 a similar collection from the Tyrol called "Household Stories from the Land of Hofar;" in 1872, "Sagas from the far East," being the first complete version published in English of "Siddbikûr" and "Ardschi Berdschi" Tales; "The Folklore of Rome, collected by Word of Mouth from the People," 1874; and "The Valleys of Tirol: their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit Them," 1874.

BUSSY, ANTOINE ALEXANDRE BRUTUS, born at Marseilles, in 1794, was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is director of the *École de Pharmacie*. He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of M. Francœur. In addition to making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers—a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olivier; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy, who is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, is one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie*.

BUSTAMENTE, DON CARLOS-MARIA DE, archæologist, born in Mexico towards the close of the last century, is well versed in the antiquities of his country. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the Oaxaco Country, with a Description of the Valley of the same name" (1821), followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala;" "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras," Mexico, 1832), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two most important publications of Señor Bustamente are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836-42), by Andros Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain" (Mexico, 1839), by the monk Bernardino de Sahagan. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

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BUTCHER, THE MOST REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Meath, second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. He was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and Bishop of Meath in 1866. He has written "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature," published in 1851; "Sermons on the Crimean War," in 1854; "On the present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland," in 1855; "On the relative Value of Divine and Human Knowledge," in 1857; "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation," in 1862; "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures," in 1864; "Ordination Sermon," in 1865; and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" in 1866. The diocese, including the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and parts of Longford and Cavan, is of the annual value of £4,500. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher bears the title of "Most Reverend."

BUTE (MARQUIS OF), JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON STUART, K.T., son of the second marquis, born at Mountstuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignore Capel at Nice, on Dec. 24, 1868, and since that period he has displayed great zeal and liberality in promoting the cause of Catholic education, and in advancing the interests of the Church in England. He married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in Feb., 1875.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and in 1841 commenced the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts. He early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina. He unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade the Convention to simply re-affirm the platform laid down by the party in 1856. When a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, for the reason, among others, that they "would not sit in a Convention in which the slave trade, which by law was piracy, was advocated." In that year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had before paid much attention to military matters, and held a commission as Brigadier-General of Militia. On April 17, 1861, he marched to Annapolis, Maryland, with his regiment, and was soon after placed in command at Baltimore, where the Secessionists were very numerous. He was afterwards placed in command at Fortress Monroe, and while here some slaves who had come within his lines, were demanded by their masters. He refused to deliver them up, on the ground that they were "contraband of war;" whence originated the term "contrabands," by which slaves were frequently designated during the civil war. In August he captured forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina, and then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river. The expedition started up the river on April 17. The fleet under Farragut had on the 24th passed the forts below New Orleans, and virtually captured the city. Butler took formal possession on May 1, and ruled it with great vigour

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until November, when he was recalled. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the forces here were designated the army of the James. When General Grant was moving towards Richmond in July, 1864, Butler made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Petersburg. In Dec., 1864, he made an ineffectual attempt to capture Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and then, being relieved of his command he returned to Massachusetts. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans a member of Congress, and has, until 1874, been regularly re-elected at each biennial election since. He early showed himself an adroit party manager. He was the most active of the managers appointed by the House to impeach President Johnson in 1868. In 1871, and again in 1873, he vainly endeavoured to secure the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BUTLER, THE REV. HENRY MONTAGU, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of the college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years. He published, in 1869, a volume of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School."

BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, was born in Albany, New York, in 1825. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1843, studied law, travelled in Europe from 1846 to 1848, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1846 he published "The Future," an academic poem; in 1846, "Barnum's Parnassus," an imitation of the "Rejected Addresses;" in 1857, "Nothing to Wear," one of the cleverest satirical poems of the day; and in 1858, "Two Millions," another but less successful satire. He has also written a biographical sketch of Martin Van Buren (1862).

BUTT, ISAAC, M.P., Q.C., the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, born in 1813, claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin, in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected for Harwich in May, 1852, represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865, and in Sept., 1871, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, by the city of Limerick, in the "National and Home Rule" interest. Indeed Mr. Butt was the originator of this important movement. He was re-elected for Limerick at the general election of Feb., 1874. During his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historical Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which, under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1873 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In 1840 he

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appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the Corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt, who is a magistrate for the county of Cork, published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and in 1871 "A Practical Treatise on the New Law of Compensation to Tenants in Ireland, and the other Provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870; with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules."

BUTTER, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., born at Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1791, was educated at Exeter Grammar School, and studied for the profession at the Devon and Exeter Hospital. Having been appointed Surgeon of the South Devon Militia, he volunteered for Ireland and ultimately settled at Plymouth. He is the founder of the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, to which he is physician, and is the author of many medical and chirurgical memoirs. Dr. Butter is a magistrate for the county of Devon.

BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imparted variety by the use of coloured stone, brick, and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; Winchester County Hospital; Winchester and Rugby School Buildings; and Keble College, Oxford.

BYLES, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BARNARD, son of the late Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophisms of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned his judgeship at the commencement of Jan., 1873; on March 3, following, he was sworn of the Privy Council.

BYRON, HENRY JAMES, dramatist and actor, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces, and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other Pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the

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Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar* magazine. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe theatre in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," Oct. 23, 1869. His latest pieces are, "An American Lady," a comedy in three acts, produced at the opening of the Criterion Theatre, March 21, 1874, and "Old Sailors," a comedy, brought out at the Strand later in the same year. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

C.

CABALLERO, FIRMIN-AGOSTO, statesman and journalist, born July 7, 1800, at Barajas de Melo, in the province of Cuenza, was educated as a lawyer, and called to the bar of Madrid. He was an ardent adherent of the revolutionary party which extorted from Ferdinand VII. the liberal constitution of 1820; and in 1823, when the armies of France had restored despotism, he retired to Estramadura. He returned to Madrid in 1833, and when Don Carlos was disputing the throne with the Infanta Isabella, founded the *Boletin del Comercio*, in which he exposed with much vigour the hypocrisy of the Constitutional court and the pretensions of the Absolutists. This journal, suppressed in 1834, re-appeared under the title of *El Eco del Comercio*. His political persecutions made him popular, and he was chosen by the electors of Madrid and of Cuenza as deputy to the Cortes, where he became one of the most formidable antagonists of the administration of Señor Martinez de la Rosa. When Mendizabal was in office, Caballero lent him his aid in the discussion on the suppression of the convents, and advocated the sale of ecclesiastical property for the benefit of the State. Caballero has written several works on statistics and political economy. The work by which he is best known is entitled, "Manuel Geografico-Administrativo de la Monarquia Española," published in 1844. He is corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of France.

CABALLERO, MANUELO ANTONIO, sometimes confounded with Firmin-Agosto Caballero, was, after the revolution of July, 1854, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Spain. He only remained in office a year, and has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sept. 28, 1823; studied in the atelier of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition, in the "salon" of 1844, of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited, amongst other works (1850-53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was entrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sept. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CABRERA, RAMON, Count of Morella, Duke de la Victoria, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist

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generals, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, Aug. 31, 1810. His father died when he was quite young, and being left to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII. and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, he joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander quickly appreciated his abilities, and promoted him to the rank of captain. During the war he was notorious for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and, roused to fury by the execution of his mother by Gen. Mina, he wrecked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and created Count of Morella by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Compelled in 1840 to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, and having regained his liberty, he, in 1841, took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Count of Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the French revolution of Feb. 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of the Count of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, Jan. 27, 1849, where, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France; whence he proceeded to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples for the purpose of aiding the Carlist cause. After the revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle, and has since lived in retirement.

CADELL, FRANCIS, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swan-hill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1,500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrunbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a

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gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour, and on account of inter-colonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CAHEN, ISIDORE, son of the late Samuel Cahen, the learned Hebraist, born in Paris, Sept. 16, 1826, was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Collége Napoléon-Vendée in 1850. Compelled by the bishop of Luçon to quit this profession, he joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards that of *La Presse*. Besides contributing a large number of articles to the "Archives Israélites," he has published "Deux Libertés pour une" (1848); "Esquisse sur la Philosophie du Poëme de Job" (1851); and a French translation of Dr. Beecher's treatise on "The Immortality of the Soul among the Jews."

CAIL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, engineer and mechanician, was born at Douai, about 1804. Familiar from his youth with the construction of machinery, he became, in 1825, a partner with M. Charles Derosne, who at that time possessed the important manufactory in the Quay de Billy, Paris, and they afterwards established, at Chaillot, a large manufactory for the construction of motive machines. Messrs. Derosne and Cail, for fifteen years, supplied Holland with all the machinery employed in purifying the sugar produced in the colonies belonging to that country, and have established branch manufactories at Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, all of which have been under the management of M. Cail since the death of M. Charles Derosne in 1846. MM. Cail and Derosne published, in 1844, a work entitled "De la Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies et des nouveaux appareils propres à améliorer cette fabrication." Their names have appeared honourably in all the "Expositions" since 1827, and that of M. Cail at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris (1851 and 1855), at the latter of which he gained a grand medal of honour for locomotive engines. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CAILLIAUD, FRÉDÉRIC, a traveller, born at Nantes, March 17, 1797; having studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery, he visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, and went to Alexandria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered the emerald-mines which had been known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and in 1822 published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Emeraudes, et sur l'Ancienne Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes." Before this work made its appearance, he was encouraged to undertake another journey to Egypt and to Nubia, where he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the Museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroë, au Fleuve Blanc, etc., fait pendant les Années 1819-22." This work, which was completed in 1826, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Égypte," published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries, he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes. His other works are "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie Civile et Domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Égypte, de la Nubie, et de l'Éthiopie," published at Paris, 1831-7, and "Mémoire sur les Mollusques perforants," published in 1856. The collection of plants brought by M. Cailliaud from Africa are described by M. Raffeneau

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Delille in his "Centuries," published in 1826.

CAIN, AUGUSTE, sculptor, born in Paris, in Nov., 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," in 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," in 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," in 1852; and "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," in 1857. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit; another medal in 1864; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867.

CAIRD, JAMES, C.B., born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry:—"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and

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unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. Whilst in Parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year explaining the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture, during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland to the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugar-beet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. Mr. Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native county, Wigton.

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by command of the Queen, who appointed him one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland. In Feb., 1873, he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow in the room of the late Dr. Barclay. Principal Caird has published "The Universal Religion: a Lecture Delivered in Westminster Abbey on the Day of Intercession for Missions, Nov. 30, 1874."

CAIRNS (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH MCCALMONT, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1852 he was elected in the Conservative interest for Belfast, which city he continued to represent till he was appointed in Oct., 1866, to succeed Sir J. L. Knight Bruce as Lord Justice of Appeal. He was made a Q.C. and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856; and on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858, Mr. Cairns was knighted, and

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appointed Solicitor-General. In that capacity he showed extraordinary ability, and his speeches have been deemed masterpieces of eloquence. On the return of Lord Derby to power in 1866, Sir Hugh Cairns became Attorney-General, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal Oct. 18. The announcement of his elevation to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the co. of Antrim, appeared in the *London Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1867. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb., 1868, and continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in Dec., 1868, after which time he continued to take an active part in the public and judicial business of the House of Lords. In Feb., 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. Lord Cairns is Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and a Governor of the Charterhouse.

CAITHNESS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES SINCLAIR, F.R.S., born Dec. 16, 1821, succeeded his father as 14th earl, Dec. 24, 1855, was created Baron Barrogill, June 12, 1866, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. His lordship, well known as one of the most scientific members of the peerage, has been successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. His lordship not only improved the machinery, but acts as his own engine-driver. He has invented a tape-loom enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It has been for some time at work in Lancashire. His lordship is also the inventor and patentee of the Caithness gravitating compass, which is acknowledged to be one of the steadiest known. It is now used by various ship companies.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF. (*See* MILMAN, Dr.)

CALDERON, PHILIP HERMOGENES, R.A., son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and at the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Marriage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "Queen Katharine and her Women at Work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which thou hast Lost," 1862; "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to me only with thine Eyes," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden," and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. In 1867 he exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening;" in 1868, "The Young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's face," "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clement to Assassinate the King," and a water-colour figure, size of life; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring Driving away Winter," and "Mrs. Bland;" in 1871, "On Her way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); in 1872,

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"Summer" (a scene on the banks of the Thames). "A High-Born Maiden," "In a Palace-Tower," "H. S. Marks, Esq., A.R.A.," and "Mrs. Cazalet;" in 1873, "Good-Night," "Take, O take those Lips away," "The Moon-Light Serenade," "Victory," "W. R. Elwyn, Esq.;" and in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments," and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors."

CALDERON, DON SERAFIN ESTEVAN, poet born at Malaga about the beginning of the century, studied law at the University of Grenada, where he became Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric, and attracted attention by some poems which he published. "Poesias del Solitario," published anonymously in 1833, was followed by a second volume in 1840. About the same time he published in the *Cartas Españolas*, the only literary journal of the period, articles on the manners of Andalusia. In 1834 he was appointed Auditor-General of the Army of the North, and employed his leisure in producing an important critical work on the "Cancioneros" and the "Romanceros." In 1837 he retired into private life, and published a novel, "The Christians and Moors," in the manner of Cervantes; in 1838 an essay on "The Literature of the Moriscos;" and "Andalusian Scenes" in 1847. A collection of his works in prose and verse appears in Ochoa's "Library of Contemporaneous Spanish Authors."

CALLAWAY, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, M.D., who for some time was a missionary of the Church of England at Spring Vale, Natal, was, on a new missionary bishopric being formed for British Kaffraria, nominated as the first occupant of the See. He was consecrated by the Primus of Scotland (Bishop of Moray and Ross) in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1873.

CALLIMACHI (PRINCE), one of the ablest of Ottoman diplomatists, is son of Prince Charles Callimachi, who, after having been twice appointed Governor of Moldavia, fell a victim in the massacres which followed the outbreak of 1821. His mother and other members of the family thereupon sought refuge in Russia, and the young prince, after finishing his education at the University of Kiev, travelled through the principal countries of Europe. Returning to Turkey about 1829, he was reinstated in the family property and honours, and appointed attaché, and afterwards councillor of embassy, to Réchid Pasha, the Ottoman minister at Paris. In 1848 he was sent to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the following year he proceeded in the same capacity to Paris, where he was intrusted with the negotiation of the first Turkish loan. He was recalled in Jan. 1853, when, declining the offer of the Governorship of the isle of Samos, he retired to Versailles. In Dec. 1855, however, he was appointed Ambassador to Vienna, but being detained at Constantinople by the conferences, in which he took a prominent part, respecting the re-organization of the Danubian principalities, he did not proceed to the Austrian capital till after the conclusion of peace. In June, 1861, Prince Callimachi was elevated to the rank of "Bala," he being the first Christian on whom that high distinction was ever conferred.

CALVERT, CHARLES A., actor, was born in London, Feb. 28, 1828, and educated at King's College School, on leaving which, he was placed with a London solicitor, but disliking the law was removed to a mercantile house in the City. Whilst thus employed he first visited a theatre—Sadler's Wells—where Mr. Phelps was producing a series of revivals of the classical drama. Henceforth Mr. Calvert had strong aspirations for the stage. His first engagement was in 1852, at the Weymouth Theatre, of which Mr. Sothern was manager. Two years later Mr. Calvert was playing important characters with much success at Southampton, and subsequently in South

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Wales. At this period his abilities attracted the attention of Mr. Shepherd of the Surrey Theatre, where he made his appearance in Sept. 1855, playing Leonardo Gonzago ("The Wife"), Prince of Wales ("Henry the Fourth parts"), and Young Norval. In 1859 he was engaged at the Royal Theatre, Manchester, where he soon became a favourite. In 1856 he married Miss Adelaide Helen Biddles, who had distinguished herself in America, playing prominent characters with Edwin Forrest. After leaving the Royal Theatre in Manchester, Mr. Calvert became actively identified with the Prince's Theatre in that city in the double capacity of actor and manager. Here he produced a series of Shakespeare's plays, which in scenic display eclipsed all previous representations of them on the provincial stage. On Jan. 4, 1875, a public dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Tom Taylor, was given to Mr. Calvert, in Manchester, prior to his departure for America, to produce "Henry the Fifth" at Booth's Theatre, New York.

CALVERT, GEORGE HENRY, born at Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1803, graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and afterwards studied at Göttingen. Returning to the United States, he for some years edited the *Baltimore American* newspaper. In 1832 he published "Illustrations of Phrenology," the first American book on the subject, and in 1836 a metrical version of Schiller's "Don Carlos." In 1843 he took up his residence at Newport, Rhode Island, of which town he was mayor in 1853. He has translated a portion of the Correspondence of Goethe and Schiller; published two series of "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," 1846 and 1852; "Cabiri," a poem, first part 1840, second part 1864; "Comedies," 1856; "The Gentleman," 1863; "First Year in Europe," 1867; "Ellen, a Poem," 1869; and "Goethe, his Life and Works," 1872.

CALVERT, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1819, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1848 he was appointed a minor canon of St. Paul's; in 1849 rector of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook; and in 1858 incumbent of Kentish Town. He is the author of the "Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life," published in 1854, and of "Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a Parable in Rhyme and Outline," in 1856.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, GUGLIELMO, CONTE DI, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, in 1823, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, who, from being a cobbler, rose to be the minister and favourite of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Pisa, he returned, at the age of twenty-two, to his native city, where he was received with much favour by Leopold II., who reposed the utmost confidence in him. He always exhorted the Grand Duke, but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and was elected one of the deputies for Tuscany. In 1865 he presided, in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and pronounced the panegyric of the poet before the statue which was inaugurated on that occasion. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and the taking up by the State of the tobacco monopoly. M. Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in

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carrying this and other projects, in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers.

CAMBRIDGE (DUKE OF), H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, FIELD-MARSHAL, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER, G.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot Sept. 9, 1863; and in 1868 became Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873.

CAMERON, SIMON, was born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. Being left an orphan at the age of nine years, he became office boy in a printing office, and eventually learned the trade of a printer and served as a compositor at Harrisburg, Penn., and Washington. In 1820 he became editor of a newspaper at Doylestown, Penn., and in 1822 removed to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. In 1832 he was president of a large bank, and soon after at the head of two railroad companies, and Adjutant-General of the state. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, his term closing in 1849. He acted throughout with the Democrats, voting for the war with Mexico, and

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in favour of extending the Missouri Compromise Line to the Pacific. In 1856 he became affiliated with "the people's party" in Pennsylvania (subsequently merged in the Republican party); and in the winter following was again elected United States Senator. He was supported by the Republicans of several states as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he nominated Mr. Cameron for Secretary of War. He served in this capacity till Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed Minister to Russia, but returned to the United States in November of the same year. In 1866 he was again elected United States Senator, and in 1872 he replaced Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was again elected to the Senate in 1873, his term expiring in 1879.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1822. He entered the Civil Service of India in 1842, and at the age of twenty-two he was already in charge of an important district in that distant dependency. From the manner in which he discharged his duties, his name was mentioned with especial praise by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. Soon after this Mr. Campbell returned home, studied law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. While here, he published "Modern India," 1852, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England; and "India as it May Be," 1873. He was an Associate of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1851 to 1854, but in the latter year he returned to India, where he was employed for some years in the government administration of the country, first as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, in the Presidency of Bengal. After having had charge of the Customs and Excise in several districts, Mr. Campbell was appointed Judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. He was afterwards for some time a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta. On resigning this post he was nominated Chief Commissioner of all the central provinces of India between the three Presidencies. Again returning to Scotland in 1868, he became a candidate for Dumbartonshire in July, in the Liberal interest, but retired his candidature before the general election. The next year he directed attention to Irish Land tenure, by publishing a book on the subject. In Jan., 1871, he again went to India as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but he was compelled by ill-health to return home early in 1874. In the previous year he had been created a Knight Companion of the Star of India. Sir George presided over the Economy and Trade Department at the Social Science Congress held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874.

CAMPBELL, JAMES COLQUHOUN, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, by a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was born at Stonefield, Argyleshire, in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1859), he was appointed successively rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil (1844), and Archdeacon of Llandaff (1857), and was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. The see is of the annual value of £4,200, and the patronage consists of seventy-six livings.

CAMPHAUSEN, WILLIAM, painter, born at Düsseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" ex-

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hibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. It belongs to the Consul Wagner of Berlin. Many of his subjects are taken from English History; such as, "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party." "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade" and "Godfrey de Boullon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Düsseldorf Monthly Almanack.

CANDOLLE, ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS DE, the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In June, 1874, he was elected a foreign member of the French Institute in the place of the late Professor Agassiz. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées," 1830; "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique," 2 vols., 1834-35; "Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert," 1845; "Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique," 1852; "Géographie Botanique raisonnée," 2 vols., 1855; "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique," 1867; "Constitution dans le Règne Végétal de Groupes Physiologiques applicables à la Géographie Botanique, Ancienne et Moderne," 1874. He also brought out a new edition of his father's "Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique," and continued his "Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis."

CANNING, SIR SAMUEL, C.E., Engineer-in-chief of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable of 1866 devolved, is son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born July 21, 1823. His experience with respect to submarine telegraph cables is great, he having been constantly engaged in their manufacture and submersion since 1852. In the various expeditions for laying the Atlantic cable he has taken an active part; has superintended, for the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the manufacture and laying down of the most important lines of cables; and to his skill and energy much of the success of the Atlantic expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due. In conjunction with Mr. H. Clifford he perfected the paying-out and the recovering and grappling machinery for the cable of 1866, which so materially aided its submersion and the recovery of the cable lost in the previous year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, and a gold medal from the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, March 14, 1867.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, ANTONIO, a Spanish statesman, born in 1830. He made his début in 1851, under the patronage of Señors Rios Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the *Patria*, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and drew up the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which served as a basis for the Concordat. He was then named successively Governor of Cadiz in 1855, Director-General of the Administra-

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tion from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry, together with Mon; O'Donnell chose him in 1865 as Minister of Finance and the Colonies; and he had the honour of drawing up the law for the abolition of the traffic in black slaves. Lastly, a little before the Revolution of 1868, he was the last to defend with energy in the Cortes the Liberal principle when all the parties which had supported his doctrine had deserted the Parliament. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first—supported by Señors Elduayem, Bugallal, and two others—to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the full Constituent Assembly of 1868, and in face of the triumphant Revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party, and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as King in Dec., 1874, Señor Canovas del Castillo became President of the Council and Chief of the new Cabinet. He is the author of numerous works in moral and political sciences, and a history of the House of Austria, which is in great repute. These publications have long since gained him admission into the Academy of Madrid.

CANROBERT (MARSHAL), FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN, for some time Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Cere (departement du Lot). He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaoun-in insurrection. Col. Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp, and, shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and

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had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to Gen. Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, Gen. Canrobert received the command of the third corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Gen. Canrobert has since been made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. On the 6th of August, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, De Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth, and gained a complete victory over the French. Marshal Canrobert was soon afterwards shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany. After the preliminaries of peace had been signed he returned to France, where he met with a favourable reception from M. Thiers.

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* TAIT, DR.)

CANTERBURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, G.C.M.G., is the younger and only surviving son of the first Viscount Canterbury, better known as Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, for seventeen years Speaker of the House of Commons. He was born in Downing Street, London, in May, 1814, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual M.A. degree in 1835. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1839-40 as member for Cambridge, being elected on a vacancy in the representation of that borough caused by the elevation of Mr. Spring Rice to the peerage as Lord Monteagle, and was again chosen for the constituency at the general election of 1841; he was re-elected, and held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, under Sir Robert Peel's second Administration (Sept., 1841—July, 1846). He acted as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1854 to 1861, as Governor of Trinidad from 1864 to 1866, and as Governor of Victoria from the latter date to Dec., 1872. His Lordship was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in June, 1873.

CANTÙ, CESARE, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sept. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla" (1835), a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This

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author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature" (1851), "History of the Last Hundred Years" (1852), "History of the Italians" (1859); "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo" (1871); and "Cronistoria della Independenza Italiana," 3 vols., 1873.

CAPEFIGUE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HONORÉ-RAYMOND, historian, born at Marseilles in 1802, after studying law at Aix, went to Paris to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the revolution of 1830. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of Foreign Affairs afforded him opportunities which he turned to good account for examining the original sources of French history. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," followed in rapid succession by a number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal are "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," published in 1827-9; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," in 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde, &c.," in 1835-6; "Louis XIV." in 1837; and "L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," in 1839-41. Through the favour of M. Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but he published in the *Revue Rétrospective* many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. M. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens," in 1845; "L'Europe depuis l'Avénement de Louis-Philippe," in 1845-6; "Le Congrès de Vienne," in 1847; "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne," in 1850; "L'Église au Moyen-Âge," in 1852; "Histoire des Grandes Opérations Financières," in 1855-8; "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté," in 1857; "L'Église pendant les Quatre derniers Siècles," "Mde. de Pompadour," and "Mde. la Comtesse du Barry," in 1858; and "Mdlle. de la Vallière et les Favorites des trois âges de Louis XIV.," in 1859; "Les Derniers Jours de Trianon," in 1866; "La Favorite d'un Roi de Prusse," and "La Duchesse de Bourgogne, et la Vieillesse de Louis XIV.," in 1867.

CAPEL, THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS JOHN, D.D., was born Oct. 28, 1836. Having completed his education by six years' private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glenie, B.A., Oxon., in the autumn of 1860, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman. In January, 1854, he became co-founder and Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. Shortly after ordination he was obliged to go to a southern climate to recruit his strength. When there, at Pau he established the English Catholic mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel,

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while labouring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prelate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to his work of predelection—education—and in Feb. 1873, established the Catholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Catholic English University—in 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops. It is said that the Right Rev. gentleman intended to avoid publishing till he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of Catholics led him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation," 1874. A passage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon in the columns of the *Times*, respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic doctrines by the Ritualistic clergy in the Anglican Church.

CAPERN, EDWARD, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, and now in the third edition, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "the Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles" in 1865, a second edition of which work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1870.

CARAYON, AUGUSTE, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born in 1813, entered the Society of Jesus, and has obtained celebrity by his researches concerning the history of his order. His principal publications are "Documents Inédits concernant la Compagnie de Jésus" (14 vols., 1863-65); "Bibliographie Historique de la Compagnie de Jésus" (1864); "Premières Missions des Jésuites au Canada" (1864); "Bannissement des Jésuites de la Louisiane" (1865); "Établissement de la Compagnie de Jésus à Brest par Louis XIV." (1865); "Prisons du Marquis de Pombal, Ministre du Portugal" (1865), being that nobleman's journal from 1759 to 1777; and "Notes Historiques sur les Parlements et les Jésuites au dix-huitième Siècle" (1867). Father Carayon has also edited Father Garasse's "Histoire des Jésuites de Paris" (1864), and Father Joseph Delvaux's "Lettres Inédites sur le Rétablissement des Jésuites en Portugal" (1866).

CARDEN, SIR ROBERT WALTER, Bart., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted to the army, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a deputy-lieutenant for London.

CARDWELL (VISCOUNT) THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford,

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and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university, was born in 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Dec. he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued to represent that city until his elevation to the peerage. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec., 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Committee of Council on Education. When the Liberal party went out of office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell. His lordship was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel. He married, in 1838, Miss Anne Parker, youngest child of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parker, of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

CAREY, HENRY CHARLES, a political economist, son of Matthew Carey, a bookseller, of Irish birth and education, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793. In 1821, having acquired a very thorough education, he succeeded his father in the publishing business, as the head of the firm of Carey & Son. In 1824 he originated the plan of periodical trade sales, as a medium of exchange between booksellers. In 1836 he retired from business, and published in the same year an "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" to this he added other essays and treatises, and subsequently expanded the whole into a work in three volumes, entitled "The Principles of Political Economy" (1837-40). This work attracted much attention in Europe, and was translated into Italian and Swedish. In this, as in all his subsequent works, he contended for the protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff. In 1838 he published an elaborate treatise on the "Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States." In 1840 he discussed the currency in a series of vigorous essays. In 1848 he published "The Past, the Present, and the Future," in which he attacked the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are, "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and "The Principles of Social Science" (3 vols., 1858-59). He has since published a series of essays under the general title of "Protection," and his whole system of political economy has been abridged, for a text-book in schools. Most of his works have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. Among the later are: "The Way to Outdo England without Fighting Her" (1855); "Review of the Decade 1857-1867" (1867); "Shall we have Peace?" (1869); a volume of "Miscellanies" (1869); and "The Unity of Law" (1873).

CARLÉN, MADAME EMILIA FLYGGARE, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name

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was Schmidt, and her first marriage, to a musician, named Flyggare, was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. Her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are, "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLINGFORD (LORD) THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON FORTESCUE, is the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, some time M.P. for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, and brother of Lord Clermont, to whose Irish title Lord Carlingford stands as heir presumptive. He was born in 1823, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1845, obtaining a first-class in classical honours, and gaining the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay in 1846. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 as one of the members for the county of Louth, which he represented till Feb. 1874, when he was defeated. He held a junior Lordship of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1854-5, the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies in 1857-8, and again in 1859-65. In the latter year he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held that post down to June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he resumed that office, from which he was transferred in 1870 to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Just before retiring from office in Feb., 1874, Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accordingly created Baron Carlingford. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. Lord Carlingford married in 1863 Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, widow of Mr. G. Harcourt and of the seventh Earl Waldegrave. There is no issue of the marriage.

CARLISLE, BISHOP OF. (*See* GOODWIN.)

CARLOS (DON), DUKE OF MADRID (CARLOS MARIA DE LOS DOLORES JUAN ISIDORO JOSEF FRANCESCO QUIRINO ANTONIO MIGUEL GABRIEL RAFAEL), who claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII., was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as the Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organised. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon, of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the present Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In Oct., 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. On July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed

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the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain, July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. Since that period the war has been waged with remarkable vigour, and the various governments which have come into power at Madrid have striven in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end, and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII., Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated at his head-quarters at Vera, Jan. 6, 1875. In this document he says that, as "Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain, I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, I do not protest. My dignity, and the dignity of my army, permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon. The proclaiming of Prince Alfonso, so far from closing against me the gates of Madrid, opens to me, on the contrary, the way for the regeneration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new epoch of pretorianism offends Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers have taken up arms. They who knew how to conquer at Epault, at Alpinos, Montejura, Castelfullit, Sommorostro, Abuerzuzo, Castillon, Cordova, and Urnieta, will know how to prevent a new insult to our magnanimous Spain, another scandal to civilised Europe. Called to crush the revolution in our country, I will crush it whether it shows the savage ferocity of shameless impiety, or whether it shelters and conceals itself beneath the cloak of a pretended piety. Spaniards! By our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will keep our glorious flag unstained. It symbolizes the saving principles which are to-day our hope, and which will be to-morrow our salvation." Don Carlos has three children — the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; and the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871.

CARLSON, FREDERIK FERDINAND, a Swedish historian, born in the province of Upland, June 13, 1811, was educated in the University of Upsala, and after graduating there, made a tour through Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, staying for a considerable time in Berlin and Rome. On his return in 1836 he was appointed Professor of History at Upsala, but the next year he was sent for to Stockholm to be tutor to the Prince Royal. In 1847, however, he was again elected to the Chair of History at Upsala; he represented that university in the Diet for several years; and in 1863 he resigned his professorship on being placed at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship at Stockholm. His great work is a "History of Sweden," the first two volumes of which appeared in Swedish and German in 1855-6. He is a member of the Academy of Sweden and of the French Academy of Sciences.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, essayist, biographer, and historian, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm; and received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for

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about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *New Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he resided alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtock, a small estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus," which appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839, and in 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" appeared in 1843; "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers." Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, Nov. 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2, 1866. In Dec., 1873, the Chapter of the Civil Class of the Prussian Royal Order "For Merit" was presented to Mr. Carlyle, the vacancy having been created by the death of Alessandro Manzoni. In 1875 he declined an offer which was made to him of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

CARMOLY, ELIACIN, Hebraist, born in 1805, at Soultz (Haut-Rhin), published, in Hebrew, a "Biography of Ancient and Modern Israelites," in 1829, being at the time private secretary to the Marquis Fortin d'Urban. Some time afterwards he resided in Belgium, and in 1834 was elected Grand Rabbi at Brussels, a post which he resigned in 1839, to devote himself exclusively to study. He has written a great number of works with the view of restoring Hebrew literature; and has contributed several articles and dissertations to French and German periodicals. In 1855 he established at Paris a monthly review, entitled *La France Israëlite*.

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CARNARVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, eldest son of the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first-class in classics. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. His lordship has published one or two historical and antiquarian lectures delivered in his own neighbourhood, and is the author of a small and well-written work on "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," published in 1860, on returning from a visit to the East. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. His lordship resigned on account of a difference of opinion respecting Parliamentary Reform, March 2, 1867. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in Feb., 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. He edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea: Extracts from a Journal of Travels in Greece during 1839, by the late Earl of Carnarvon."

CARNOT, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with Gen. Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. In 1863, however, he entered the Corps Législatif, but at the general election of 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Maire of the 8th arrondissement of Paris. The following year he was elected a representative of the department of Seine-et-Oise. He votes steadily with the Extreme Left. M. Carnot is the author of "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien Évêque de Blois," published in 1837; "Mémoires de Carnot, par son Fils," published in 1861-4, and "Germany during the War of Deliverance," the first part of which was published in 1843.

CARNOTA (CONDE DA) J. SMITH ATHELSTANE, born in London, May 9, 1813, was educated at Salisbury, by the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D. Intended for the law, but having lost his father at the age of nineteen, he travelled on the continent, and in 1835 went to Lisbon, where he became private secretary to the Marshal Duke de Saldanha, at that time Prime Minister of Portugal. He was present at and concerned in many important events of that country's history, and accompanied the Marshal in various missions and embassies at Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome. He has resided but little in England, except during the year 1840, when attached to the Sardinian Legation in London, of which the late Count Pollon was the chief. In 1843 he published in two volumes the first edition of his work the "Marquis of Pombal," on which occasion the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ. He married in 1850, and shortly afterwards purchased a property in Portugal, where, a widower since 1856, he continues to reside. By a decree dated Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1870, his present Majesty, Dom Luiz, was pleased to elevate the author to the dignity of "Grandee of Portugal," by the title of Conde da Carnota. In the following year (1871), Messrs. Longman published

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in one volume a second edition of the "Marquis of Pombal."

CARPENTER, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1807, has taken an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she has founded various institutions, among them the Redhedge Girls' Reformatory, which she still superintends. Miss Carpenter is the authoress of "Morning and Evening Meditations for Every Day in the Month," "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment;" "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes," and "Our Convicts," published in 1864, works which have had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. She has also read many papers before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects; arrived at Bombay Sept. 25, 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867. She previously published the "Last Days of the Rajah Ramnahun Roy;" and after her return, a narrative of her work, entitled "Six Months in India." She subsequently visited India in 1868-9, and a third time in 1869-70 to promote female education, and is still engaged in England in carrying out that object, as well as her reformatory work at home. In Sept., 1871, she founded the National Indian Association, and edits its Journal.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., physiologist, son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1813, was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "Principles of Mental Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in the Reports of the British Association, in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, and in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1861 the Royal medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to physiological science. In 1868 and the two following years he took a principal part in expeditions fitted out by H.M. Government for the exploration of the Deep Sea, which have yielded results of great importance to physical and biological science; and it was at his instance that the *Challenger* has been since despatched for the more extended prosecution of similar researches. His reports of those expeditions are contained in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1871; in 1872 he presided over the British Association at its meeting at Brighton; and in 1873 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

CARRUTHERS, ROBERT, miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born in Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799, the son of a small farmer in the parish of Mouswald, who was well connected in the county, but had failed in several attempts to establish himself favourably in the world. The son, at an

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early age, was placed in a situation which enabled him to gratify the ruling passion of his life—a love of literature; he was put apprentice to a bookseller and bookbinder. After serving the usual time, he removed to England, and resided some years in Huntingdon, where he became master of the National School, and wrote a "History of Huntingdon" (1826), compiled from the corporation records, &c. Whilst there he also published anonymously a selection from the prose works of Milton, under the quaint title of "The Poetry of Milton's Prose" (1827). In April, 1828, he returned to Scotland to conduct the *Inverness Courier*, a weekly journal of moderately liberal politics, which had obtained some reputation under the charge of Mrs. Johnstone, authoress of "Clan Albyn," "Edinburgh Tales," &c., and who was afterwards editor of *Tait's Magazine*. In 1831 Mr. Carruthers became proprietor of the paper, which has proved very successful. In conjunction with Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Carruthers published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," an elaborate and useful work, which has been widely circulated in the colonies and in America, as well as in this country. Nearly all the original portion of this Cyclopædia was written by Mr. Carruthers. He afterwards published an annotated edition of "Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," which has gone through various editions. Having obtained access to the Pope MSS., at Mapledurham, the seat of M. H. Blount, Esq., in Oxfordshire, Mr. Carruthers published a "Life of Pope," and an edition of "Pope's Poetical Works," in three volumes, 1858. He also contributed numerous articles, chiefly biographical, to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and other publications, and delivered for several consecutive years lectures at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. As a journalist, he was the first to recognise and encourage the genius of Hugh Miller, and for more than forty years he has laboured assiduously to promote the literary and general improvement of the Highlands of Scotland. In April, 1871, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

CARUS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College; Incumbent of Great St. Mary's; and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851; and is proctor for the chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon." A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of his long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, a celebrated French vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, attended M. Duprez' class at the Paris Conservatoire from 1843 to 1847, and gained the first prize for singing. She made her *début* in 1849, at the Opéra Comique, where, between that date and the end of 1854, she either reproduced or created a number of well-known characters in "Giralda," "Le Pré aux Clercs," "La Cour de Célimène," and "Les Noces de Jeannette." In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan became the wife of M. Léon Carvaille or Carvalho, who since 1849 had been a singer at the Opéra Comique. This union was a most unhappy one. In 1856, whilst his wife was engaged as first cantatrice at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Carvalho happened to be the principal creditor of the management of that theatre, and the result was that the license was transferred to him. In 1862 he was appointed its manager, but fortune was not favourable to him, and eventually he was made a bank-

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rupt. A judicial separation was obtained by his wife, who, it appeared, had not received for four years a single shilling of her salary. Madame Carvalho-Miolan played in her husband's theatre, with great applause, the principal parts in "La Fanchonette," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Reine Topaze," "Mireille," and other popular pieces. During the season of 1860 she appeared at the Italian Opera in London, where she achieved a brilliant success. Since that time she has sung both on the stage and at concerts in this and other countries. Madame Carvalho-Miolan possesses a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and can render, without apparent effort, the most difficult musical phrases.

CASABIANCA (COMTE DE), FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, senator, son of a Corsican general, received the title of count from the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797; educated in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, studied law, having been called to the French bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. He was remarkable for his attachment to the Bonaparte family, and after the revolution of February, 1848, was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted with the Right, and after the election of Dec. 10, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and a month afterwards with that of Finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the Ministry of State created by the decree of Jan. 22, 1852. He resigned his various important offices to enter the Senate, July 28, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 30, 1858.

CASHEL, BISHOP OF. (*See* DAY, DR.)

CASSAGNAC. (*See* GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.)

CASTELAR, EMILIO, a Spanish politician, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialist opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which took place in October of that year. In the government chosen by the Cortes after the abdication of King Amadeo, Señor Castelar was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 24, 1873, he was elected President of the Cortes by 135 votes against 73, but he vacated that post on Sept. 6, when he was nominated President of the Executive Power. His first measure was the prorogation of the Cortes and the assumption of dictatorial power. He next took energetic, but ineffectual measures to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and despatched the Minister of War in person to Cuba to protect Spanish interests in that island. When, however, the

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Cortes re-assembled on Jan. 2, 1874, it refused by 120 votes against 100, to pass a vote of confidence in President Castelar, who resigned. Thereupon General Pavia, as captain-general of Madrid, forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a provisional government with Marshal Serrano at its head. Soon after the *pronunciamiento* in favour of Alfonso XII., Señor Castelar quitted Madrid and proceeded to Geneva (Jan., 1875). Señor Castelar's work on "Old Rome and New Italy" has been translated into English by Mrs. Arthur Arnold (Lond. 1873).

CASTIGLIONE (COUNT), CARLO OTTAVIO, philologist, born in 1795, at Milan, devoted himself at an early age to studies which have hitherto found few friends in Italy. In 1819 he published his description of the Cufic coins in the cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of Oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appelée Afrikiah par les Arabes," published in 1826, in which the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins are detailed. Count Castiglione is best known in other countries by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of portions of the Old and New Testament by Ulphilas, which Cardinal Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. In conjunction with Cardinal Mai, he in 1819 published "Ulphilæ Partes inedítæ in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis," and wrote most of the dissertations given in the work; continued afterwards, under various titles, through twenty years.

CASTILLE, CHARLES-HIPPOLYTE, romancist and journalist, the son of a colonel of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854-5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856-7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789-1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals, and for some time edited *Le Globe*.

CASTLETOWN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON FITZPATRICK, a natural son of the late earl of Upper Ossory, born in London in 1809, and educated at Eton; served for some time in the army, having been placed in the 85th regiment by his guardian, the late Lord Holland. He represented Queen's County in the Liberal interest from Aug., 1837, till July, 1841; from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852; and again from July, 1865, till Nov., 1869. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in 1848. Having inherited by bequest the principal portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's County. On Nov. 26, 1869, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County.

CAUX, MARQUISE DE. (*See* PATTI.)

CAYLEY, ARTHUR, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was

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successively Scholar and Fellow of his college, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. He is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies. Professor Cayley received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Dublin in 1865. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872-73. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden, in Feb., 1875.

CECIL, LORD EUSTACE HENRY BROWNLOW GASCOYNE, M.P., second surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, Frances Mary, daughter of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., was born in London in 1834, and educated at Harrow School, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry in 1851; served at the Cape of Good Hope, in India, and in the Crimea; and retired as captain and lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream Guards, in 1863. He represented South Essex in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to Dec., 1868, since which date he has sat for the western division of the same county. Lord Eustace Cecil, since he has been in Parliament, has always taken a great interest in military education, and the suppression of adulteration. He moved for a Royal Commission in 1866 to inquire into the state of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and lost it only by a narrow division. He moved again for a Royal Commission to inquire into Military Education in 1868, and that time was successful, and served as a member of the commission. He was mainly instrumental, together with Mr. Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham, in passing the Adulteration Act of 1872. Lord E. Cecil is the author of "Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad." When Mr. Disraeli came into office in Feb., 1874, he appointed Lord Eustace Cecil Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

CÉLESTE, MADAME, or CÉLESTE ELLIOTT, born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1815, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fourteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned, in 1834, to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860-61. Madame Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor east-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865. She came

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back to England in 1868, and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Oct. 22, 1870. Since then, however, she has reappeared at that theatre in "Green Bushes," and other pieces.

CERITO, FRANCESCA, called FANNY, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," has composed jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets.

CHABAUD-LATOUR, FRANÇOIS ERNEST HENRI, BARON DE, a French general and statesman, born at Nîmes, Jan. 25, 1804, was educated in the Polytechnic School, and became a captain of engineers in 1827. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1830, and in the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, and he assisted in the fortification of Paris. In 1837 he entered the Chamber of Deputies as a staunch Conservative. After the Revolution of 1848 he withdrew from political life; but, under the Empire, he commanded the Engineers in Algeria. He became a general of division in 1857, and was placed on the reserve list in 1869. During the war with Germany, he was principal commander of the Engineers in Paris, exhibiting great activity and promptitude in the preparations for the siege. On peace being concluded, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was elected a member of the Assembly for the department of the Gard, while his son was returned by the department of the Cher. He joined the Right Centre, and as he showed a warm interest in military questions, the Committee on the Fortification Scheme appointed him their reporter. In June, 1874, he was nominated Minister of the Interior. General Chabaud-Latour supported the late M. Guizot and the Orthodox party in the Protestant Synod in their contest with M. Athanase Coquerel and his adherents.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork; and although its object with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he ob-

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tained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventable causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry, afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water-supply and drainage for the improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1843 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces, &c. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board, in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs, who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath, and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a commission on that subject. In 1859-60 he examined, in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools and the great saving of time and expense and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper read at Oxford on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHADWICK, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Drogheda, April 24, 1813, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, where he, at different times, filled the chairs of Humanities, Mental Philosophy, and Pastoral Theology. He also laboured as a missionary priest in the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle for more than seven years; but being subsequently recalled to his Alma Mater, he remained there till 1866, when he was appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle in succession to the late Dr. Hogarth.

CHAILLU, PAUL B. DU. (*See* DU CHAILLU.)

CHAIX D'EST ANGE, GUSTAVE LOUIS ADOLPHE VICTOR CHARLES, advocate, born at Rheims, April 11, 1800, is a self-made man. Having, at the age of nineteen, been left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24), he set resolutely to work, and soon distinguished himself at the bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration with respect to the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'amuse." As a politician

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he has not greatly distinguished himself. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was made Senator Nov. 2, 1862, and Vice-President of the Council Oct. 18, 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour Aug. 11, 1858, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1861.

CHALLIS, REV. JAMES, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., born in 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, in 1825, and became Fellow of his college. Ordained in 1830, he was, in 1836, appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1861 he resigned the directorship of the observatory. In the same year he published "Creation in Plan and Progress," a reply to Mr. Goodwin's treatise on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and he is the author of twelve volumes of astronomical observations, and of numerous scientific memoirs. He has also written a work on "The Principles of Pure and Applied Calculation, and the Application of Mathematics to Theories of the Physical Forces," 1869; and of "A Translation of the Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Romans, with an Introduction and Critical Notes," 1872. Having vacated his Fellowship by marriage in 1831, he was elected a second time Fellow of Trinity College, in 1870. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

CHAM, or AMÉDÉE DE NOÉ, caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the Count de Noé, was born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the *Charivari*, most of which have been collected in albums (1843-57). Among the productions of his ready pencil are "The Great Exhibition in London," and "Punch in Paris."

CHAMBERLAIN, SIR NEVILLE BOWLES, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service.

CHAMBERS, MONTAGUE, Q.C., grandson of Sir William Chambers, architect, educated at Sandhurst and

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at Christ's College, Cambridge, having been sometime in the Grenadier Guards, was called to the bar in 1828, joined the Home Circuit, and became Q.C. in 1845. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Greenwich in Feb. 1852, was returned by that constituency in July of the same year, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and April, 1859. Defeated at Bedford in July, 1865, he was returned for Devonport in May, 1866, which he represented till the dissolution of Parliament at the commencement of the year 1874.

CHAMBERS, THE RIGHT REV. WALTER, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, was for some time senior missionary at Borneo, and subsequently archdeacon of Sarawak, and commissary and examining chaplain to Dr. Macdougall, the first bishop of Labuan, on whose resignation, in 1868, he was appointed to succeed him in the see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29, 1869. The diocese consists of the island of Labuan and its dependencies.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, LL.D. and ROBERT, the eminent publishers, whose names and careers are so intimately associated with each other, that we reprint the joint memoir which appeared in previous editions of this work, although Mr. Robert Chambers died on March 17, 1871. They were born at Peebles, the former in 1800, and the latter in 1802, of a respectable parentage, and received a good education at the schools of their native town. Their parents having on account of reverses returned with their family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure upon their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to recover the ground which had been lost, and to restore the family to comfort. A love of reading induced them to select the business of bookselling, to which William served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819, when he began business on his own account in a very humble way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his wages as an apprentice. About 1820 he added printing to his small business, having taught himself that craft, and obtained sufficient capital to purchase an old handpress and some used types. The larger kind of letters which he required, he managed to cut out of pieces of wood. Robert began business as a bookseller in 1818, in much the same manner. Having a strong literary bias, he made an essay as an author, by commencing a small periodical, called the *Kaleidoscope*, which William set up in type, and printed off himself. This publication, after a short existence, was dropped, in order to enable Robert, in 1823, to write a volume, likely to be popular — "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," referring to the supposed original characters of the novelist. Immediately after the publication of this work, he began to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, and has passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert published the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland;" in 1827, his "Picture of Scotland;" and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. In the mean time, William published in 1830 the "Book of Scotland," containing an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland," which was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of leisure in their retail business. Robert also wrote a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by

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the elder brother, avowedly to "supply intellectual food of the best kind, in such a form and at such a price as to suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On Feb. 4th—six weeks before the *Penny Magazine* appeared—*Chambers's Journal* was in the hands of the public; and obtained a circulation of 50,000, which afterwards rose much higher. Its success induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. Animated by the same spirit, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works; "The People's Editions of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without having received any regular education in science, Robert, who from early life had a tendency to its study, produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works was the "Domestic Annals of Scotland;" after the publication of which he edited the "Book of Days," completed in 1863. In 1849 William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers continued to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." At their establishment in Edinburgh nearly two hundred hands are employed, and their premises in the High Street form one of the sights of that city. Mr. William Chambers was re-elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1869, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872. He published a memoir of his brother Robert (who, as has been already mentioned, died on March 17, 1871), together with autobiographical reminiscences in 1872; and "Ailie Gilroy," a novel, 1872.

CHAMBORD, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND-MARIE-DIEUDONNÉ-D'ARTOIS, COMTE DE CHAMBORD and DUC DE BORDEAUX, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke De Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged;

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but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the Count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sédan, and the consequent fall of the empire, the Count de Chambord addressed from the Swiss frontier, under date Oct. 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained if the people would rally round him "to the true national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On Jan. 7, 1871, another proclamation containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the Communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extreme Right, the Count issued, on the 8th of May, a manifesto by which he endeavoured to dispel the popular prejudices against the "traditional monarchy," declaring that so far from claiming unlimited power, his only wish was to labour for the re-organization of the country, and "at the head of all the House of France to preside over her destinies while submitting with confidence the acts of the Government to the *bond fide* control of representatives freely elected." He admitted, besides, that "the independence of the Holy See was dear to him, and that he was resolved to obtain for it efficacious guarantees;" and he added, "that he was not a party, and that he did not wish to return in order to reign with a party;" also that he did not desire to exercise any dictatorship but that of clemency, because in his hands, and in his hands only, clemency was also justice." This manifesto ended with the celebrated phrase, "The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of King. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a fusion between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, but these were rudely dispelled by another manifesto in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constitutional government with the two Chambers, denied the legitimacy of the conquests of the Revolution, which he termed "a revolt of a minority contrary to the wishes of the country." Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc, to be snatched from his hands;" and in conclusion he said, "Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the White Flag of Henry IV." At the same time he announced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly, he went to Geneva, and from thence to Lucerne. In Jan., 1872, the rumour of a fusion between the two branches of the royal family was again revived. Journals, supposed to be well-informed, even went so far as to speak of the Count de Paris as "the Dauphin," and hinted that Henry V. would abdicate after reigning a short time; but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter (Jan. 25, 1872), in which he re-affirmed his fidelity to his principles, and stated his determination never to abdicate or to become "the Legitimist King of the Revolution." In the following month a document, the text of which was kept secret, but which was, in fact,

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a programme of a constitutional government, was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his friends; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chamber complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he in consequence soon afterwards retired to Frohsdorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on Aug. 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, and acknowledged him as the Head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was at hand, spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf (Oct. 12) a deputation from the Right Party in the National Assembly, and the different sections of that Party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to the Count de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opinions so reactionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. In this letter, dated Salzburg, Oct, 27, he declined to submit to any conditions or to give any guarantees, and he concluded as follows:—"My personality is nothing; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot—the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. You, sir, are able to do much to remove misunderstandings and prevent weaknesses in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words on leaving Salzburg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his Franks; and when God has resolved to save a people, He takes care that the Sceptre of Justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it." The Count de Chambord issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874.

CHAMPAGNY (COMTE FRANZ DE), FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE THÉRÈSE DE NOMPÈRE, a French publicist, born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1804, being the second son of J. B. de Champagny, one of Napoleon the First's ministers, who was afterwards created Duke of Cadore. Having imbibed the political and religious opinions of MM. Beugnot and Montalembert, he warmly defended from the clerical point of view, the cause of liberty of teaching, in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion* and the *Correspondant*. Some of his communications were reproduced in a separate form; such as "Un Mot d'un Catholique," 1844; "Du Projet de Loi sur la Liberté d'Enseignement," 1847; "De la Propriété," 1849; "Du Germanisme et du Christianisme," 1850; "Les Premiers Siècles de la Charité," 1854; "De la Critique Contemporaine," 1864. His most important literary production, however, is the "Histoire des Césars," 4 vols., 1841-43; 2nd edition, 1853; of which a continuation appeared under the title of "Les Antonins," 3 vols., 1863; 3rd edition, 1866. Among his other works we may mention,—"L'Homme à l'École de Bossuet," 2 vols., 1847, being a collection of extracts from the writings of the illustrious Bishop of Méaux; and a French translation of the "Letters and Speeches of Donoso Cortès," 1850. The Count Franz de Champagny, who was one of the founders of the *Revue Contemporaine*, was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1869.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE, a French general, born at Autun, April 26, 1793. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, enlisted in the Royal Body Guards, then served as a lieutenant of the line in the campaign of 1823

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in Spain, and finally entered the First Regiment of Royal Guards. After the revolution of 1830 he left the service for a time; but re-entering the army, he went to Africa, where he soon distinguished himself. His presence of mind and dauntless intrepedity were shown conspicuously in 1836, in the retreat from Constantine to Bona, amid the repeated assaults of the Arabs. He was now made Lieutenant-Colonel; gained further promotion by his exertions in the several campaigns in which he took an active part; became Brigadier-General in 1840, after the expedition against Medeah; and in 1843 was made General of Division. In 1847 the Duc d'Aumale, being Governor-General of Algeria, caused Changarnier to be put in command of the district of Algiers; and on the revolution of February, the young Prince resigned the governorship into his hands. General Cavaignac having been appointed to this office by the new Republican government, Changarnier repaired to Paris, and was appointed ambassador to Berlin, but he did not leave the French capital, his services being required there to protect the National Assembly against insurrectionary movements. When Cavaignac was summoned to Paris and became Minister of War, Changarnier was appointed his successor as Governor-General of Algeria, which post he held for five months. Having been elected to the National Assembly by the department of the Seine, he returned to Paris, and was, after the bloody days of June, invested by General Cavaignac with the command of the Parisian National Guards. He held this post when Louis Napoleon came into power as President, when he was also appointed by the National Assembly commander of the regular troops, known as the army of Paris, then 100,000 strong. With these forces he was enabled to control at the same time the threatening movements of the Parisian mob and the ambitious aspirations of the President. He succeeded in accomplishing the former part of his twofold mission, especially on Jan. 29 and June 13, 1849, when his vigorous measures crushed all attempt at insurrection; but he was far from evincing the same boldness and foresight in his dealings with Louis Napoleon. While Changarnier was openly giving the Assembly assurance that he was ready to protect them against all illegal measures, the President was actually engaged in carrying out his *coup d'état*. Changarnier found himself unexpectedly arrested on Dec. 2, after which he was banished from France. He thenceforward resided at Mechlin until the amnesty was granted by Napoleon III., when he returned to his estate in the department of Saône-et-Loire. When war was declared against Prussia in July, 1870, General Changarnier, despite his republican principles, offered his services to the French government, and asked Marshal Lebœuf to give him a principal command. Though he was received with studied courtesy, his request was not complied with. On the 8th of the following month, however, he waited on the Emperor at his head-quarters at Metz. "Sire," said the veteran General on obtaining admission to the prefecture, "France is in danger. I am an old soldier; I come to offer you my experience and my sword. Perhaps my sword is not worth much, for I am seventy-eight years of age, but I think my health is still good." The door was shut, and the interview lasted two hours. When it again opened the Emperor spoke. "Get dinner for the General," said he; "he has not eaten since this morning. Also tell the Comte d'Aure to choose horses for the General; he belongs to us, gentlemen; let his apartment be prepared." After Sédan, General Changarnier was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine, and took an active part in the engagements just outside that fortress. On the evening of Oct. 24 Bazaine wrote

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a letter to Prince Frederick Charles, requesting an interview for General Changarnier on the morrow. This request was granted, and the General was conveyed, blindfold, to the German head-quarters. He endeavoured to obtain from Prince Frederick Charles the free departure of Bazaine's army to Algeria, or else an armistice with the right of re-victualling, during which the late Legislative Body might be re-assembled and appoint a government, which the army of Metz would cause to be recognised throughout France. The interview lasted an hour and a half. General Changarnier pleaded in vain; he was broken-hearted, and on his being accompanied back to the carriage his last words were:—"We shall fall, but with honour. I wish, gentlemen, that neither you, nor any brave soldier may ever experience this." Thereupon a flood of tears streamed from his eyes. He was led back, blindfolded, past the outposts, where the handkerchief was removed. The capitulation was signed on the evening of the 27th. For some time General Changarnier was a prisoner of war in Germany, but after the armistice he returned to France, was elected a member of the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, and gave his constant support to the Government of M. Thiers, whom he greatly assisted by his advice with regard to the re-organisation of the army.

CHANNING, WALTER, M.D., was born at Newport, Rhode Island, April 15, 1786. He entered Harvard College in 1804, but left in his junior year, in consequence of a college dispute. He afterwards graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and was Professor of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, from 1815 to 1854. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1848 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases; in 1851, "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel;" and in 1856, "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Subsequently he published "New and Old," and "Reformation of Medical Science." He has also written essays on medical subjects.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, son of the preceding, was born at Boston, June 10, 1818. He studied in the Boston Grammar School, and entered Harvard College, but did not graduate. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, where for a year and a half he lived in a log hut built by himself on the open prairie. In 1842 he returned to Massachusetts, soon afterwards married a sister of Margaret Fuller, and made his home at Concord. He has at various times been connected with journals in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, and has travelled in Europe. He published a volume of poems in 1843; a second in 1847; a third, "The Woodman," in 1849; a fourth, "Near Home," in 1858; and a fifth, "The Wanderer," in 1872. He has also published, in prose, "Conversations in Rome," 1847; and, "Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist," 1873.

CHANNING, WILLIAM HENRY, a cousin of the preceding, was born in Boston, May 25, 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, and was ordained at Cincinnati in 1835. He has been pastor of several religious societies in America. In 1857 he came to England, and succeeded Mr. James Martineau as minister of the Hope Street Unitarian Chapel in Liverpool. Returning to America about 1866, he was for a time minister of a Unitarian Church in Washington. Subsequently he came back to England, where he now resides. He has contributed largely to periodical literature; has translated Jouffroy's "Ethics," 1840; written a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing, the noted Unitarian Clergyman," 1848; "Memoirs of James H. Perkins," 1851; in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Freeman Clarke,

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"Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1852; and, "The Christian Church and Social Reform." In 1872 he published in London "The Perfect Life," a posthumous volume of the Sermons of William Ellery Channing, with a preface. In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston.

CHANZY, ANTOINE EUGÈNE ALFRED, a French general, was born at Nouart, a little village in the Ardennes, March 18, 1823, and first served in the navy as an apprentice (*novice*) on board the *Neptune*, in which capacity he accompanied the squadron of Admiral de Lalande in the East, in 1839 and 1840. On his return to France, he quitted the navy in order to prepare himself for the École Militaire, into which he was admitted on Oct. 1, 1841, and which he left as sub-lieutenant of Zouaves, Oct. 1, 1843. He served in Algeria, and took part in all the expeditions in that colony. He was promoted to be lieutenant Aug. 1, 1849, captain in 1852, and major in 1856. In 1859, at his earnest request, he obtained permission to make the Italian campaign. Advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1860, he made the campaign in Syria, as chief of the political cabinet of General Beaufort d'Hautpoul. He became colonel in the month of May, 1864, and conducted his regiment back to Algeria, where he commanded at one time the columns which were ordered to suppress the insurrection, and at another the subdivisions at Bel-Abbès and Tlemsen. On Nov. 14, 1868, he became a general of brigade. Summoned from Tlemsen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he was nominated general of division Oct. 21, 1870; Commander-in-Chief of the 16th Corps on the 5th of the following month; and Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army of the Loire on the 6th of December. The most trustworty details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career are given in a work published by Gen. Chanzy at Paris in 1871, under the title of "La Deuxième Armée de la Loire." During the Commune he was arrested in Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate which befel Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas. Elected a member of the National Assembly for the department of the Ardennes, he cast in his lot with the Left Centre party, of which he was elected president May 10, 1872. On Sept. 1, 1872, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps at Tours, and on June 11, 1872, Governor-general of Algeria. Gen. Chanzy was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Dec. 2, 1870, and was decorated with the military medal Feb. 13, 1872.

CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN, first or principal King of Siam, second son of the preceding king, Chao Pha Mongkout, was born Sept. 27, 1854, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1868. During his minority the regency has been intrusted by the Royal Council to the Minister of War, Chao Pha Sri Sury Wongse.

CHAPIN, EDWIN HUBBELL, D.D., born in Union Village, New York, Dec. 29, 1814, was educated in a seminary at Bennington, Vermont, and commenced preaching in 1837, to a congregation of Unitarians and Universalists at Richmond, Virginia. In 1840 he removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts; in 1846 to Boston; and in 1848 to New York, where he has since resided, being in each city a pastor of a Universalist congregation. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard University, and in 1856 that of D.D. from the same institution. He has long had the reputation of being one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators in America. He is also one of the most popular public lecturers in the United States. He has published "Duties of Young Men," "Duties of Young Women," "Characters in the Gospels," "Communion Hours," "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer,"

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"Crown of Thorns," "The Beatitudes," "Moral Aspects of City Life," "Humanity in the City," "True Manliness," and "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs," 1874.

CHAPMAN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK EDWARD, K.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana, in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. At the commencement of the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in May, 1872.

CHAPMAN, HENRY SAMUEL, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, born in 1803, at Kennington, in Surrey, was called to the bar in 1840, and joined the Northern circuit. Previously to this, in 1832, he had established the first daily newspaper at Montreal. In 1834 he accepted a political mission to England, and on his arrival entered as a member of the Middle Temple. Mr. Chapman took the Liberal side in politics, and for many years contributed regularly to the *Westminster, London and Westminster, British and Foreign*, and *Dublin Reviews*. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Assistant Handloom Commissioners, and reported on the Woollen Manufactories of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1843 Mr. Chapman was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, which office he held until 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, but he did not hold that office long. In 1854 he settled in Melbourne, and acquired a considerable practice at the bar. He was for some years one of the law lecturers at the Melbourne University, had a seat in the Assembly, was twice Attorney-General, and sat on the bench of the Supreme Court during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. In 1864 he returned to New Zealand to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chapman has never wholly abandoned his literary pursuits, but has from time to time contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and the *Law Magazine*.

CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., late Bishop of Colombo, born in 1799, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having resigned his see in 1862, he has since been elected a Fellow of Eton College, and was presented to the rectory of Wootton-Courtney, Somerset, in 1863.

CHARLES I. (CHARLES FREDERICK ALEXANDER), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late king, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He fol-

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lowed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the King of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

CHARLES I. (PRINCE CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHIRIN LOUIS), Domnu, or Prince Regnant of the Danubian Principalities or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8-20, 1866, and definitely recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. Since then the Prince is understood to have been making active preparations for war.

CHARLES VII., KING OF SPAIN: (*See* CARLOS, DON).

CHARLESWORTH, MISS MARIA LOUISA, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London, was born in 1819. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "The Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," published in 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," in 1848; "A Letter to a Child," and "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," in 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," in 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," in 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," in 1856; "England's Yeoman," in 1861; and "The Sailor's Choice," in 1863.

CHARLOTTE, EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO (MARIE CHARLOTTE AMÉLIE AUGUSTE VICTOIRE CLÉMENTINE LÉOPOLDINE, daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARNOCK, RICHARD STEPHEN, Ph.D., F.S.A., born in London, on Aug. 11, 1820, is the son of Richard Charnock, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted an attorney in 1841. He has travelled through the whole of Europe, and has also visited the North

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of Africa and Asia Minor; and has devoted much time to the study of anthropology, archæology, and philology, especially the Celtic and Oriental languages. In 1871 Dr. Charnock was elected President of the Anthropological Society of London, and he is now President of the London Anthropological Society. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Philological, Royal Asiatic, and Royal Geographical Societies; a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries; an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Göttingen. Among very many contributions to philology, anthropology, and science in general, Dr. Charnock is author of "Guide to Tyrol," 1857; "Local Etymology," 1859; "Guide to Spain and Portugal," 1865; "Verba Nominalia," 1866; "Ludus Patronymicus," 1868; "The Peoples of Transylvania," 1870; "Manorial Customs of Essex," 1870; "Patronymica Cornu-Britannica," 1870.

CHARTRES (Duc de). Robert Philippe-Louis-Eugène-Ferdinand d'Orléans, younger son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up at Eisenach in Germany, and afterwards joined his family in England. He served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and two sons, born respectively Jan. 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned *incognito* to France and served in Gen. Chanzy's army under an assumed name; and, in 1871, when the National Assembly had revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, he was appointed a Major, and permitted to serve without pay in the French army.

CHASLES, Michel, a distinguished French mathematician, born at Épernon (Eure-et-Loir), Nov. 15, 1793, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and has since been engaged in writing upon geometry and mechanics. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Mechanics in that institution, and in 1846 called to the Professorship of Higher Geometry which had been specially established for him by the faculty of Sciences. Besides his numerous and valuable contributions to mathematical and scientific journals, M. Chasles published in 1837 an "Historical View of the Origin and Development of Methods in Geometry," accompanied by a memoir on geometry of great originality and value. This was followed six years afterwards by a "History of Arithmetic;" but his fame rests principally on his geometrical writings, which prove him to be a good analyst, and, perhaps, the first geometer of the age. In 1852 he published his "Traité de Geométrie Supérieure." Between the years 1867 and 1870 M. Chasles obtained great notoriety by his earnest defence of the authenticity of a vast number of manuscripts and autographs of unknown origin. The most important were letters purporting to have been written by Galileo, Pascal, and Sir Isaac Newton, and if genuine, they would have proved that the latter was a mere plagiarist, and that the inventions claimed by him were in reality due to the author of the "Provincial Letters." Many discussions took place in the Academy on this subject, and at last it was discovered that nearly all the documents were forged by one Vrin Lucas, who in Feb., 1870, was brought before the 6th Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, and charged with forgery and fraud. The prisoner's avowals were of a most extraordinary character. He admitted that he had sold to M. Chasles, at

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different times, no fewer than 27,000 documents, for which he had received from that gentleman 140,000 francs. Of the 27,000 documents which he sold to M. Chasles only about 100 were genuine, the rest being productions of his own pen, although purporting to be written by Julius Cæsar, and other Roman emperors, by apostles, and by poets and statesmen of all ages, and had all been manufactured by himself, without the aid of any other person. On Feb. 23 Lucas was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

CHASSEPOT, ANTOINE ALPHONSE, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, the son of a working gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, at Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He has taken out patents for his invention, and the royalty he receives on the rifles manufactured brings him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATRIAN (*See* ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.)

CHEETHAM, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone, born at Nottingham, April 27, 1827, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856). He was ordained in 1856 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 presented to the vicarage of Quarndon, Derbyshire, which he held till Sept. 1870, when he was nominated to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, in succession to Dr. Beckles. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870. Dr. Cheetham resigned his see in 1873. He is the author of "Ministerial Fruit proportionate to Ministerial Faith;" "Sermons," &c. The diocese of Sierra Leone includes all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between 20° of north and 20° of south latitude, but more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

CHEEVER, GEORGE BARRELL, D.D., born at Hallowell, Maine, April 17, 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and was ordained minister of the Howard-street Congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. He commenced his literary career early, publishing some compilations of prose and poetry in his 21st and 22nd years, and two or three other works previous to his settlement at Salem. While residing there he took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and also in the advocacy of the Temperance cause. In 1835 he published a satirical allegory, entitled "Deacon Giles's Distillery," which dealt so severely with the manufacture of distilled liquors, that a prominent distiller of the city, incited a riotous attack upon Mr. Cheever in the street, and prosecuted him for libel. The court sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in Salem gaol. After his discharge he visited Europe, and spent two years and a half in travel there, and in the East, contributing letters to the *New York Observer* during the whole period. On his return in 1839, he became pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian church, New York, and took part in two or three public discussions on "Hierarchical Despotism," "Capital Punishment," &c. In 1844 he came again to Europe as correspondent for the *New York Evangelist*, and for a year after his return in 1845, was its principal editor. In 1846 the Church of the Puritans, a Congregational church organized for the purpose of obtain-

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ing him as its pastor called him to its service, and he remained in its pastorate until 1868, when the lease of the lands on which the church edifice was built having expired, the building was sold and the church became extinct. Among his works are "Common-place Books" for prose and poetry (1828-29); "Studies in Poetry" (1830); the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Capital Punishment" (1843); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim" (1845-46); "The Hill Difficulty" (1847); "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume" (1848); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (1849); "Voices of Nature" (1852); "Powers of the World to Come" (1853); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery" (1857); "A Voyage to the Celestial Country" (1860); "Guilt of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding" (1860); "Voices of Nature with her Foster Child, the Soul of Man" (1863).

CHEEVER, HENRY THEODORE, brother of the preceding, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1844. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, and in 1835 and 1836, was a correspondent in Europe of the *New York Evangelist*, a religious newspaper. He afterwards studied theology, was ordained, and settled at various places; since 1864 at Worcester, Massachusetts. He has published, "Life in the Sandwich Islands," 1850; "Memorials of Nathaniel Cheever," 1851; "Memoir of Walter Colton," 1852; "The Pulpit and the Pew," 1858; "Tracts for the Times," 1859; "Way Marks in the Moral War with Slavery," 1861; and several volumes of travel and adventure among the islands of the Pacific, which he visited before his ordination.

CHELIUS, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the celebrated physician and surgeon of Heidelberg, was born at Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1794, and studied there and at Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at the early age of eighteen. He then practised his profession in different towns; was for a time physician to the hospital at Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, accompanied the Baden army into France, and extended his experience by visiting the hospitals and universities of Vienna, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. In 1817 he was nominated assistant Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg, and two years later he became principal professor there. The best known of his works is a "Manual of Surgery" ("Handbuch der Chirurgie," 2 vols., Heidelberg and Leipsic, 1843-45; 7th edition, 2 vols., 1851). Two volumes of an English translation of this work, by J. F. South, were published at London in 1847; and a French translation, by J. B. Pigné, appeared in 2 vols. 1835-36. Among the other works of Professor Chelius are, "Ueber die Heilung der Blasen, Scheidenfisteln durch Cauterisation," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1844; "Zur Lehre von den Staphylomen des Auges," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1858.

CHELMSFORD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK THESIGER, only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger (who was A.D.C. to Nelson at Copenhagen), born in London in 1794, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at an early age, and served at Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the service after the destruction of his father's property in the West Indies, and having entered as a student in Gray's Inn, was called to the bar in 1818. For some years he went the Home circuit, of which he became the leader. He was made a King's Counsel in 1834, and having in 1840 been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel in 1844, and succeeded, in 1845, to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held till the retirement of the Peel administra-

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tion in 1846. This post he resumed under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He represented Abingdon in the House of Commons from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, with a Peerage, in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration, July 9, 1866, and held that exalted position till Feb., 1868.

CHENERY, THOMAS, M.A., was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner; was incorporated M.A. in that university, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; and in 1870 he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorized translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Chenery is Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. As an oriental scholar, he is chiefly known by his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Hariri, with notes historical and grammatical," 1867; and by his edition of "Machberoth Ithiel. By Yehudah ben Shelomo Alkharizi," 1872. He is also the author of various literary and political writings.

CHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACOBSON, DR.)

CHEVALIER, MICHEL, political economist, born at Limoges, Jan. 13, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the department du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the "Livre Nouveau," the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836, under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published "Des Intérêts Matériels en France." This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845-46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organize a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his "Lettres sur

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l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs," published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of Engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the conference on Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator, March 14, 1860. On Jan. 14, 1875, a convention was signed between the French Minister of Public Works, M. Caillaux, and a society of capitalists presided over by M. Michel Chevalier — the object being the construction of a submarine tunnel between France and England. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique," published in 1842-50; "Essais de Politique Industrielle," in 1843; and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or," in 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, "L'Expédition du Mexique," in 1862, and "Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne," in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 4, 1861.

CHEVREAU, HENRI, was born at Belleville (Seine), April 28, 1823, and educated by his father, who was then schoolmaster and afterwards mayor at Saint-Mandé. Taking to literary pursuits at an early age, he published in 1844 "Les Voyageuses," a volume of poems written in conjunction with M. Laurent-Pichat. In 1848 he endeavoured to enter the Constituent Assembly, but his candidature was declared void, as he had not attained the requisite age. Young Chevreau was an active canvasser for Prince Louis Napoleon at the election for the Presidency, and soon afterwards (Jan. 10, 1849) he was made Prefect of the Ardèche. He applauded the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and his well-timed zeal was rewarded by the post of Secretary-General of the Home-Department. On resigning the Prefecture of the Ardèche, he was elected a member of the General Council of that department. Subsequently he became Prefect of Nantes (1853), of the Rhône (1864), and of the Seine, in succession to the famous Baron Haussmann (Jan. 5, 1870). When the first disasters of France in the war against Germany, compelled the cabinet of M. Ollivier to make way for the Palikao ministry, M. Henri Chevreau was nominated Minister of the Interior. While occupying this responsible position he laboured energetically to organize the Garde Mobile throughout the country, caused 60 new battalions of the National Guard to be formed in Paris, and completed those which already existed in the provinces. After the battle of Sédan and the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he fled to Brussels, and then joined the Empress Eugénie in England, but he subsequently returned to Paris. M. Henri Chevreau was a senator under the Empire, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL-EUGÈNE, chemist, was born at Angiers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was

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made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828-31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; "Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule, et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur Application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries and other works. In 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. In 1864 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Natural History for five years, and in 1869 re-appointed for another quinquennial period. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* DURNFORD, DR.)

CHICHESTER (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY THOMAS PELHAM, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Charity Commissioner, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHIGI (CARDINAL) HIS EMINENCE, FLAVIO, was born at Rome of a distinguished family, May 31, 1810, took holy orders rather late in life, and was appointed by the Pope to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mgr. di Lucca as Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and at the close of 1861 he was appointed Nuncio at Paris, in succession to Mgr. Sacconi, being received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Jan. 23, 1862. He was created a Cardinal, Dec. 22, 1873, and soon afterwards was recalled from Paris.

CHILD, LYDIA MARIA, whose maiden name was Francis, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1802. In early life she wrote "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," published in 1824. Her second work, "The Rebels, was published in 1825, and in 1826 she undertook the editorship of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, the only periodical of the kind in the United States, which she conducted for eight years. In 1828 she was married to Mr. David Lee Child, of Massachusetts, who died in September, 1874. She wrote "The Frugal Housewife," "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book," and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse; and prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives," and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 she entered upon the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause, and soon after published her "Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans." In 1836 she published "Philothea, a Romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia." In

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1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and she, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters, which were republished under the title of "Letters from New York." Her "Spring Flowers" and "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, appeared in 1846; "Flowers for Children" was published in 1852; and in 1853 a biography entitled "Isaac T. Hopper: a True Life." Her most elaborate work, "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages" (3 vols. 8vo), was published in 1855. In 1857 she published "Autumnal Leaves: Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyme;" in 1860, several anti-slavery arguments and essays, and "Looking towards Sunset," a compilation for persons in advanced years; in 1865, "The Freedman's Book;" and in 1867, "A Romance of the Republic."

CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, F.R.S., born in London, in June, 1827, was educated at Cheam School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850, proceeding to Australia the same year. He was a member of the government of Victoria from his arrival till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as agent-general for the colony, and in 1859 was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and has continued to represent this borough. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in August, 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in Dec., 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill health to resign in March, 1871. In Jan. 1872, he again accepted the post of agent-general in this country for the colony of Victoria. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from Aug., 1872 to Aug., 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jan. 16, 1873, is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education.

CHILDS, GEORGE WILLIAM, born at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1830, entered the United States navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a bookstore. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and before he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of Childs and Peterson. On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, became a very influential and widely-circulated journal. For this paper a magnificent office was built at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and opened on June 20, 1867. A full account of the proceedings on that occasion is given in a handsomely-printed 8vo volume, entitled "The Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia," 1868.

CHINA, BISHOP OF. (*See* RUSSELL, W. A.)

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, was born at Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, was a man of most philanthropic character, which his daughter

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inherited from him. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Capt. Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Capt. Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Capt. Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes af usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior, for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object, than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a number of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the people of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Capt. Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of one hundred and fifty pounds, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854, and after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart,

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again visited England in 1866. Mrs. Chisholm is the author of "Perils in the Polar Seas: True Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery," 1874.

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD BOREYKO, historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, in Poland, Nov. 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France, and in 1826 took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He began to make collections for a history of Poland from the time of Augustus III.; having published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under Gen. Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. During the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Gen. Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and during the Polish revolution the general government gave him full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chadzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and wrote the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous," which appeared in 1831. He published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" in 1829; "Les Polonais en Italie," a new edition of Maltebrun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne," in 1830, and the "Biographie du Général Kosciusko" in 1839. He assisted Microslawski in his "History of Poland" (1847-48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of "La Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (1837-47), a work which has gone through many editions; the "Histoire de Pologne" (1855), and the "Histoire de Turquie" (1855). Chodzko has been a contributor to the *Globe*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Constitutionnel*, &c.; is a member of several learned societies, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHRISTCHURCH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HARPER, DR.)

CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, fourth son of the late Duke William, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes

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of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864, —which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiajvik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh (Aug. 18, 1874).

CHRISTIAN (PRINCE), FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a Major-Gen. in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866.

CHRISTISON, SIR ROBERT, Bart., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, born July 18, 1797, is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the University, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Christison has contributed various articles to medical journals, and has published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognised as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial, in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognised. Sir R. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866;

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was created a baronet in November, 1871; and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872.

CHURCH, FREDERICK EDWIN, a landscape-painter, born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 14, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole. The first of his pictures which attracted attention was a view of East Rock, New Haven, Connecticut. Not long afterwards he painted some views in the Catskill Mountains, which were greatly admired. In 1853 he visited South America, and in the magnificent scenery of the Andes found abundant material for his pencil. His views of the great mountain-chains of New Granada, with their glaring colours, were a new revelation in art to the American public. In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists; this was reproduced on a larger scale in 1868, and was exhibited both in England and the United States. He again visited South America in the autumn of 1857, and on his return finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," and "Sunset on Mount Desert Island." In 1868 he visited Europe and the Holy Land; among the paintings inspired by this visit are "Damascus," 1869; "Jerusalem," 1870; and "The Parthenon," 1871. His "Tropical Scenery," painted from sketches made during a trip in the West Indies, was exhibited in New York in 1873. It is much smaller than most of his other pictures, being only 40 inches in length, but it exhibits many of his best characteristics. He resides at Hudson, New York, but has a studio in New York city, where he was for some time one of the Commissioners of Parks.

CHURCH, THE VERY REV. RICHARD WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1815, after a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars, and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871.

CIALDINI, ENRICO, an Italian general, born at Lombardina, a country-seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy he was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. M. Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played

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a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Col. Cialdini was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never proceeded to Vienna, and in the following January he formally resigned the appointment. On the resignation of M. Ratazzi, in Oct., 1867, the king intrusted General Cialdini with the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France, in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Central Italy.

CISSEY, Ernest Louis Octave Courtel de, a French general, descended from a noble family in Burgundy, was born at Paris in 1812. He received his professional training in the Military School of Saint-Cyr, was made a lieutenant in 1835, and became aide-de-camp to General Trézel. Having served with distinction in Africa, he was decorated with the Legion of Honour after the capture of Constantine, and advanced to the rank of staff-captain, July 27, 1839. Subsequently he served in the Crimea, was present at the battle of Inkermann, and was appointed General of Brigade, March 18, 1854. In 1863 he was nominated a General of Division, and received the command of the 11th division of the army, the head-quarters of which are at Rennes. When war was declared against Germany in July, 1870, General de Cissey was intrusted with the command of the first division of the Fourth Army Corps, which formed part of the army of Metz. He distinguished himself in several of the engagements which took place near that fortress. When Marshal Bazaine announced his intention of capitulating, General de Cissey earnestly besought him, but in vain, to make one more desperate effort to break through the German forces. After the capitulation, General de Cissey was sent into Germany as a prisoner of war. On his liberation he repaired to Versailles, was elected a member of the National Assembly, obtained the command of the Second Corps, and took a leading part in the suppression of the Communist insurrection. On July 5, 1871, he was appointed Minister of War, in succession to General Le Flô, and while holding this office he rendered valuable assistance to M. Thiers in his efforts to reorganize the army. He did not hold office in the Duke de Broglie's cabinet, but afterwards he was again appointed Minister of War.

CLARK, Alvan, artist and optician, was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, March 8, 1804. He is the son of a farmer, and at the age of eighteen gained the situation of an engraver for calico prints in the manufacturing town of Lowell. Nine years later he established himself as a portrait painter in Boston. When more than forty years of age he became interested in optics, and, aided by his sons, produced several telescopes of great accuracy. He

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invented a double eyepiece for measuring small celestial arcs. In 1863 the French Academy awarded to him the Lalande prize for the discovery, by means of his own great refracting telescopes, of a new star near Sirius. In Vol. xvii. of the Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society of London is a list of the discoveries made by him with telescopes of his own manufacture.

CLARK, THE REV. JAMES, M.A., Ph.D., was born in Yorkshire, in 1836, but is descended from an Essex family. He was educated in the University of London, graduating in arts in 1857, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he won his doctorate with distinction. In 1860 he published a brochure in apologetics, entitled "The Spurious Ethics of Sceptical Philosophy." In 1862-63 he prepared for holy orders in Queen's College, Birmingham, where he also studied botany and chemistry. In 1863 he was ordained deacon in the chapel of Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1864 was ordained a priest. Dr. Clark has pursued with success original investigations in Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian philology, and has prepared for the press "An Aryan and Extra-Aryan Comparative Grammar." In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The same year he published "The Church as Established in its Relations with Dissent," and "The Epochs of Language," in which the theory of Professors Max Müller and Benloew, concerning linguistic development, is met with counter-arguments. In 1867 Dr. Clark, after some Latin correspondence with the University of Göttingen, received a rescript from Professor Dr. Lotze, then Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, in the name of all the deans of faculties, authorizing, under the seal of the university, the revival of academical hoods. In 1869 he competed successfully for the prize of fifty guineas offered by the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association for the best work on "Christian Ethics," and was nominated a member of council of the association. In 1870 Dr. Clark's work entitled "What is Christian Moral Science? or, the Nature and Province of Christian Ethics defined and determined," was published in "Science and the Gospel." Dr. Clark is also an extensive contributor of articles to the English periodical press. He has also contributed to the German press, and written several pamphlets in the German language. In 1869, after having held various important parochial cures, Dr. Clark was nominated British Chaplain and Incumbent of the English church at Memel, in Prussia, and while occupying that position he conducted extensive correspondence with Dutch and German theologians as the representative on the Continent of the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association. Dr. Clark resigned the British chaplaincy at Memel in 1874, when he was engaged by the Christian Evidence Society, as a lecturer, to conduct classes for the study of Christian Evidences in or near London.

CLARK, THE REV. SAMUEL, M.A., born at Southampton, May 19, 1810, was engaged in business in early life. He graduated B.A. at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1845; was Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1846 to 1851; Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, from 1851 to 1863; Vicar of Bradwardine, Hereford, from 1863 to 1871, and was collated to the rectory of Eaton Bishop, Hereford, in June, 1871. He is author of articles on Biblical Archæology, in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; "The Bible Atlas, with Notes and Dissertations," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1862; "Commentary and Critical Notes on Leviticus and the portion of Exodus relating to the Mosaic Law," in "The Speaker's Commentary;" "The School Physical Atlas;" "Atlas Illustrative of the British Empire;" and other elemen-

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tary works, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society.

CLARK, THOMAS MARCH, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, U.S., was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 4, 1812. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, studied theology at Princeton, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery in 1835, and was for a short time a minister in Boston. He subsequently entered the Episcopal church, was ordained in 1836, and became Rector of Grace Church, Boston, where he remained until 1843, when he removed to Philadelphia. In 1847 he returned to Boston, and became Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and in 1851 Rector of Christ's Church, Hartford, Connecticut. He was elected Bishop of Rhode Island, in Dec., 1854; and also became Rector of Grace Church, Providence, holding the rectorship until 1866. Besides numerous charges and addresses, he has published, "Early Discipline and Culture," 1852; and "Primary Truths of Religion," 1869. The latter work has been translated into Chinese.

CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE, M.A., was born in 1821, at Barford Hall, Darlington, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1844; he became a tutor of the College in 1857, its Vice-Master in 1868, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, in 1857. He resigned the latter post in 1869. Mr. Clark was for many years a clergyman of the Anglican Church, but he renounced his ecclesiastical character soon after the passing of the Clerical Disabilities Act of 1870. He has written "Gazpacho," 1849, and "Peloponnesus," 1856; edited the Cambridge and Globe editions of Shakspere, 1862-66; contributed "Naples" in 1861, and "Poland" in 1864, to "Vacation Tourists;" and edited "Cambridge Essays" and the "Journal of Philology."

CLARKE, CHARLES COWDEN, was born Dec. 15, 1787, at the pleasant village of Enfield, near London. For more than twenty years a favourite lecturer upon British poets and poetical prose-writers; he is the author of a graceful volume called "Nyren's Cricketer's Guide," published in 1833 and 1840; a book for the young, entitled "Adam the Gardener," 1834; "Tales from Chaucer," 1833 and 1870; "Riches of Chaucer," 1835 and 1870; a collection of poems, named "Carmina minima," in 1859; "Shakespeare Characters: chiefly those subordinate," in 1863; "Molière Characters," in 1865; and "Essays on the Comic Writers of England," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1871.

CLARKE, HYDE, born in London, 1815, is Foreign Secretary and Secretary for Comparative Philology to the Ethnological Society; late Corresponding Secretary for Northern Asia to the Anthropological Society; a Corresponding Member of the American Oriental Society, the German Oriental Society, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. He exerted himself for the extension of English hill settlements and sanataria in India, was Hon. Agent for Darjeeling, and Cotton Councillor and Commissioner in Turkey. Mr. Clarke is the author of "Theory of Railway Investment," 1846; "Engineering of Holland," 1849; "Indian Colonization," 1857; "Comparative Philology," 1858; "English Grammar, including a new Prosody," 1853; "English Dictionary," 1855; "Guide to Memory for Turkish," 1864. After an application to the acquisition of languages, he has of late years devoted himself as an orientalist to the Caucaso-Tibetan languages, and to prehistoric and philological researches, in which his contributions include the Identification of the Varini of Tacitus, (1848, 1866, 1868); the Iberians and præ-Hellenic Inhabitants of Asia Minor, 1864; the Amazons; the Palæo-Georgian Language and the Settlements of the Caucaso-Tibetans in Asia; the Holy Land and Europe, 1870; the Classification of the Basque Language and of the Scythian, and the Relations of the Comparative

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Grammar of the Japanese and the Basque.

CLARKE, THE REV. JOHN ERSKINE, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1851 by Bishop Longley, of Ripon, and having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Low Harrogate, and afterwards that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, each for two years, he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. In 1868 he resigned the vicarage of St. Michael's, and undertook the care of a new church, St. Andrew's Litchurch, in a suburb of Derby, which church was an offshoot from St. Michael's, and was chiefly built at great cost by the shareholders of the Midland Railway Company. In 1869 he was appointed a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned his stall in 1872 on being appointed vicar of Battersea. He is the editor of *The Parish Magazine, Church Bells, Chatterbox, The Children's Prize,* and *Good Stories,* and the author of "Plain Papers on the Social Economy of the People," "Common Life Sermons," "Heart Music: a Poetry Book for Working People:" and "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen."

CLARKE, JOHN S., comedian, born in Maryland, U.S., in 1835, began his first regular engagement at the Old Chesnut Theatre, Philadelphia, as Soto, in "She Would and She Would Not," Aug. 28, 1852. In the following January he became the leading comedian in that theatre, where he remained till 1854, when he appeared at Baltimore as first comedian of the Front Street Theatre. In 1855 he became a member of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he was the leading comedian until 1858, when he became joint lessee and manager with Mr. William Wheatley, making occasional "starring" visits to the Southern cities. Having retired from the management of the Arch Street Theatre, Mr. Clarke appeared, in 1861, at New York, where he made a "hit" almost unprecedented. At the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, he fulfilled annually a star engagement, generally of 100 nights' duration, and acted regularly for shorter periods in all the principal cities of America. In 1863 he became joint-lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, and so continued till 1867, in the spring of which year the establishment was destroyed by fire. In 1865 he purchased, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866, he became joint lessee of the Boston Theatre, thus being simultaneously in the management of leading theatres in the three principal cities of the United States. In the autumn of 1866, he made his first professional appearance at Boston, where his performances met with immediate and unequivocal success. In the autumn of 1867, he came out at the St. James's Theatre in London, in the character of Wellington de Boots, which he had performed more than a thousand nights in America. His success was at once assured by the unanimous verdict of an audience totally uninfluenced by any personal feeling. Before quitting the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Clarke exhibited, as the conscience-stricken Yorkshireman, Robert Tyke, in Morton's comedy of "The School of Reform," a remarkable mastery of the dialect, and a power of expressing strong emotional feelings, which proved his range to be by no means limited to eccentric comedy. In Feb., 1868, he began an engagement at the Princess's Theatre, performing Caleb Scudder in "The Octoroon." He then acted in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Dublin, Belfast, and other towns. On particular occasions he has played at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Adelphi Theatres. Having resolved to appear in London in some of the old English comedies, he clung to the determination tenaciously, made a special study of the character of Dr. Pangloss, and effected the revival of the younger Colman's

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comedy of "The Heir-at-Law," and subsequently of "The Poor Gentleman." He made his first appearance at the Strand Theatre, Nov. 6, 1868. He re-appeared in New York, April 17, 1870, before a crowded and cultivated audience. The engagement extended to 42 performances, and he subsequently performed in many other cities of the United States. He reappeared in London, at the Strand Theatre, July 29, 1871, as Dr. Pangloss. In Dec., 1871, he again crossed the Atlantic, and it was during this visit to America that he appeared at Philadelphia in conjunction with Mr. E. A. Sothern, both actors playing alternately at two theatres on the same evening. Mr. Clarke next appeared in London at the Strand Theatre, commencing March 9, 1872, and continuing for upwards of 60 consecutive nights, as Dr. Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman." He extended his series of London triumphs by a masterly rendering of Bob Acres in "The Rivals," at the Charing Cross Theatre, of which he is the proprietor.

CLARKE, MRS. MARY COWDEN, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June, 1809, and was married in 1828 to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," in 1850; a novel called "The Iron Cousin," in 1854; "The Song of Drop o' Wather, by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," in 1856; "World-noted Women," in 1857; an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text;" "Trust and Remittance: Love Stories in metred prose," in 1873; and "A Rambling Story," 2 vols., 1874; as well as various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great master-pieces of dramatic literature, besides a few poems and stories in verse. In conjunction with her husband, she produced "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1847 and 1860; and an annotated edition of "Shakespeare's Plays," in 1869.

CLAUGHTON, THE RIGHT REV. PIERS CALVELEY, D.D., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. T. L. Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, was born about 1814, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and, having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He is the author of a standard work on the Thirty-nine Articles, and of a "Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation." He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. He resigned the latter see in Dec., 1870, on being appointed Archdeacon of London and Commissary to the Bishop of London. In 1871 he became a Canon of St. Paul's.

CLAUGHTON, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS LEGH, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., born Nov. 6, 1808, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir Roger Newdigate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was in 1841 preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to

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whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and Honorary Canon of Worcester, and was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867.

CLAUSEN, HENRY NICOLAS, theologian and politician, born at Maribo, on the isle of Laland, in Denmark, April 22, 1793, is the son of a celebrated preacher, who died in 1840. He commenced his studies under his father's superintendence, and continued them at the University of Copenhagen. In 1817 he published "Apologetæ Ecclesiæ Christianæ Antetheodosiani, Platonis ejusque Philosophiæ Arbitri," a dissertation of some research, but containing very bold opinions. From 1818 to 1820 he travelled in Germany, Italy, and France, and at Berlin made the acquaintance of Schleiermacher, who developed his rationalistic tendencies. On his return to his native country, he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen, and published, in 1825, a work on the Constitution, Doctrine, and Ritual of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, which provoked an animated controversy. The severe attack to which the appearance of this work exposed him, developed his peculiar talents and dialectic powers. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Theology, and three years later, when he published "Popular Discourses on the Reformation," he became Rector of the University. In 1843 he published his "Development of the Fundamental Dogmas of Christianity," and in 1851 "The Confession of Augsburg explained historically and dogmatically." In politics Clausen is a strong advocate of Danish nationality. He took a very prominent part in public affairs, was made a member of the Council of State in 1848, and assisted in drawing up the Danish constitution of June 5, 1849. Latterly he has ceased to take part in public affairs, and confines himself to his rectorial duties.

CLAY, CASSIUS MARCELLUS, an American politician, born in Madison county, Kentucky, Oct. 19, 1810. He graduated at Yale College in 1832. In 1835, and again in 1840, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1844 he opposed the annexation of Texas, and advocated the election of his kinsman, Henry Clay, to the Presidency Soon afterwards he turned his attention to the subject of slavery, and in June, 1845, commenced the publication of *The True American*, at Lexington, Kentucky. This paper advocated the emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky. It encountered violent opposition, and once a mob destroyed the press and types. He continued its publication, however, and, amid personal peril, maintained his views. He volunteered in the Mexican war in 1846, was taken a prisoner in Jan., 1847, rendering distinguished service, even as a prisoner, to his comrades from Kentucky. In 1848 an edition of his writings and speeches was published, edited by Horace Greeley. In that year he advocated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, and thenceforward generally acted with the Whig party till its dissolution. In 1851 he was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, on a distinct anti-slavery basis, and received 5000 votes. In 1860 he advocated Mr. Lincoln's election, and in 1861 was appointed Minister to Spain, but delayed his departure on account of his interest in the war. In Nov., 1862, he was appointed Minister to Russia, and was the American representative at the Russian court until 1869, when he was recalled. In 1870 he publicly advocated the cause of the Cuban revolutionists, and in 1872 favoured the election of Horace Greeley, as President of the United States.

CLEASBY, THE HON. SIR ANTHONY, born about 1806, received his education at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1827), of which he became a fellow. He was called to the bar in 1831; became a Queen's Counsel in 1861; was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in Nov., 1868, and received the honour

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of knighthood on the 9th of the following month.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, an American humourist, generally known by his *nom de plume*, "Mark Twain," born at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 3, 1835. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, and afterwards worked as such in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1855 he went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. On his way down the river he made friends with the steamboat pilots, and was soon qualified to become himself a river pilot. In this employment he was often directed to "mark twain," that is, that there were two fathoms of water, and from this, he says, he took his *nom de plume*. In 1861 his brother was appointed Secretary for the Territory, now State, of Nevada, and "Mark Twain," went with him as private secretary. The position was a sinecure, without pay or duties, and he went to the mines, where, according to his own account, he made and lost several fortunes, apparently all merely upon paper, and for several months he acted as reporter for Californian newspapers. In 1864 he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained six months, and thereafter delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada. In 1867 he went to the Atlantic States, where he published "The Jumping Frog," a humorous sketch. In this year he embarked with a large number of other passengers on a pleasure excursion up the Mediterranean, to Egypt, and the Holy Land. Of this excursion he gave a humorous account in "The Innocents Abroad," 1869. For a time he was editor of a daily newspaper, published in Buffalo, New York, where he married a lady possessed of a large fortune. In 1872 he published "Roughing It," a rather idealized autobiography. In 1872 he visited England, giving several humorous lectures, and a London publisher made a collection, in four volumes, of his humorous papers, adding, however, many which Mark Twain says were never written by him. In 1874 he produced in New York a comedy, "The Golden Age," which had a remarkable success. He resides at Hartford, Connecticut, where he has built a residence according to his own ideas.

CLERK, SIR GEORGE RUSSELL, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland, and in Gloucestershire, born in 1801, was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the governorship of Bombay, but, resigning in 1861, was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council. On the establishment of the order of the Star of India, in 1861, he was one of the first created knights of the order; and on its extension in 1866, he was nominated one of the Knights Grand Cross.

CLIFFORD, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH HUGH, a Catholic prelate, son of Hugh Charles, seventh Lord Clifford, by his wife Mary Lucy, only daughter of the late Cardinal Weld, was born at Irnham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 24, 1823, and consecrated Bishop of Clifton, Feb. 15, 1857. The diocese of Clifton comprises the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

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CLINT, ALFRED, artist, was born in London, in 1807, and after studying under his father, Mr. George Clint, A.R.A., painted landscape and marine subjects. On the 1st Dec., 1869, he was elected President of the Society of British Artists, which office had become vacant by the decease of Mr. F. Y. Hurlestone.

CLISSOLD, THE REV. AUGUSTUS, born in 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and afterwards M.A. In illustration of the principles and doctrines of Swedenborg, with which he is fully acquainted, he has written "The End of the Church," "A Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin on the Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Theological Works," "A Review of the Principles of Apocalyptic Interpretation," "A Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, in which Swedenborg's Interpretations of the Apocalypse are confirmed by the Writings of the Fathers," a "Translation of Swedenborg's Principia et Œconomia Regni Animalis," "Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching," "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the Present State of Theology in the Universities and Church of England, and the Causes of existing Scepticism and Infidelity," a series of Tracts on the principles of "Inspiration and Interpretation," "Swedenborg and his Modern Critics," "The Reunion of Christendom," "Transition; or the Passing away of Ages or Dispensations, Modes of Biblica lInterpretation and Churches," "The Centre of Unity," 1869, "The Prophetic Spirit in its Relation to Wisdom and Madness," and "The Present State of Christendom in its Relation to the Second Coming of the Lord."

CLOQUET, GERMAIN-JULES, physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born in Paris, Dec. 18, 1790, is brother of the celebrated anatomist M. Hippolyte Cloquet, who died in 1843. He studied medicine in Paris, took his degree of doctor in 1817, and, after some competition, was in 1831 elected to the chair of Pathological Surgery. In addition to various theses, which have received high commendation, he is the author of "Anatomie de l'Homme, ou Description et Figures lithographiées de toutes les Parties du Corps Humain," published 1821-31; of "Pathologie Chirurgicale," in 1831, and other works. He has contributed largely to the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," is a skilful operator, and has invented various useful surgical instruments. M. Cloquet was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1847, Officer of the same in 1856, and Commander, Aug. 12, 1860. He has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1851, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1855, in place of M. Lallemand.

CLOSE, THE VERY REV. FRANCIS, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, some time rector of Bentworth, near Alton, in Hampshire, was born in 1797. His early education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards by the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, eldest son of the well-known commentator on the Scriptures. In Oct., 1816, he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became scholar, graduated B.A. in 1820, and was ordained to the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, whence he removed in 1822 to the curacy of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. In the spring of 1824 he went to Cheltenham, and became curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, the incumbent. In 1826 Mr. Jervis died, and Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency. From that date until 1856, Mr. Close devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties at Cheltenham. His public advocacy of the present system of government education, chiefly arising out of his laborious efforts to establish the Training College for Schoolmasters and Mistresses at Cheltenham, re-

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ceived the acknowledgments of successive governments. During Mr. Close's incumbency, the population of Cheltenham increased from 19,000 to 40,000, and he erected, or caused to be erected, no fewer than five district churches with schools, and contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. At Cheltenham he was an unflinching opponent both of horse-racing and of theatrical amusements. In 1856 he exchanged the onerous duties of a parish priest for the comparative tranquillity of the deanery of Carlisle, to which he was recommended by Lord Palmerston on the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London. Since his elevation to the deanery, he has promoted the building of a dispensary and several schools and churches in Carlisle. The church of St. John the Evangelist is one of the purest specimens of Early English architecture in the North of England. It has been built by funds entirely raised by the dean, who is the author of many pamphlets and sermons, one of which, on the Choral Service, obtained a wide circulation. Of late years he has maintained a strong opposition to the use of alcohol and tobacco. By his efforts a new parish church for St. Mary's, of great beauty, has been built, and the ancient portion of the nave of the cathedral, of noble Saxon architecture, has been restored. The Cumberland Infirmary, receiving one hundred patients, has been almost rebuilt at a cost of £12,000; to raising money for this object the dean has devoted himself.

CLUSERET, GUSTAVE PAUL, a French Communist general, born at Paris, June 23, 1823. His father was an *ancien officier* of the First Empire, and became colonel of a regiment of the line under the Monarchy of July. Young Cluseret studied in the military school of St. Cyr, and upon leaving, in 1845, was appointed a *sous-lieutenant* of his father's regiment, the 55th. In the revolution of February, 1848, Cluseret was in command of a section of grenadiers told off for the protection of the Bank. When the National Guard of the *quartier* relieved the troops, Baron d'Argoult hid the young officer and his soldiers for two days, and then assisted them to escape in disguise from the fury of the people. In the days of June, Cluseret was elected a chief of a battalion of National Guards, and for his bravery under fire was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the dissolution of the Garde Mobile he returned to his old regiment with the grade of lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was put on the retired list in consequence of a manifestation of politics adverse to the Prince-President. He was replaced at the intercession of Marshal Magnan, an old friend of his father's, and in 1853 was transferred to the Chasseurs-à-pied, with whom he went through the campaign in the Crimea, was made captain, and after the peace went to Africa, where, as his biographer, M. Jules Richards, delicately puts it, "the elasticity of his principles in the matter of the ownership of property made it necessary for him to resign." In 1860 he turned up with the army of Garibaldi, where he became lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out in America he joined the Federals, and fought against the South with the grade of a colonel. Here, previous to the fall of Imperialism in Paris, his military career ends, and M. Jules Richards frankly professes his inability to account for the title of General under which Cluseret offered his services to the Commune. After the close of the American war Cluseret returned to France and took up the profession of journalism. Another indication of "elasticity of principle" led to the necessity of his quitting Paris, and he came over to England, where he mixed himself up with the Fenian agitation. Returning again to France, he got into trouble by reason of the publication of a newspaper article to which his name was appended, and was condemned to two months' im-

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prisonment in St. Pélagie. There, in addition to the acquaintance of his biographer, he made that of certain agents of the International Society, the effect of which was shortly afterwards seen in his organizing the strike of the shop-assistants in Paris, in 1869. After the elections of June in that year, Cluseret was expelled from France at the instance of the Minister of War, who had reason to believe that the ex-captain was tampering with the *sous-officiers* of the garrison. Immediately upon the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, the exile turned up again, and his subsequent history is legibly written in the records of revolution at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. For a short time he was at the head of the military operations of the Paris Commune, but, like nearly all the other agents of that body, he soon fell under suspicion, and was arrested, though he was released from custody shortly before the entrance of the Versailles troops. It was reported that he was shot between Sept. 22-26, 1871; but, notwithstanding the vigilant search made for him by the police, he remained in concealment in Paris till the end of the month of December, 1871, when he escaped to London. Soon afterwards he went to the United States. The third Council of War, sitting at Versailles, condemned him to death, *par contumace*, Aug. 30, 1872.

COBBE, Miss Frances Power, daughter of Charles Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge House, co. Dublin, D.L., J.P., was born Dec. 4, 1822, and educated at Brighton. She has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and is the author of the following works: "The Workhouse as an Hospital," 1861; "Friendless Girls, and How to Help Them," 1861, containing an account of the Preventive Mission at Bristol; "Female Education," 1862; "Thanksgiving: a Chapter of Religious Duty," 1863; "The Red Flag in John Bull's eyes," 1863; "Essays on the Pursuits of Women," 1863; "Broken Lights: an Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith," 1864, 2nd edit., 1865; "The Cities of the Past," 1864, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*; "Religious Duty," 1864; "Italics: Brief Notes on Politics, People, and Places in Italy," 1864; "Studies New and Old of Ethical and Social Subjects," 1865; "Hours of Work and Play," 1867; "The Confessions of a Lost Dog," 1867; "Dawning Lights: an Inquiry Concerning the Secular Results of the New Reformation," 1868; "Criminals, Idiots, Women and Minors. Is the Classification sound? A Discussion on the Laws concerning the Property of Married Women," 1869; the preface to "Alone to the Alone: Prayers for Theists, by several Contributors," 1871; "Darwinism in Morals, and other Essays," 1872, and "The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here. Essays on the Life and Death, and the Evolution of the Social Sentiment," 1874.

COBBOLD, The Rev. Richard, a member of a family long connected with Suffolk, born in 1797, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, M.A. in 1823, and in 1826 was preferred to the Rectory of Wortham. For some time he also held the rural deanery of Hartismere, Suffolk, which he resigned in 1869. Besides being the author of several books of a religious character, and of some poems, he has written works of fiction based on facts, entitled "Margaret Catchpole," 1845; "Mary Ann Wellington," 1846; "Zenon, the Martyr," 1847; "The Young Man's Home," 1849, and "Freston Tower," 1850.

COBBOLD, Thomas Spencer, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., youngest son of the Rev. R. Cobbold, was born at Ipswich, May 26, 1828, and graduated with the highest honours at Edinburgh, in 1851. He was immediately afterwards appointed Curator of the University Anatomical Museum, during which time he delivered lectures

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with the sanction of the Senatus Academicus. Working at geology and natural history, under Edward Forbes, he published numerous memoirs in the scientific journals, and was appointed Vice-President of the Physiological Society. On the death of Forbes, he came to London, and was soon afterwards elected to the chair of Botany at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1860 he was appointed to the chair of Botany, and subsequently also to the chair of Comparative Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1868, through the recommendation of the late Sir R. Murchison, he was chosen to fill the office of Swiney Lecturer on Geology in connection with the British Museum. These lectures were so popular that they secured, collectively, upwards of 15,000 attendances. His favourite subject of investigation, however, seems to have been that of Entozoa, or, more correctly, Helminthology, in which department he has written a profusely illustrated standard treatise, several smaller works, and more than one hundred separate scientific papers; most of the latter having been previously communicated either to one or other of the Royal, Linnæan, and Zoological Societies, or to the British Association. Dr. Cobbold has for many years past practised as a physician, devoting his attention exclusively to internal parasitic diseases. In recognition of his services to biology, including helminthology, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has conferred upon him the title of Honorary Correspondent to that institution.

COCHET, THE ABBÉ JEAN-BENOÎT-DÉSIRÉ, archæologist, born at Sanvic, near Havre, March 7, 1812, studied at the College of Havre and the seminary of Rouen, and took orders in 1836. Vicar at Havre and Dieppe and subsequently almoner of the Lyceum at Rouen, he found time whilst performing his ecclesiastical duties to study archæology. In 1842 he discovered at Étretat the remains of a Roman villa, and, encouraged by this first success, he undertook various explorations in the environs of Dieppe, bringing to light a large number of remarkable antiquities. The results of his researches were published in various journals, especially in *La Vigie de Dieppe*, and he has written the following important works:—"Églises de l'Arrondissement du Havre," 1844-6; "Eglises de l'Arrondissement de Dieppe," 1846-50; "Étretat, son passé, son présent, son avenir," 1852; "La Galerie Dieppoise," and "La Normandie souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et Francs explorés en Normandie," in 1854, a work crowned by the Institute; "Sépultures Gauloises - Romaines, Franques, et Normandes," in 1857; and "Églises de l'Arrondissement d'Yvetot," in 1862. The Abbé Cochet is a member of the Societies of Antiquaries of France, of Normandy, Picardy, Morin, and London; of the Archæological Academy of Belgium, and of the Archæological Association of Great Britain.

COCHRANE, ALEXANDER DUNDAS ROSS WISHEART BAILLIE, M.P., eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., by his first wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart., was born in Nov., 1816, and educated at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Bridport in the Conservative interest from 1841 till 1846, and from 1847 till 1852; for Honiton from 1859 till 1868; and was returned for the Isle of Wight in 1870, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Sir John Simeon. He still represents that constituency. Mr. Baillie Cochrane is the author of "Poems," privately printed, 1838; "Exeter Hall; or, Church Polemics," 1841; "The Morea," a poem, second edition, 1841; "The State of Greece," 1847; "Ernest Vane," 2 vols., 1849; "Florence the Beautiful," 2 vols., 1854; "The Map of Italy," 1856; "Young Italy: Historic Pictures," 2 vols.,

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1865; "Francis the First, and other Historic Studies," 2 vols., 1870; and some political pamphlets.

COCKBURN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, Bart., G.C.B., born in 1802, son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English minister in Columbia; succeeded, in 1858, to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir William Cockburn, dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829, Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Q.C.; during the railway mania of 1846 he had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected; and at the general election of 1847 he was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Whilst Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. Palmer. On the death of Chief-Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. His charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of our history. In Sept., 1871, he was appointed to be the arbitrator on the part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty relating to the settlement of the Alabama claims. He presided over the protracted trial of "The Queen *v.* Castro" in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1873-4. His charge to the jury in that remarkable case was printed, under his own editorial supervision, in 2 vols., 1875.

CODRINGTON, SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.B., youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, born at Preston Candover, Hampshire, in 1808, entered the navy in 1823, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1867. He was severely wounded at the battle of Navarino, and took part in the destruction of St. Jean d'Acre, for which he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1840. He was Admiral Superintendent of Malta dockyard from 1858 to 1863, and was created a K.C.B. in 1867. Sir Henry has received the decorations of several foreign orders.

CODRINGTON, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN, G.C.B., the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was born in Nov., 1804, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, was made Major-Gen. by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. Sir W. Codrington was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Nov., 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich

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from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of General July 27, 1863. Sir W. Codrington is Second Class of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidie.

COIT, THOMAS WINTHROP, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman, born at New London, Connecticut, June 28, 1803. He graduated at Yale College in 1821, became Rector of St. Peter's Church, Salem, Massachusetts, in 1827, and in 1839, Rector of Christ's Church, Cambridge. In 1834 he was chosen President of Transylvania University, Kentucky, a position which he resigned in 1839, and became Rector of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, New York. In 1854 he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, a position which he held in connection with the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Troy, New York. He resigned his rectorship in 1872, since which date he has devoted himself to the duties of his professorship. Besides many contributions to current theological literature, he has published, "A Theological Commonplace Book," "The Bible and Apocrypha in Paragraphs and Parallelisms," 1834; "Remarks on Mr. Norton's Statement of Reasons," 1834; "Townsend's Chronological Bible," 1837; "Puritanism, a Churchman's Defence against its Aspersers," 1844; "Lectures on the Early History of Christianity in England," 1859; and a "Report on the Standard Prayer-Book," 1868.

COKE, THE HON. HENRY JOHN, third son of the late Earl of Leicester (who was better known in his day as Mr. Coke of Holkham), born in 1827, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1841, became lieutenant in 1847; afterwards retired from active service, and acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., while Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1855-7. He is the author of "Vienna in 1848," "A Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at some of the Tropical Islands," published in 1852; and of a novel entitled "A Will and a Way," in 1858.

COLE, HENRY, C.B., born at Bath, July 15, 1808, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in April, 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the public records. He published "Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks;" a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer;" and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office and its present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor; published a work on "Light, Shade, and Colour," and has contributed to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Mr. Cole, in 1840, gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill,—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., and editions of illustrated children's books. He edited an edition of Albert Durer's "Small Passion," using casts of the original wood blocks preserved in the British Museum; and he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organized the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended

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by Prince Albert into the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three Reports on Reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to Patent Reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by his "A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent." In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and acted as chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he has organized, and since then he has also acted as secretary of the Science and Art department under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and executive commissioner for that exhibition at Paris, when the expenditure, although great, was below Mr. Cole's estimate. He has acted as one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society and of the Society of Arts. He was a member of the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and a member of the General Purposes Committee for Annual International Exhibitions, which he recommended the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to adopt. After fifty years of public service he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873. Mr. Cole is an officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He has received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce.

COLE, VICAT, A.R.A., an English landscape painter, born in 1833, is a native of Portsmouth, and received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. He exhibited first at the British Institution in 1852, the subject of his picture being a view of "Leith Hill from Ranmoor Common." In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists, and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. One of his contributions to these rooms, a picture of a corn-field, was exhibited in the International Gallery in 1862, and gained the medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from that Society to become a candidate for honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy are: "The Decline of Day," in 1864; "Spring Time," in 1865, the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labours Lost;" "Evening Rest" and "Summer's Golden Crown," in 1866; a large stormy sea-piece, called, "St. Bride's Bay," in 1867; "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods," in 1868; "A Pause in the Storm at Sunset," "Summer Flowers," and "Floating Down to Camelot," in 1869; "Sunshine Showers," and "Evening," in 1870; "Autumn Gold," in 1871; "Noon," in 1872; "Hay-time" and "Summer Rain," in 1873; "The Heart of Surrey" and "Misty Morning," in 1874. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1870. Mr. Cole's favourite field of study and

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the source of most of his subjects is Surrey with its picturesque hills and dales, moors and woodland, cornfield and pasturage. This artist may be classed as an imitative realistic painter, relying on the character and sentiment of the scene he represents; and if his work receives no very decided modification from passing through a mental or imaginative medium, it is always healthy and cheerful in feeling, and it owes much to the technical charms of an elegant, graceful execution and an effective scheme of playful interchange of colouring.

COLENSO, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Natal, son of a gentleman who long held office under the duchy of Cornwall, was born Jan. 24, 1814; graduated as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and became Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of his college. He was Assistant-Master of Harrow School from 1838 till 1842, resided at St. John's College from 1842 till 1846, and became Rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, in 1846, and on Nov. 30, 1853, he was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic have had a large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities. In addition to these, he has compiled "Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra," published in 1848; "Plane Trigonometry," in 1851; "Village Sermons," in 1853; an edition of "The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice," and "Ten Weeks in Natal," in 1855; and "A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View," in 1861. The first part of "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," calling in question the historical accuracy and Mosaic authorship of these books, appeared in 1862. This work was condemned by insignificant majorities in both Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864, and its author was declared to be deposed from his see by the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The deposition was declared to be "null and void in law," on an appeal to the Privy Council, in March, 1865, the ground of the decision being that the Crown has no legal power to constitute a bishopric, or to confer coercive jurisdiction within any Colony possessing an independent legislature; and that as the letters-patent purporting to create the sees of Cape Town and Natal were issued after these colonies had acquired legislatures, the sees did not legally exist and neither bishop possessed in law any jurisdiction whatever. The Bishops forming the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund having, notwithstanding this decision, refused to pay him his income on the ground that he had no coercive jurisdiction, he appealed to the Court of Chancery, and the Master of the Rolls delivered an elaborate judgment on Oct. 6, 1866, ordering the payment in future of his income with all arrears and interest, and declaring that, if his accusers refused to pay his income on the ground of heretical teaching he should have felt it his duty to try that issue—an offer which they declined to accept. Bishop Colenso had many sympathizers in England, and on Aug. 26, 1865, a meeting of the subscribers to the "Colenso Fund" was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, when £3,300 was presented to him as a token of respect on his leaving for his distant diocese. He published "Natal Sermons" in 1866, and several papers on the controversy which he originated, as also a Zulu Grammar and a Zulu Dictionary, a Zulu Translation of the New Testament, and other parts of the Bible and Prayer-Book, with many other educational works for the instruction of the Zulus. The final result was that the Anglican community at the Cape was divided into two hostile camps. Bishop Colenso still remains the only Bishop of the Church of England in Natal; but the Rev. William Kenneth Macrorie was consecrated Bishop of Mar-

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itzburg for the Church of the Province of South Africa at Cape Town, Jan. 25, 1869. Towards the close of the year 1874 Bishop Colenso paid a visit to this country in order to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury and other heads of the Church of England the position maintained, in spite of all discouragements, by the members of the Church of England in the Cape Colony, of unwavering attachment to the mother Church; and to consult them as to the relations in which the diocese of Natal stood to the new Bishop of Capetown, who had taken the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but with a reservation or explanation, which by many was thought to deprive that oath of its natural meaning; as also to arrange some other matters which were needed for the future welfare and progress of that branch of the Church of England which exists in the Cape Colony. During his stay in this country he was inhibited from preaching in their respective dioceses by the Bishops of Oxford, Lincoln, and London. His more recent works are "The new Bible Commentary by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church critically examined," 1871; "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," part VI., 1872; "Lectures on the Pentateuch and the Moabite Stone," 1873.

COLERIDGE, THE REV. DERWENT, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was born at Keswick, Sept. 14, 1800, and was educated with his brother, at a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which time he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the contributors to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. Under the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. After leaving college he was engaged in tuition at Plymouth, at Helston, in Cornwall, and as principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. He contributed the memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," which he edited, and has been engaged collecting the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839; has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father, and has written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works, published in 1864. His views on education are recorded in two letters addressed to his cousin, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge, in 1861. More recently he has published, by desire, a speech delivered at London House on "Compulsory Education and Rate Payment," 1867.

COLERIDGE (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DUKE, is the elder son of the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, by Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL.D., Vicar of Woodmansterne and Rector of Northfleet, and was born in the year 1821. His lordship was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1842 and M.A. in 1846, up to which year he had been a Fellow of Exeter College. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 6, 1846, and went the Western circuit, of which he was for some years the leader. In 1855 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1861, being soon afterwards nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Exeter in August, 1864, but was elected for that city in

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July, 1865, and continued to represent it till Nov., 1873. In Dec., 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in Nov., 1871, on Sir Robert Collier being appointed to a judgeship in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council, Sir John Duke Coleridge was appointed to succeed him as Attorney-General. On the retirement of Lord Romilly, in 1873, from the Mastership of the Rolls, Sir John Coleridge, as Attorney - General, though a member of the Common Law bar, received the first offer of that appointment, but after mature consideration he declined the office, which was conferred upon Sir George Jessel, the Solicitor-General, who was a member of the Equity bar. Soon afterwards, however, the death of Sir William Bovill left the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas at the disposal of the Government, and this high office was at once conferred upon Sir John Coleridge, who was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, Nov., 19, 1873. In the following month he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon. Lord Coleridge was at one time a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals. His lordship married, in 1846, Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, of Farringford-hill, Isle of Wight, and has issue three sons and a daughter, the sons being —the Hon. Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, born in 1851; the Hon. Stephen William Buchanan Coleridge, born in 1854, and the Hon. Gilbert James Duke Coleridge, born in 1859.

COLERIDGE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR, for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790, was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics in 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize and the Latin essay prize in 1813. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and a privy councillor in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1852. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, who is nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, is a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste. During the interval that elapsed between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart, he edited the *Quarterly Review*, to which he has since been an occasional contributor, and in 1825 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with new notes. In 1869 he published a "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble, M.A.," which reached a third edition in 1870.

COLFAX, SCHUYLER, Vice-President of the United States from 1869 to 1873, was born at New York, March 23, 1823. His early advantages of education were limited, owing to the straitened circumstances of his widowed mother, but he improved them to the utmost. In 1836, his mother having married again, to a Mr. Matthews, he removed with the family to the State of Indiana, where he was, for a while, clerk in a country store. In 1841, his step-father having been elected auditor of St. Joseph county, Schuyler was appointed his deputy, and the family took up their residence at South Bend. Schuyler began the study of law, and for two years acted as reporter for a journal, published at Indianapolis, the State capital. In 1845 he established, at South Bend, a weekly newspaper, the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, which came to be the organ of the Whig party in Northern Indiana. In 1848 he was a delegate to and Secretary of the National Whig Convention, which nominated General Taylor for the Presi-

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dency. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Indiana, and opposed the clause which prevented free coloured men from settling in the State. In 1851 he was a candidate for Congress in his district, then very strongly Democratic, and came very near an election. In 1854 he was elected by a large majority, and immediately on the organization of the Republican party affiliated himself with it. He was re-elected to each successive Congress until 1868, being fourteen years in Congress, and from Dec., 1863, to March, 1869, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In May, 1868, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Grant for President, and was elected in November following. In 1870 he announced that he intended to withdraw from public life at the close of his term as Vice-President, which expired March 4, 1873; but he altered his mind, and in the Republican Convention of 1872 was again a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He received 314½ votes, 384½ being cast for Henry Wilson, who received the nomination, and was elected. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in charges of corruption brought against many members of Congress, and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives was directed to inquire whether there was evidence to call for the impeachment of any officer of the Government. This Committee reported (Feb. 24, 1873), that there was no ground for the impeachment of Mr. Colfax, since, if there had been any offence committed by him, it was before he became Vice-President.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London, Jan. 11, 1789. His grandfather, descended from the famous Jeremy Collier, was, about 1775, one of the medical attendants on the household of Queen Charlotte. The father of the subject of the present memoir, who devoted himself to letters, was editor of the *Monthly Register*, and was connected with the management of the *Times*. The son, called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, acting as a law reporter and as parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, met with so much success as a public writer in the newspaper that Mr. Perry introduced him to many of the leaders of the Whig party, including Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, and others. Having acquired, at an early age, a taste for the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, he published in the journals with which he was connected critical essays on these writers; and his contributions to *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review* caused public attention to be directed to many writers who had been strangely neglected. He was one of the earliest critics of the present century who showed that the works of Peele, Greene, Nash, Lodge, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had fallen. Mr. Collier proved himself able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second the efforts of Headly, Ritson, G. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," published in 1820, was exclusively devoted to this object. In 1822 he privately printed his allegorical poem in four cantos, "The Poet's Pilgrimage." In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," published in 1825, Mr. Collier introduced six dramas of high merit, not included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakespeare, which had been neglected by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" was published in 1831. The Duke of Devonshire (to whom Mr. Collier became librarian) and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his "Bib-

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liographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not readily give him access to his stores. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars." He has edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, of the first of which he was long treasurer, and of the last, director. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakespeare, published in 1842-44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary. He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. A pension on the civil list of £100 per annum was conferred upon him as a recognition of the services he has rendered to literature. In 1832 he had declined to become a stipendiary magistrate, and afterwards a Judge of the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Transactions of which he has been a frequent contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557-70," published in 1848; and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," in 1846. In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakespeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He took a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes in a copy of the folio edition of Shakespeare. The publication of these emendations excited a very animated controversy, and they were not generally accepted by Shakespearian critics, although all later editors have more or less adopted them in their text. In 1866 Mr. Collier commenced a series of reprints of the scattered and scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers, including a collection of our old English poetical Miscellanies, beginning with Tottell, in 1557, and coming down to Davison in 1602. His last published work was a "Bibliographical Account of Rare Books," in 1865, 2 vols. 8vo.

COLLIER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PORRETT, son of the late John Collier, Esq. (member for Plymouth from the passing of the Reform Bill till 1841), born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Western circuit, of which he became one of the acknowledged leaders, receiving a patent of precedence in 1854. He held the recordership of Penzance for some years, was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until his elevation to the judicial bench. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, the main provisions of which were adopted in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. He proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General in Oct., 1863, on the promotion of Sir R. Palmer to the attorney-generalship, and retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Attorney-General. He held that office until Nov., 1871, when he was appointed a

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paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previous to taking his seat, however, he temporarily succeeded Mr. Justice Montague Smith as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He has written treatises on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines."

COLLIER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BERNARD ALLEN, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1802, at Rokeby-Close, Richmond, Yorkshire, was educated at Ampleforth, and afterwards at Douay, in France. He was elected Prior of the College at Douay in 1826, and left in 1833 to be incumbent of Little Crosby, in Lancashire. In 1834 he was appointed representative of the English Benedictine Fathers at the Court of Rome, and whilst residing there in that capacity, he was nominated in 1840 Vicar Apostolic of Mauritius, and was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Fransoni, assisted by the Archbishop of Edessa, and Bishop Kyle, of Scotland, who happened to be in Rome at the time. He arrived in Mauritius in 1841, and, revisiting Europe in 1844, had conferred on him by the Holy See the title of Roman Count, assistant at the Papal Throne, and titular Bishop of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. He left Mauritius finally in 1862. The governor of the colony, the late Sir William Stephenson, complimented Bishop Collier before his departure on the progress of morality in Mauritius during his episcopacy; and the Court of Rome gave him the flattering assurance that he had merited and secured its fullest confidence—*plenissimam fiduciam.*

COLLIN, JACQUES ALLIN SIMON COLLIN DANTON, known as DE PLANCY, author, nephew of Danton, born at Plancy, Jan. 28, 1793; went to Paris in 1812, and undertook literary work for various publishers. Under the Restoration he started on his own account as a printer and publisher. The revolution of July ruined his business, and he took refuge in Belgium, where he resided for several years, publishing works which flattered the Belgian nationality. He returned to France in 1837, and endeavoured to found at Plancy a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," afterwards transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1835, M. Colin de Plancy was Voltairian and anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the Pope. Whilst advocating Communist principles he wrote "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." Since his reconciliation to the Roman Catholic Church, he has written "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," &c., all circulated by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books." He has published under a variety of *aliases*, such as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nilense, and le Neveu de mon Oncle.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, M.A. and B.M., Oxon., F.L.S., &c., was born at Greenwich, Dec. 25, 1826, and educated at King's College School, Christ Church, Oxford, Edinburgh University, and Guy's Hospital. He also studied in Paris and Vienna. From 1858 to 1866 he resided in Liverpool, occupying during that period the chair of Botany in the Medical School, and that of Biology in the School of Science. He was hon. secretary to the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, and vice-president of the Naturalists' Field Club, of both which societies he is now an honorary member; also senior physician to the Liverpool Northern Hospital. Mr. Collingwood has been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society since 1853, and sat on the Council in 1868. In 1866-67 he undertook as a volunteer, under the sanction of the Admiralty, a scientific voyage for the study of marine zoology, &c., visiting China, Formosa, Borneo, and Singapore; the results

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being recorded in "Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea," 1868, in numerous papers read before scientific societies, and in scientific journals. He is the author of "A Vision of Creation," a poem, 2nd edition, 1875; and "The Travelling Bird," 2nd edition, 1873. Mr. Collingwood is a foreign member of the Royal Physico-Œconomical Society of Königsberg.

COLLINS, MORTIMER, poet and novelist, was born at Plymouth in 1827, and educated at a private school. Devoting himself to journalism and authorship, he became connected with various newspapers, especially the London *Globe*. He is well-known as a writer of *vers de société*. Mr. Collins's separate publications in verse are "Summer Songs," 1860; "Idyls and Rhymes," 1865; "Inn of Strange Meetings and other Poems," 1871. He is also the author of the following novels:—"Who is the Heir?" 1865; "Sweet Anne Page," 1868; "The Ivory Gate," 1869; "The Vivian Romance," 1870; "Marquis and Merchant," 1871; "Two Plunges for a Pearl," 1872; "Princess Clarice," 1872; "Miranda," 1873; "Squire Silchester's Whim," 1873; "Mr. Carington" (written under the name of R. T. Cotton), 1873; "Transmigration," 1874; and "Frances," 1874. A volume of essays published anonymously in 1871 and entitled, "The Secret of Long Life," is also from the pen of Mr. Collins.

COLLINS, WILLIAM WILKIE, eldest son of the late William Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, was born in London in Jan. 1824. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait-painters of the time. After being educated at a private school, and spending two years with his parents in Italy, he was articled for four years to a firm in the tea-trade. Exchanging commerce for law, he was a student of Lincoln's Inn at the time of his father's death, and his earliest literary performance was an admirable biography of his father, with selections from his journals and correspondence, published in two vols., 1848. From this time Mr. Collins devoted himself entirely to literature, and published successively, "Antonina; or the Fall of Rome; a Romance of the Fifth Century," 3 vols., 1850; "Rambles Beyond Railways; or Notes in Cornwall, taken afoot," 1851; "Basil: a Story of Modern Life," 3 vols., 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or the Mask and the Mystery: a Christmas Sketch," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 3 vols., 1854. Soon afterwards he became a contributor to *Household Words*, and his "After Dark," 2 vols., 1856, and "The Dead Secret," 2 vols., 1857, are reprints of tales which originally appeared in that periodical. The later productions of his pen are, "The Queen of Hearts," 3 vols., 1859; "The Woman in White," 3 vols., 1860; "No Name," 3 vols., 1862, which, as well as the preceding novel, originally appeared in the columns of *All the Year Round*; "My Miscellanies," 2 vols., 1863; "Armadale," 2 vols., 1866; "The Moonstone," 3 vols., 1868; "Man and Wife," 3 vols., 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "Miss or Mrs.?" and other Stories in Outline," 1873; "The New Magdalen," 1873; and "The Law and the Lady," 3 vols., 1875. Mr. Collins' principal works have passed through several editions both in this country and the United States, and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. C. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold

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Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place.

COLOMBO, BISHOP OF. (*See* JERMYN.)

COLQUHOUN, SIR PATRICK MAC CHOMBAICH DE, LL.D., eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics, was born in 1815, and educated at Westminster, and became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, taking the degree of Juris utriusque Doctor at Heidelberg and subsequently that of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary by the Hanseatic republics to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return, in 1844, he went the Home circuit. He is the author of "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849-60. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the king of Saxony in 1857, and was standing counsel to H.M.'s Legation till the abolition of the office by the war of 1866. He was also Councillor of Legation of the grand duke of Oldenburg. By both of these sovereigns he was decorated with the order of knighthood of Civil Merit in 1850 and 1856, and received the first class, in brilliants, of the Iftihar of Turkey in 1844, and the Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece in 1847. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. On the cession of the Ionian islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1868, and a Member of the Inner Temple Bench. Sir Patrick is the author of various treatises on learned and classical subjects in different languages; is an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Athens, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, of the Sublime Porte; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, and Juridical Society; Hon. Secretary of the Highland Society of London.

COLUCCI-BEY, ANTHONY, an Egyptian physician, born at Alexandria, in 1810, of a family which came originally from Naples. Having graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Bologna, he returned to his native country, was nominated second physician to the Viceroy, Mehemet Ali, and obtained numerous appointments in connection with the public health and sanitary amelioration of Egypt. He has obtained a European celebrity by his observations on the epidemics which are so common in Egypt, especially the cholera. In his valuable official reports and other writings he admits that cholera is transmissible by infection, if not by contagion, but he regards systems of quarantine as useless, and recommends simple hygienic measures to stop the spread of this terrible scourge.

COLUMBIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* HILLS, DR.)

COLVILE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES WILLIAM, son of the late Andrew Colvile, Esq., of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, born in 1810, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East-India Company of Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court there in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to March, 1859, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn

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a Privy Councillor. In Nov., 1865, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee; and in Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session, but he retired a few days afterwards.

COMPTON, HENRY, born in 1818, having obtained an engagement at a provincial theatre, adopted the stage as a profession at an early age. His first efforts were sufficiently successful to induce him to persevere, and he fulfilled a series of engagements at provincial theatres, performing a variety of characters, tragic as well as comic. He made his first appearance in London at the English Opera House (Lyceum), in a musical romance entitled "Blanche of Jersey," in 1837, and soon became a favourite. Having fulfilled engagements at Drury Lane, the Olympic, and other metropolitan theatres, Mr. Compton joined the Haymarket Company. His performance of the Gravedigger in "Hamlet," of Touchstone, Autolycus, Master Slender, Launcelot Gobbo, and other Shakespearian characters, has been much admired.

CONANT, THOMAS JEFFERSON, D.D., LL.D., born at Brandon, Vermont, Dec. 13, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and spent the next two years in philological studies. After a brief tutorship in Columbian College, Washington, he accepted an appointment as professor of languages in Waterville College, Maine. He had for several years taken a deep interest in oriental philology, and in 1833 resigned his professorship and removed to the vicinity of Boston, to pursue his oriental studies to better advantage in proximity to the great libraries and eminent scholars of Cambridge, Andover, and Newton. In 1835 he became professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism in Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York, and while connected with it spent two years in the study of oriental languages and literature at the universities of Halle and Berlin, and published a translation of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius, with the additions of Rödiger, which is a standard text book in America and England. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, but in 1858 resigned, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to devote himself to the production of a revised translation of the Holy Scriptures. To this he has devoted more than twenty years. His work in this department consists of revised versions, with notes, of "The Book of Job," 1857; "The Gospel of Matthew," 1860; "The Book of Genesis," 1858; "The Book of Psalms," 1868, also with some additional notes in the American edition of "Lange's Commentary," 1872; and, "The Book of Proverbs," 1872. In 1860 he published "Βαπτίζειν; its Meaning and Use, philosophically and historically investigated." He is a member of the American Committee co-operating with the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the Authorized English version of the Bible.

CONGREVE, RICHARD, M.A., born Sept. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes (2nd edit., 1874). He resigned his fellowship and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar;" a pamphlet on Indian matters, in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as inde-

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fensible; "Italy and the Western Powers" "Elizabeth of England;" "The Catechism of Positive Religion," 1858; "Essays: Political, Social, and Religious," 1874; and some sermons.

CONNAUGHT (DUKE OF), HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, the third son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850. He entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet in 1866, became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in Feb., 1869. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in Aug., 1869, and a captain in excess of the establishment of the regiment in 1871. On attaining his majority in the last-named year Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 per annum. Prince Arthur was created Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex, May 26, 1874, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the 8th of the following month.

CONSCIENCE, HENRI, novelist, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major, but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlandern," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant-Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the Royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henri Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," "Blind Rosa," and several other works, which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and Italian. He published his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1858. In 1870 he once more gained the prize of literature, given every fifth year, by his romance "Bavo en Lieveken," which may be classed among his best works. In this work, as in all his writings, M. Conscience contrives to insinuate the gravest and best advice under the most amusing forms, and, according to his wont, he pleads the cause of virtue, by proving that after all it is

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the best policy. One of his latest works is "De Kerels van Vlanderen," an historical romance, 1871. The following tales by M. Conscience have been translated into English :— "The Progress of a Painter," 1852 ; "The Good Mother," Dublin, 1852 ; "The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs," 1855 ; "The Curse of the Village ; and the Happiness of being Rich," Lond., 1855 ; "The Miser," Lond., 1855 ; "Tales of Old Flanders, Count Hugo of Craenhove and Wooden Clara," 1855 ; "Veva, or the war of the peasants ; and The Conscript," Baltimore, 1856 ; "The Demon of Gold," Lond., 1857 ; "The Poor Gentleman," Baltimore, 1867 ; Ricketicketack, and Wooden Clara," Baltimore, 1867 ; "The Conscript and Blind Rosa," 1867 ; "The Village Innkeeper," 1867.

CONSTANTINE, NICOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sept. 21 (or, according to the old style which Russia retains, Sept. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. The Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the war with England and France. At the death of the emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar, Alexander II., had been considered the centre. The late emperor, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne ; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he resigned that post in a few months. In Jan., 1865, he was appointed President of the Council of the Empire, and in 1871 he paid another visit to England.

CONYBEARE, HENRY, civil engineer and architect, fourth son of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, dean of Llandaff, the well-known geologist, was born at Brislington, in Somersetshire, Feb. 22, 1823. After leaving Rugby school, he entered the civil engineering department of King's College, London, and went through its three years' course, being during this time a private pupil of the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Hall, whom he accompanied into Cornwall,

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to study the mining of that locality, when Professor Hall, with Professor Mosely, assisted in the organization of the Cornish School of Mines. On leaving King's College, Mr. Conybeare spent three years in an engine-manufactory at Newcastle, in order to qualify himself in mechanical engineering before going on railways. Having completed his professional education he went to India on the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he had the civil engineering charge of the city and island of Bombay from 1849 to 1852, during which period a large number of his reports on the drainage, water supply, and gas supply of Bombay were published as blue books by the Indian Government amongst the "Selections from the Records of the Government of India." In consequence of the prevalence of water famines at Bombay, he was requested in 1854 by the Government of that presidency to report on the best means of affording an adequate water supply to the city and island. His recommendations being approved by the Supreme Government of India, he was appointed to carry them into execution. A description of the works, which were on an unusually large scale, may be found in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers. During his residence in India, Mr. Conybeare practised architecture as well as civil engineering, and designed the church erected at Colaba, in memory of those who fell in the Afghan campaign, the church of St. John at Satara, and many civil buildings. As a justice of the peace, he took a prominent part in the business of the Bombay bench, and on the breaking out of the Mahomedan riots in 1854 he was appointed to act as second Stipendiary Magistrate of Police. During the last six years he remained in India he was the Indian correspondent of the *Times*. Since his return to England in 1855, Mr. Conybeare has been in extensive practice as a railway engineer, and has been engineer-in-chief to a large number of railways. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has taken a large part in the discussions of that body. In 1856 he designed docks for the port of Bombay, and in the same year was appointed Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering at the Royal Engineers' Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham. The course of lectures Mr. Conybeare delivered at Chatham, which was published in 1857, contains the first recommendation published for the use of iron in land defences, and several other suggestions which have since been carried out. In April, 1869, Mr. Conybeare was appointed by the Home Secretary to design and carry out certain works of drainage required to be executed under the authority of the Home Office and of the Local Government Act, at Southover, in Sussex.

COOK, ELIZA, poetess, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Southwark, was born about 1818. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, including the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, *Literary Gazette*, &c., and published in 1840 a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. She more than sustained this favoured position in the "Journal" which bore her name, and which was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when, on account of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems, reprinted in a collected form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume, entitled "New Echoes, and other Poems," in Oct., 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 per annum the same year.

COOK, THE REV. FREDERIC CHARLES, M.A., born about 1810, received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A.,

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1831; M.A., 1844). He became chaplain of Lincoln's Inn in 1860; a canon residentiary of Exeter cathedral in 1864; chaplain in ordinary to the Queen; chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1869; and precentor of Exeter in 1872. Mr. Cook, who was formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has published the "Acts of the Apostles," with a commentary; and he is the general editor of the "Speaker's Commentary," the first volume of which appeared in 1871 under the title of "The Holy Bible, according to the Authorized Version (A.D. 1611) with an Explanatory and Critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation. By Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church."

COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., the son of the eminent engraver Mr. George Cooke, was born in London, in 1811. For a short time he studied perspective and architecture under the elder Pugin. His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, "Loudon's Encyclopædia," "Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet," &c. His first publication was "Shipping and Craft," for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges, published in one volume; after which he took to painting in oil and water colours. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views, he having visited Holland sixteen times. Between 1845 and 1854 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence and Rome. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings, fishing craft, and the lagune. These were succeeded by works on a large scale, of arctic scenes, and of scenes in Spain and Morocco; one large work of the latter class appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1864. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and in the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Cooke is a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Geographical, and Geological Societies, of the Alpine Club, and the Architectural Museum.

COOKE, JOHN ESTEN, was born at Winchester, Virginia, Nov. 3, 1830. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851; but soon abandoned the profession for literary pursuits. He wrote several novels founded mainly upon scenes and incidents in the early history of Virginia. During a part of the civil war he was on the Staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson and Gen. R. E. Lee. After the war he was for a while a resident in New York, where he was engaged in journalism, but subsequently returned to his farm near Winchester, Virginia. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he has published many books, among which are: "Leather Stocking and Silk," 1854; "The Youth of Jefferson," and "The Virginia Comedians," 1855; "The Last of the Foresters," 1856; and "Henry St. John, Gentleman," 1858. All these are fictions delineating phases of former life in Virginia. Since the war his works are mainly of a historical caste, though sometimes in the form of fiction. Among them are: "Life of Stonewall Jackson," 1866, enlarged from an earlier anonymous work; "Wearing of the Grey," 1867; "Mohun, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins," 1868; "Hilt to Hilt, or Days and Nights on the Shenandoah," 1869; "Hammer and Rapier," 1870; "Out of the Foam," 1871; "Life of Robert E. Lee," 1871; "Doctor Van Dyke," 1872; and "Her Majesty the Queen," 1873.

COOKE, SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806, and having received his education at Durham and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East-Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the

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study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he became a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842-3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert Gold Medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, Nov. 11, 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph; and on July 25, 1871 conferred on him a civil list pension of £100.

COOKESLEY, The Rev. William Gifford, M.A., born at Brasted, Kent, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated as a king's scholar at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825. He was for many years one of the assistant-masters of Eton College, and is well known as the editor of "Pindar," published in four parts, between 1842 and 1849; "Electa ex Ovidio," 1850; "Electa e Propertio," 1851; "Cæsar de Bello Gallico," in 1859; and as the author of some able essays on Classical Literature; an "Account and Map of the Ancient City of Rome," in 1850; a similar "Account and Map of Athens," in 1851; and three volumes of Sermons (1843-44-47). He was appointed vicar of Hayton, Yorkshire, in 1857, incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, in 1860, and rector of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, in 1868.

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, jurist, was born at Attica, New York, Jan. 6, 1824. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, where he was in 1845 admitted to the bar. For a time he edited a newspaper, and in 1857 he was appointed to compile and publish the laws of the State. In 1858 he was made reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, a position he held for several years, during which he published eight volumes of reports, followed by a digest of all the laws of the State. In 1859 the law department of the University of Michigan was organized, and he was chosen one of the professors, and subsequently became Dean of the Faculty. In 1864 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and in 1869 was elected to that office for the full term of eight years. In his judicial capacity he has given many important opinions, notable among which is one in 1870, against the right of cities and towns to raise money by public tax in aid of railways and private corporations. He has furnished the larger part of the legal articles in the "American Cyclopædia," edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana (1859, *et seq.*; new edition, 1873, *et seq.*). He has also published "The Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union," 1868, enlarged edition, 1871; an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," 1870; and an edition of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with additional Chapters on the New Amendments," 1873.

COOPER, The Rev. Basil Henry,

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B.A., youngest son of the late Mr. Basil Henry Cooper, solicitor, of Reading, Berks, and brother of the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., the historian of Cambridge, was born June 29, 1819, at Maidenhead, Berks, where his father was then residing. After passing through private schools at Great Marlow, Bucks, Hayes, in Kent, Orsett, in Essex, and Ham, Surrey, and being apprenticed to a copper-plate engraver, he entered Highbury College, an institution for the training of Independent ministers, which has since been absorbed in New College, London. Here he spent four years, and the college having become affiliated during that period to the University of London, he graduated in 1842. The next year he was ordained pastor of the Independent congregation at Mayer's Green, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, of which he retained the charge for nine years. In 1844 he published "An Essay towards a New Translation of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans," and in 1846 he edited for the Wycliffe Society, "Select Works of the Reverend and Learned David Clarkson, B.D., and sometime Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge." In 1852 appeared his "Free Church of Ancient Christendom," an ecclesiastical history of the first three centuries, of which a second edition was published the same year. After relinquishing his first and only pastorate, he has devoted himself almost wholly to literature, especially to Egyptology and the chronology of the Pharaohs. In 1860 was published his "Count Cavour; his Life and Career," and in 1861 appeared his "Hieroglyphical Date of the Exodus in the Annals of Thothmes the Great." The latter, a revised form of whose astronomical and epigraphical argument is incorporated with the Appendix to the Chevalier Ernst de Bunsen's recent work, "The Chronology of the Bible" (1874), was a reprint from the *British Quarterly Review*, in which, and in the *Eclectic Review*, the *Monthly Christian Spectator*, the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, as well as in London dailies, &c., numerous papers by Mr. Basil H. Cooper will be found.

COOPER, PETER, born in New York, Feb. 12, 1791. His father was a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, at the close of which he set up a small hat manufactory, which met with slight success. The son attended school for only half of each day for a single year. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a coachmaker, and for some time followed this trade. He next engaged in the manufacture of machines for shearing cloth, but these became of no value after the peace with Great Britain in 1815. Subsequently he became, with little success, a cabinet maker, a grocer, and finally entered into the manufacture of glue and isinglass, which he carried on for half a century, and in which he acquired a large fortune. About 1830 his attention was called to the importance of the iron manufacture, for which he erected large works near Baltimore. Disposing of these, he subsequently erected a rolling and wire mill in New York, in which he was the first to successfully use anthracite coal in the puddling of iron. These works were in 1845 removed to Isenton, New Jersey, where he erected a large rolling mill for the manufacture of railroad iron, and in which he was the first to roll wrought iron beams for fire-proof buildings. Previously, at Baltimore, he built, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine constructed in America. He subsequently took a deep interest in the extension of the electric telegraph, in which he invested a large capital. He served in the Common Council of New York, where he was an earnest advocate of the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. He early took a deep interest in common school education, and becoming finally convinced that there was a great want of a system of technological education, he resolved

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to devote a great part of his ample fortune to this purpose. He erected a building, now commonly known as "The Cooper Institute," covering an entire block, at a cost of more than $650,000, to which he subsequently added a cash endowment of $150,000. A portion of this building is rented for shops and warehouses, but it and all its issues and profits are by deed of trust devoted to the free instruction of the working classes of New York. The plan, modified from time to time as circumstances require, includes regular courses of instruction at night, absolutely free to all who choose to attend, in social and political science, the application of science and art to the industrial occupations, and in such other branches of knowledge as will tend to improve the working classes. The institution now comprises a free reading-room and library, a school of design for females, with nearly 300 pupils; galleries of art; collections of models of inventions; and a polytechnic school. The evening schools are attended by about 2,000 pupils, mostly young mechanics, who study engineering, mining, chemistry, architectural drawing, and practical building. There is also a school of telegraphy for women, a school of wood-engraving, and a school of photography. All the schools employ about thirty instructors, and tuition is absolutely free. Notwithstanding his advanced age, now (1875) of eighty-four years, Mr. Cooper devotes himself assiduously to the furtherance and improvement of this great scheme for the public good, in which he is seconded by his son-in-law and business partner, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who in Nov., 1874, was elected a member of Congress.

COOPER, THOMAS, born at Leicester, March 28, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and the late Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan., 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, commenced a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sept., 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity. He published his autobiography in 1872.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1803. His parents being in humble circumstances, wished to apprentice him to some trade; but, having a

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strong desire to become an artist, he was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Hastings Theatre, and for three years gained a moderate income by scene-painting. Then he became a drawing-master at Canterbury till the year 1827, when a French gentlemen coming to that city to teach drawing, he lost all his connection. He had studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum, in the Angerstein Gallery, and at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with, abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," "Reposing," in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. From the time of the exhibition of his first picture in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833 Mr. Cooper's success has been uniform; and from the period when Mr. Vernon purchased the picture before alluded to, he has not had a picture unsold. Mr. Cooper was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1845, and a Royal Academician in 1867.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., painter, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of an artist of considerable reputation in that town, whose career was cut short by an untimely death. After a course of study, first under Mr. Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he attracted much notice by a "Holy Family," which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to a high position has been assisted by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures may be divided into two distinct classes,—the historical and the domestic; the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1836, alternated with "The Cronies" and "Paolo and Francesca," in 1837, with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," in 1838, and the "Flemish Mother," in 1839. A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age," in 1840; "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," in 1841. Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him; such as—"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842), and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in 1843. In the summer of 1843, his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained one of the first three prizes of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. In 1845 his simple cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the

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Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed :— "Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," &c. While these ably executed works were in progress, others in the domestic class proceeded from his easel :—the "Young Mother," in 1847 ; "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," in 1847 ; "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in 1848 ; "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," in 1849 ; "Milton's Dream," in 1850 ; "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," in 1852. Mr. Cope's love of children and his habit of looking to his own hearth for his best inspirations, are manifested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn," in 1854, "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850) or his compositions in fresco, a medium of which he has happily conquered the difficulties. This artist produced "Royal Prisoners," "Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.," in 1855 ; "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," painted in both oil and fresco, in 1856 ; "Burial of Charles I.," fresco, in 1857 ; "Upward Gazing," in 1858 ; "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Illtreatment," "Elder Sister," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco, in 1859 ; "Evening Prayer," "Rest," in 1860 ; "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in 1861 ; "Convalescent," and "Scholar's Mate," in 1862. The eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor are now completed, and the whole form a series of subjects from English history, illustrating the important changes in the Constitution during the great struggles in the time of Charles I., &c. The four on each side illustrate the opposite parties :— 1. "The Raising of the Royal Standard ;" 2. "Defence of Basing House ;" 3. "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant ;" and 4. "Burial of Charles I." On the other side are :—1. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons ;" 2. "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester ;" 3. "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers ;" and 4. "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." The time occupied on these has prevented Mr. Cope from executing large works in oil. "Two Mothers," "Contemplation," and other small pictures, were painted during intervals of relaxation. Since the completion of the frescoes in the Peers' Corridor, Mr. Cope has exhibited a fair proportion of pictures at the Royal Academy, of which the following are the chief names and dates : "Shylock and Jessica," in 1867 ; "Othello relating his Adventures," and "Two Disciples at Emmaus," in 1868 ; "A Domestic Chaplain," and "Home Dreams," in 1869 ; "Launcelot Gobbo's Siesta," in 1870 ; "Gentle and Simple," and "Guy considering Plans of the Hospital," in 1871 ; "Oliver Cromwell receiving a Deputation," and "The Education of George Herbert," in 1872 ; "Yes or No," and "The Gentle Craft," in 1873 ; "O Hush thee, my Babie," and "Taming the Shrew," in 1874. To the specimens already mentioned ought to be added a large early picture which attracted considerable notice at the Fine Arts Exhibition in 1839, painted and presented by him as an altar-piece for St. George's Church, Leeds, where it now stands as a memorial of the painter in the town of his birth. Mr. Cope was one of the original members of the Etching Club. He was appointed in 1867 to the post of Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, which he

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has held up to this present year (1875).

COPE, EDWARD DRINKER, a naturalist and comparative anatomist, born in Philadelphia in 1840. In 1864 he became Professor of Natural Science in Haverford College, but in 1867 resigned on account of ill-health, and devoted himself to zoology and geology. He has contributed more than a hundred papers to scientific journals, among which are contributions to the herpetology of tropical countries, and monographs upon ichthyology and kindred subjects. Among these papers are: "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States," 1867-68; "Origin of Geneva," 1868; "Synopsis of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America," 1869; "Systematic Relations of the Fishes," 1871; "The Method of Creation, or the Laws of Organic Development," 1872; "The Extinct Vertebrates of the Eocene of Wyoming and Nevada," 1872; and "The New Vertebrata from the Tertiary of Colorado," 1873.

COPPING, EDWARD, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, formed a connection with the press whilst very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of 1857 he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping published his experience of the French capital, in a little book entitled, "Aspects of Paris," a German translation of which appeared shortly afterwards at Berlin under the title of "Pariser Bilder." He acted at Paris as correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1858-59, and published a novel, "The Home at Rosefield," in 1861. Mr. Copping has since been engaged upon the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, besides being a contributor to various periodicals.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE JOSUÉ, a Protestant pastor, son of the late Athanase Laurent Charles Coquerel (who died in 1868), was born at Amsterdam in 1820, became chief editor of the *Lien*, and afterwards of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, and obtained by his doctrines and writings a notoriety amongst Protestants. In consequence of the views he expressed relative to M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus," he was suspended from his functions by the Consistory of Paris, in May, 1864, the Consistory of Anduze (Gard) at the same time voting him an address of sympathy. With the aid of the Protestant Liberal Union, he resumed his duties. M. Coquerel, who was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1862, is the author of "Jean Calas et sa Famille," an historical study; two series of "Sermons et Homélies," both published in 1858; "La Saint Barthélemy," in 1860; "Précis de l'Eglise réformée de Paris," in 1862; "Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme, considérés dans leur origine et leur développement," in 1864; various "Sermons," in 1860-64; "La Charité sans Peur," and "Pourquoi la France n'est-elle pas Protestante?" in 1866; "Libres Études," and "La Conscience et la Foi," in 1867. M. Coquerel spent the winter of 1871-72 in the United States on a preaching and lecturing tour. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the university of Leyden, in Feb., 1875.

CORBAUX, MARIE FRANÇOISE CATHERINE DOETYER, artist, was born in 1812. Her father, English by birth, had lived much abroad, and was well known to the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. Miss Fanny Corbaux, who gave early evidence of a talent for drawing, was very young when her father, while suffering from advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, she was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society

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of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. In 1828 an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the silver Isis medal; and a portrait in miniature, exhibited in 1830, won the gold medal. Miss Corbaux, who had studied at the National Gallery and the British Institution, at the age of eighteen was able to launch fairly into professional life. In 1830 she was made an honorary member of the Society of British Artists, and for a few years exhibited small oil-pictures at its gallery; but being obliged to relinquish this branch of art, she joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and hardly ever failed to contribute to its annual exhibitions. Miss Corbaux was one of the first to assert the right of women to obtain admission as students to the Royal Academy. She has gained some reputation as a Biblical critic, and has communicated many papers to literary societies and periodicals connected with Scripture history. Among these may be mentioned:—"Letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus," published in the *Athenæum;* and another series, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, showing their connection with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in *The Journal of Sacred Literature.* She received a civil list pension of £30 in consideration of her researches in sacred literature and attainments in learned languages, Sept. 26, 1871.

CORBOULD, EDWARD HENRY, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram-street, London, Dec. 5, 1815. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Faery Queen," and eventually joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the King of Prussia), "The Entry of the Boy King into London after his Coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of the Crown Princess of Germany), and various others which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal Family, but this appointment, after having lasted for about twenty-one years, died a sort of natural death from the fact of there being no further need of Mr. Corbould's services. His picture painted from Tennyson, "The Struggle for the Last Diamond," was perhaps the earliest purchase of a work of art by the Prince of Wales; but that from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered his best work.

CORCELLES, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS PHILIBERT TIRECUIR DE, a French diplomatist, was born at Marcilly d'Azergue, in the department of the Rhône, June 27, 1802. His father was an ardent politician,

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and on being elected a Deputy voted with the Extreme Left, who offered so determined a resistance to the Restoration and the Monarchy of July. The younger M. de Corcelles was first returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1837 by the arrondissement of Séez, in the department of the Orne, and he usually voted with that section of independent Liberals of which M. de Tocqueville was the leader. He gave his attention mainly to politico-economical subjects and the Algerian question; and being a fervent Catholic, his liberalism attracted him to the political school of M. de Montalembert. After the Revolution of February he was elected a representative of the people, his name appearing second on a list of 11 members chosen for the department of the Orne. Nominated a member of the Committee of Finances, he voted as a rule with the Right, and always adopted the Republican Constitution in its integrity. After the election of the 10th of December, 1848, he supported the Government of Louis Napoleon. As a matter of course he thoroughly approved the design of despatching an expedition to Rome, and he personally took part in the events which occurred in Italy at this period. Being sent on a mission to Pope Pius IX., he disavowed the treaty which had been concluded by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps with the Roman Triumvirs, and, after the capture of Rome by the French troops, he presided at the re-establishment of the Papal *régime*. M. de Corcelles was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and took his seat among the members of the anti-revolutionary majority, though he declined to pledge himself to the policy adopted by the "Elysée." After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, 1851, he retired into private life, and did not again take part in the management of public affairs until the fall of the Second Empire. At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected by the department of the Nord as a member of the National Assembly, and he voted regularly with the Extreme Right. He was nominated Ambassador of the French Republic to the Holy See, in succession to M. Bourgoing, in Dec. 1872.

CORDOVA, GENERAL DON FERNANDO-FERNANDEZ DE, the commander appointed to succeed General de Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba, is a distinguished *militaire* and politician of Spain. He was born at Madrid in 1792. His studies were conducted at the Madrid Military School, and in 1810 he entered the army, where, in the Napoleonic wars, he acquired all the military grades. After having survived all the governments that succeeded that era in Spain, in 1841, in conjunction with General Concha and Don Diego Leon, he was seriously involved in the insurrection against Espartero which was excited by General O'Donnell. He afterwards attached himself to the party of Moderate Progresistas, called Salamancans. In September, 1847, he was for two months Minister of War, and became General Commanding the Spanish infantry. He was in Italy in 1849 with the corps of Spanish troops which had been dispatched to that country to aid in re-establishing the Pope. On the 8th of March, 1850, he was nominated for the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, and in the ensuing year assumed the duties of his position. In this year, also, he became Director-General of the Cavalry of the kingdom. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1854 at Madrid, General de Cordova was called by the Queen Isabella to form a new cabinet. He declined this duty; but he had no hesitation in ordering his soldiers, in the name of the queen, to fire on the insurgents of the capital. With the success of the insurrectionists, he beat a hasty retreat from Madrid on the night of July 27-28, and sought refuge in France. The turn of the political wheel in 1856 enabled General de Cordova to return to Spain, where he resumed his rank among the Spanish

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generals. In September, 1864, he was made Minister of War in the cabinet of Narvaez. In 1868, De Cordova, in common with most of the Spanish officials and grandees, took part in the Prim revolution against Queen Isabella, which resulted in the regency form of government in that country. He was again appointed Captain-General of Cuba in 1870, and in the following year Minister of State *ad interim* at Madrid.

CORK, BISHOP OF. (*See* GREGG, DR.)

CORNELL, EZRA, was born at Westchester, New York, Jan. 11, 1807. His advantages for school education were very small. He acquired, almost by intuition, a knowledge of tools and machinery of all kinds, and turned in succession to different kinds of business, being moderately successful in all. Soon after the invention of the magnetic telegraph, he became interested in it, accidentally at first, but soon gave up all other pursuits to devote his energies to this. He invested his returns in Telegraph stock and in Western lands, and has become of late years one of the most wealthy men in the United States. His first act of large liberality was the endowment of a public library at Ithaca, New York, where he had made himself a home. Fifty thousand dollars (£10,000) was expended for this object, but Mr. Cornell, who was now a member of the State Senate, soon perceived that there was a wider opening to do good than this. He resolved to build and endow a university where all branches of learning, technology, as well as science, and the arts as well as the classics, could be taught. After fully considering the plan, he set apart $760,000 (£152,000) for this purpose, and giving $25,000 (£5,000) to another college to secure his charter, founded the Cornell University at Ithaca. The next year he procured the grant of agricultural college lands made by Congress (990,000 acres) for his university, and by his skill in disposing of the lands will add $2,000,000 (£400,000) and perhaps more to the endowment. Cornell University has been in successful operation since 1868, and now has thirty-two resident and seven non-resident professors; the latter being chosen from men of acknowledged eminence in particular branches of learning, each of whom delivers a series of lectures every year. By its charter the university is bound "without excluding other scientific studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." It is bound also to educate free of charge for instruction, one student from each of the 128 Assembly districts of the State. In 1874 there were 461 students. Besides the endowments by Mr. Cornell, more than $500,000 (£100,000) has been given by others; and in 1872 Mr. Henry W. Sage of Brooklyn, gave $250,000 (£50,000) for the establishment, in connection with the university of an institution for the education of women, to be called "The Sage College of Cornell University.

CORNER, JULIA, daughter of an eminent engraver, was born in 1798, and first became known as a writer for children, but subsequently as the author of many educational works, chiefly historical. In 1837 she published "Questions on the History of Europe," and this was followed by "The Historical Library," in 13 vols., "A Pictorial History of China and India," "Scripture History Simplified," "Historical Tales" and a variety of smaller works, including "Little Plays for Little Actors."

CORNISH, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT KESTELL, only surviving son of the Rev. George James Cornish, of Salcombe Hill, Sidmouth, Devon, Prebendary of Exeter, was born in 1824, and educated at Winchester School, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was vicar of Coleridge, Devon, 1856-61; vicar of Revelstoke in the same county, 1861-66; and vicar of Landkey, Barnstaple, from 1866 till 1874, when

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he was appointed the first Bishop of Madagascar. In 1871 he assumed the additional name of Kestell, as the sole surviving representative of the ancient family of Kestell of Kestell, Cornwall.

CORNTHWAITE, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, a Catholic prelate, born at Preston, May 9, 1818, was consecrated Bishop of Beverley, Nov. 10, 1861, in succession to the late Dr. Briggs. The diocese of Beverley comprises the county of York.

CORRIGAN, SIR DOMINIC JOHN, Bart., born in Dublin, Dec. 1, 1802. was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to lecture in Dublin on the practice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of Medicine in the Carmichael School until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who has been a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland since its formation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was made a baronet Feb. 5, 1866, in recognition not only of his very high and distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous services to the cause of health and education in his native country. He was elected M.P. for the city of Dublin, in the Liberal interest, Aug. 18, 1870, and continued to represent that constituency till the dissolution of 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in the room of the late Sir Maziere Brady. Sir Dominic has contributed to medical science and literature, has published lectures and pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens."

COSTA, SIR MICHAEL, musical composer, was born in Naples, in Feb., 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. His first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which had a most encouraging reception, and was followed by "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. While holding this post, he produced his first opera, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, a work which has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham Musical Festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at her Majesty's Theatre, in place of Signor Bochsa, and between 1831-3, produced three ballets, — "Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," which were successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian Opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played with success in London. Under Mr. Lumley's management, he in 1844 brought out his "Don Carlos," which has been considered his *chef-d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Signor Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1847 conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Signor Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby de Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. Under his direction

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several new operas have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled. His oratorio entitled "Naaman," brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival for 1864, was a great success. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, April 14, 1869. In May, 1869, the King of Würtemberg conferred on him the Royal Order of Frederick, as a mark of the admiration entertained by his Majesty of the oratorio of "Eli," performed under the composer's direction at Stuttgard in the previous November.

COTTA, BERNHARD, geologist, was born in Thuringia, Oct. 24, 1808. His attention was directed by his father at an early age to the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first work, "The Dendroliths," published in 1832, gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. Whilst engaged in this work he wrote "Geognostic Wanderings," published in 1836-8; the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology," in 1838 and 1849, besides several minor essays. Having completed the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1844 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps," published in 1850. In geology, Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains," published in 1851, in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," published in 1848-51, he extends into the organized kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical. He has written many treatises with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COTTERILL, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, and for some time one of the Honorary Canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Bell University Scholarship, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1833, as Senior Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, and a First-class in Classics. He was almost immediately afterwards elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of his college. Having been ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in the following year, he spent some years in the Madras Presidency as a British chaplain. Returning home in 1847 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the newly-established Brighton College, and succeeded to the principalship on the resignation of Dr. Maclean in 1851. In 1856 he was consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, on the death of the first incumbent of that see, Bishop Armstrong. He resigned the see on being elected Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, April 26, 1871, and on the decease of Dr. Charles Terrot in 1872, he succeeded to the see of Edinburgh. Dr. Cotterill, who is the author of "The Seven Ages of the Church," and of one or two minor works, married, in

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1836, a daughter of Mr. John Parnther, of Bellevue, Jamaica.

COTTESLOE (LORD) THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS FRANCIS FREMANTLE, is the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart., G.C.B., of Swanbourne, Bucks, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Mr. Richard Wynne, of Falkingham, Lincolnshire. He was born in London, in 1798, and educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with high honours in the year 1819. He entered Parliament at the General Election of 1826 as member for Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest down to 1846, when he was appointed Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Customs. He was subsequently promoted to the chairmanship of this department, a post which he held down to the end of the year 1873. He was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's first short-lived Ministry in 1834-5, and again under his old chief in 1841-4, and Secretary for War in 1844-5. He also held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the last year of Sir Robert Peel's administration. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Cottesloe in Feb. 1874. Lord Cottesloe (who is also a Baron of the Austrian Empire), married in 1824 Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Nugent, by whom he has a family of five sons and six daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. Thomas F. Fremantle, who was born in 1830, is married to a sister of the Earl of Eldon.

COTTON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR THOMAS, K.C.S.I., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing capabilities of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the re-organization of that Order in 1866. In the following year he was nominated a Lieut.-General in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers.

COUCH, SIR RICHARD, born in 1817, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for many years on the Norfolk circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Bedford, but in 1862 was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, entering upon office in August of that year. In April, 1866, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and in 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta. He resigned the latter post in 1875.

COULTHART, JOHN ROSS, was born in 1807, at Dalton, in the county of Dumfries, and educated at the grammar-school of Buittle, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1827 he entered the law and banking offices of Messrs. Hannay and Lidderdale, of Castle Douglas, and in 1836 was selected to establish and manage the Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop Bank, in the county of Lancaster, which he satisfactorily accomplished, and afterwards continued its chief manager, and one of its largest proprietors. He published, in 1838, "Decimal Interest Tables" at various rates not exceeding five per cent., a work which is highly prized by bankers, as it greatly promotes accuracy and expedition in the calculation of interest at their half-yearly periods of balancing. In 1843 he published a "Report on the Sanitary condition of Ashton-under-Lyne," which attracted much public notice, and was quoted with commendation in both Houses of Parliament. In 1855 he was appointed mayor of the manor of Ashton-under-

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Lyne, in 1858 a justice of the peace for Lancashire, and in 1860 a captain in the 23rd regiment of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers. In 1862 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1864 he published two volumes of "Equation Interest Tables," at rates varying between 5 and 10 per cent., which are of great practical utility to accountants in banks when the *minimum* rate of discount by the Bank of England exceeds 5 per cent. Mr. Coulthart is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of England, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain.

COURBET, GUSTAVE, artist, born at Ornaus (Doubs), June 10, 1819, was educated at the seminary of his native town under Cardinal Gousset, and at the Royal College of Besançon, studied mathematics for a year under M. Delly, who strongly encouraged his taste for painting. Destined for the bar by his father, he was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. This, however, he neglected, and devoted himself to painting. His first picture was exhibited in 1844. He afterwards took lessons from MM. Steuben and Hesse, and selected in preference the Flemish, Florentine, and Venetian schools. At the exhibition of 1848 his pictures met with unexpected success. Being dissatisfied with the place the jury assigned to his paintings at the Exposition Universelle of 1855, he exhibited them privately. M. Courbet, whose works are very numerous, obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition in 1849, and other honours at those of 1857 and 1861. After the capitulation of Paris, in 1871, he became one of the leading members of the Commune, for which he was tried by court-martial at Versailles on Sept. 2 in that year, and condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 francs.

COURTENAY, THE RIGHT REV. REGINALD, D.D., Bishop of Kingston (Jamaica), son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, born in 1813, graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838; D.D., 1853). He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1842 to 1853; was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853, and consecrated as Bishop of Kingston, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica in 1856, retaining his archdeaconry and receiving £1,600 a year from the Bishop of Jamaica, with jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He has written "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences;" an "Account of the Church of England" (for members of other churches), published in English, Italian, and Spanish; "Joseph and his Brethren;" and a volume of "Three Pastoral Charges."

COUSIN - MONTAUBAN. (*See* PALIKAO.)

COUSINS, SAMUEL, R.A., mezzotint engraver, born in May, 1801, was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The plates by which he is best known to the public are the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence, generally regarded as Mr. Cousin's finest production; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Marquis of Stafford and the Lady Evelyn Gower, the children of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Miss Eliza Peel, after pictures by Sir E. Landseer; "The Royal Family," and "The Sailor Prince," after Winterhalter. He was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and promoted to the full honours of the Academy in 1855.

COUTTS. (*See* BURDETT-COUTTS.)

COWEN, FREDERICK HYMEN, musician, born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, in Jamaica, exhibited as an infant an extraordinary love of music. He came to England at the age of four, and from that time showed so much musical talent, both in composition and playing, as to render it advisable to place him under the tuition of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Goss, whose pupil he remained until

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the winter of 1865. He then studied at the conservatoires of Leipsic and Berlin, and returned to London in 1868. His first essay in composition was a waltz, written at six years old. This was followed by numerous small pieces, including an operetta entitled "Garibaldi." On his return from Berlin he wrote a fantasie sonata, a trio, a quartett, a concerto for piano, and a symphony in C minor, the latter played firstly at the composer's own concert, and then at the Crystal Palace. His last work was a cantata, "The Rose Maiden," given in Nov., 1870, at St. James's Hall, with great success.

COWIE, THE VEN. BENJAMIN MORGAN, B.D., born about 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and became Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, and became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858. He also held the vicarage of St. Laurence, Jewry, in the city of London. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 was made one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary and Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. He was nominated one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, Jan. 14, 1871, and was appointed Dean of Manchester in Oct. 1872. Mr. Cowie published in 1846 a "Catalogue of the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge."

COWIE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, born in London in 1831, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; D.D., 1869). After taking orders he officiated as an army chaplain for some years; became domestic chaplain to Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, in 1864; rector of Stafford in 1867; and was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869, in succession to Dr. Selwyn (now Bishop of Lichfield), who bore the title of Bishop of New Zealand, and was Metropolitan.

COWLEY (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY RICHARD CHARLES WELLESLEY, K.G., G.C.B., the only son of the first Baron Cowley (who was a younger brother of the late Duke of Wellington), born June 17, 1804, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service at the usual age. He became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship held both under the Republic and the Empire, and he was believed to have great influence with Napoleon III. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when, jointly with the Earl of Clarendon, he signed the treaty of peace with Russia on behalf of England. He was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley for his diplomatic services, April 4, 1857, and made a K.G. in 1865. His lordship resigned the post of Ambassador at Paris in 1867. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870.

COWPER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., son of the Venerable William Cowper, D.D., Archdeacon of Cumberland, in New South Wales, is a native of Yorkshire, England. He served some time in the Commissariat Department, and on the creation of the Church and School Lands Corporation, in New South Wales, in 1826, was appointed its secretary, which office he held till its dissolution in 1833. Upon the establishment of a Legislative Council in 1843, when

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the elective element was first introduced into the Legislature, he was chosen a member for the metropolitan county of Cumberland, for which constituency he sat five years, and was re-elected in 1848. In the year 1850 he resigned his place in the Council that he might devote himself uninterruptedly to the introduction of railways into New South Wales. Having succeeded, after a severe struggle, in this undertaking, he was presented by his fellow-colonists with a testimonial of silver plate costing £500, in token of his foresight and zeal in accomplishing the enterprise. In 1851 he was elected member for Durham, which constituency he represented five years, when he was returned for the city of Sydney. In June, 1856, he was offered the post of Colonial Secretary in the first Ministry under responsible Government, which he declined, and in August of the same year he was called upon to form the second Administration. He was offered the position of Colonial Secretary in the third Administration, which he declined, and he was intrusted with the formation of the fourth Administration, which lasted from Sept. 1857, to Oct. 1859. He then retired from Parliament, but was immediately invited to resume his seat by the constituency of Sydney, which he then represented, but owing to broken health and a determination to withdraw from the arena of politics, he declined to accept it. He was, however, pressed to become a member of the sixth Administration, and was induced, at the request of his friends, to accept the office of Colonial Secretary. In March, 1860, he was made a member of the non-elective Legislative Council, which appointment he held until the next general election, when he was again elected a member for the city of Sydney in the Assembly, and in Jan. 1861, became Premier of the seventh Administration, which lasted until Oct. 1863. When the eighth Ministry resigned in Feb. 1865, he was charged with the formation of the ninth Administration, which continued in power until Jan. 1866. He subsequently again withdrew from Parliament, and continued out of public life until Dec. 1869, when, at the general election, he was returned for the constituency of Liverpool Plains, and was, in January, 1870, once more called upon to take the Premiership of a Ministry, being the twelfth Administration under responsible Government. Upon the breaking up of that Cabinet he accepted the office of Agent-General, resident in London, for the colony of New South Wales. He was created a Companion of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1868, and a Knight of the same order in 1872.

COWPER, JOHN CURTIS, tragedian, born June 7, 1830, in Manchester, received a good education, and at an early age displayed a taste for dramatic literature. He became an active member of the Manchester Athenæum Literary and Dramatic Society, where he received valuable instructions in elocution and dramatic art from Mr. Samuel Butler, then one of the leading actors at the Manchester Theatre Royal, and Mr. John Vandenhoff. Before attaining his majority, Mr. Cowper, who was engaged in commercial affairs, left England for the United States, returning after an absence of four years to take the management of an establishment at Manchester connected with the firm. It succumbed under the commercial depression of 1855, and at the instigation of numerous friends Mr. Cowper entered into his first professional engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where he appeared as Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Amy Sedgwick, a lady then new to the stage. Mr. Cowper achieved a decided success, and after fulfilling an engagement of three months' duration, he went on a professional tour, and performed at some of the theatres in smaller towns, where he had opportunities of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the "business" of the

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stage. He made his first appearance in Liverpool at the Royal Amphitheatre, April 26, 1858, as Iago, and was so well received that he had a second engagement in June, when he performed "Claude Melnotte," "Hamlet," "Don Cæsar," "Macbeth," "The Stranger," "Richard III.," &c. Mr. Cowper afterwards played in several dramas with Mr. G. V. Brooke, and the two actors became warm friends. His first appearance in London was at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, towards the end of 1862, at the benefit of Miss Avonia Jones. Mr. Cowper took his farewell benefit in Liverpool in Oct. 1865, and appeared at Sadler's Wells in the character of Claude Melnotte, Oct. 25, at which theatre he was engaged for the season as leading actor. He played Romeo to Miss Bateman's Juliet on the occasion of that lady's farewell benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, Dec. 22, 1865, and afterwards proceeded to the United States, performing with great success at New York and Boston. He returned to England in May, 1866, appeared at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, June 25, and at the Lyceum Theatre, London, Sept. 15, in Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike." Next he appeared at Drury Lane as Jacob Blount, M.P., in the drama of the "Great City," which ran the whole of the summer of 1867; afterwards as Bertuchio in the "Doge of Venice," to Mr. Phelps's Doge; next as Joe in "Nobody's Child." In Aug. 1868, he joined the Holborn Theatre, and played John Drummond in "Blow for Blow." When Mr. B. Sullivan entered upon the management Mr. Cowper was engaged to play such important characters as Joseph Surface, Stukeley, and Paul Lafont. This management came to a sudden and unexpected end, but Mr. Cowper was again engaged under the next management, and played Jack Bolton in the drama of "Behind the Curtain," his intervals being filled up by repeated starring trips to Liverpool, Birmingham, and other towns.

COWPER-TEMPLE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, born Dec. 13, 1811, was for some years in the army. He became private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and (having held some inferior posts) a Lord of the Admiralty, and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. In Aug. 1855, he was appointed President of the Board of Health, and in Feb. 1857, was nominated to the newly-created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of the ministry in 1858. In Aug. 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in Feb. 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he resigned on the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. Mr. Cowper represented the borough of Hertford in the Liberal interest from 1835 till 1868, when he was returned for South Hampshire, which constituency he continues to represent in the House of Commons. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855. Under his administration the parks were greatly improved. In Nov. 1871, he obtained Her Majesty's licence to use the surname of Temple in addition to and after that of Cowper, in compliance with a clause in the will of the late Lord Palmerston.

COX, EDWARD WILLIAM, serjeant-at-law, eldest son of the late William C. Cox, Esq., born in 1809, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and raised to the degree of a serjeant-at-law in 1868. In the same year he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He founded and was for many years the editor of the *Law Times*, but has now retired from it. He is author of "The Advocate," 1852; "The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking," 1863; "A Treatise on the Law of Joint-Stock Companies," which has gone through six editions; "A Treatise on the Law of Registration and Elections," which has gone

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through nine editions; "A Treatise on the Principles of Punishment," 1870, and of other law books; and "What am I? a Popular Introduction to Mental Philosophy and Psychology," 2 vols. 1874. Mr. Serjeant Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex.

COX, THE REV. GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850-1, of St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1854-7, and held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860-1. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850; "Life of St. Boniface," in 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and "The Great Persian War," in 1861; "Tales of the Gods and Heroes," in 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," in 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," in 1867; "Tales of Ancient Greece," collected edition, 1868; "Latin and Teutonic Christendom," 1870; "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," 2 vols. 1870; and "A History of Greece," 2 vols. 1874. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 3 vols. 1865-7.

COX, THE REV. JOHN EDMUND, D.D., F.S.A., born at Norwich, in 1812, was educated at the Norwich Grammar-school, and afterwards as a Bible clerk at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. In 1837 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Aldeby, Norfolk, by Bishop Stanley. In 1842 he became minister of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and was appointed chaplain of the gaol in that town. In 1844 he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; and in 1849 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He edited the "Memoir of Sarah Martin," the Yarmouth prison visitor, and is the author of "Principles of the Reformation," a "Life of Cranmer," "Life of Luther," "Protestantism contrasted with Romanism," &c. He edited James's "Bellum Papale," James's "Treatise on the Corruption of Scripture," "The Works of Cranmer" (for the Parker Society), and other religious and controversial works. He has also written and edited a considerable number of publications on Freemasonry, the most important of which are "Dr. Ashe's Manual and Lectures," and "The Ancient Constitutions of the Order." Dr. Cox is the chairman and a trustee of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, which distributes money and clothes according to the necessities of the clergy and their families. He is honorary chaplain of the Royal Society of Musicians, of the British Society of Musicians, and of the West Middlesex Volunteer regiment; was for ten years chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; and is a past grand officer of that order.

COX, ROBERT, F.S.A. Scot., was born near Edinburgh, Feb. 25, 1810, and educated at several elementary schools in that city. He chose the law as a profession, and passed as writer to the signet in 1832, but does not seem to have devoted himself closely to legal practice. He has taken an active part in many matters connected with the moral and intellectual improvement of his countrymen, and has long been a resolute opponent of that party in Scotland who advocate the austere observance of the Sunday. In support of his views, he published, in 1853, "Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties, considered in relation to their Natural and Scriptural Grounds and to the Principles of Religious Liberty," and in 1865, "The Literature of the Sabbath Question," 2 vols. Two minor publications of his are, "The whole Doctrine of Calvin about the Sabbath and the Lord's Day," 1860; and "What is Sabbath-breaking?" He had previously compiled the Index to the

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seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and he has also edited ten volumes of the "Phrenological Journal," to which he was a copious contributor. Along with his brother, Sir James Cox, he edited, in 1860, the ninth edition of "The Constitution of Man," by George Combe, whose nephews and literary executors they are, and in 1869, he edited, jointly with Professor Nicol, of Aberdeen, "Select Writings of the late Charles Maclaren, F.R.S.E., editor of the *Scotsman*," 2 vols.

COX, SAMUEL SULLIVAN, an American politician, born at Zanisville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. He graduated at Brown University in 1846, became a lawyer and editor, travelled in Europe, and in 1855 was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and was re-elected in 1858, 1860, and 1862. During the civil war he took a prominent part in opposition to the measures and policy of the administration. In 1866 he took up his residence in New York, and was elected to Congress from that city in 1868 and 1870, and was one of the Democratic leaders in the House. In 1872 he was candidate as member at large, but with the rest of the Democratic ticket was defeated by a large majority; though in Nov. 1874, he was again elected to Congress from a district in the city of New York. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, and has published "The Buckeye Abroad," 1852; "Eight Years in Congress," 1865; "Search for Winter Sunbeams," sketches of travel in Italy, Corsica, Algeria, and Spain, 1870.

COX, WILLIAM SANDS, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., surgeon, and the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, is a son of the late Edward Townsend Cox, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1802. He was educated at Webb-street, Guy's, and St. Thomas's, London, and in Paris; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and honorary fellow in 1843. Having held the post of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and having received as a student marked consideration from Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Baron Larrey, MM. Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Boyer, and Laennec, he settled in Birmingham in 1825, where he obtained an extensive consulting practice. In 1830 he founded that noble institution the Queen's College, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital. The former institution claims the high honour, through his indomitable perseverance and self-sacrificing exertions, of being the first to initiate measures for the supply of those wants and the remedy of those evils which beset the medical student in large towns during his attendance in the lecture-room and the hospital; namely, the institution of collegiate residence, collegiate discipline, and preliminary instruction in classical literature, mathematics, and the modern languages. To carry out the system, his friend, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, contributed upwards of £25,000, part of which was expended in the purchase of the freehold site, in the erection of chambers, common hall, chapel, lecture-rooms, chemical laboratory, museum, anatomical room and library. The course of study qualifies, without residence elsewhere, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B. and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D. in the University of London; for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh; for the licence of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Society of Apothecaries; for entrance into holy orders; for the examination of the Army, Navy, and India Boards; and lastly, for a degree in Civil Engineering, a privilege enjoyed under the authority of the Crown almost exclusively by Queen's College. The college and hospital have been incorporated by a charter and supplemental charter. Mr. Cox is the author of a Memoir on Amputation at the Hip-joint, illustrated with a successful case of nearly twenty years'

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subsequent enjoyment of health; of a Synopsis of the Bones, &c., of the human body; of an introductory Lecture on the Study of Anatomy and Physiology; of Clinical Reports on Surgical Cases at the Queen's Hospital, and of a paper on Compression in Aneurism, with case; and he has translated Maingault's "Operative Surgery." He holds the post of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, and Consulting Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and a member of several learned societies at home and abroad.

COXE, ARTHUR CLEVELAND, D.D., Protestant Bishop of the diocese of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818. He is a son of the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, although he has changed the spelling of his name. He graduated at the University of New York in 1838, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and was successively rector in Morrisania, New York, Hartford, Connecticut, Baltimore, Maryland, and Calvary Church, New York city. He was elected bishop of the Western Diocese of New York in 1865. Besides many pastoral letters and several early volumes of poems, he has published "Christian Ballads," 1840; "Athanasion and other Poems," 1842; "Halloween and other Poems," 1844; "Saul, a Mystery," 1845; "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty," 1854; "Impressions of England," 1856; "The Criterion," 1866; "Moral Reforms," 1869; and "Apollos, or the Way of God: a Plea for the Religion of Scripture," 1874.

COXE, THE REV. HENRY OCTAVIUS, M.A., born in 1811, was educated at Westminster School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the chief librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of the late Dr. Bandinel. Mr. Coxe was select preacher to the university in 1842; Whitehall preacher 1868; honorary fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi colleges; Perpetual Delegate of the Clarendon Press; Curator of the University Galleries; and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He is also rector of Wytham, Berkshire. He edited "The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover," for the English Historical Society, in 1841-4; a "Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince, in French, by Chandos Herald," with a translation and notes, for the Roxburghe Club, in 1842, and John Gower's "Vox Clamantis" for the same club in 1850. He is the author of the "Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Colleges and Halls at Oxford," published by the University Press in 1852; and of "Catalogues of the Greek and other MSS. in the Bodleian," issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press.

COXWELL, HENRY TRACEY, was born March 2, 1819, at the Parsonage House, Wouldham, near Rochester Castle, and educated at the Military School, Chatham. He was intended for the army, but after the death of his father, Captain Coxwell, R.N., he repaired to London, and there became a surgeon-dentist. From boyhood he had a strong bent for ballooning, and made many ascents with other aëronauts before he had a balloon of his own. He may be said to have commenced aërostatics professionally in 1844. In 1845 he projected and edited the "Aërostatic Magazine." Since then he has made nearly 700 ascents, the most remarkable being the extraordinary voyage from Wolverhampton (July 17, 1862), in behalf of the British Association, when Mr. Coxwell took Mr. Glaisher seven miles high, and owing to the intense cold, Mr. Glaisher being insensible, had to open the valve by catching the line in his teeth, thus saving the lives of both. Mr. Coxwell is the author of

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several able papers and lectures on Aërostation.

CRAIG, ISA, was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at length her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant, to the time of her marriage to her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode, recited at the Burns' Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes," and other poems.

CRAIG, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GIBSON, BART., the eldest son of the late Sir James Gibson, Bart., of Riccarton, Midlothian, was born Aug. 2, 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was called as an advocate to the Scotch bar in 1820. He is a magistrate for Midlothian, which county he represented in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned for the city of Edinburgh, and continued one of its members till 1852. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1852, and was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Poor in Scotland in 1854, Lord Clerk of her Majesty's Rolls and Registers in Scotland in 1862, and a member of the Privy Council in 1863.

CRAIK, MRS. (*See* MULOCK).

CRAMPTON, SIR JOHN FIENNES TWISLETON, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., born in Dublin in 1807, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until, in 1852, he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. This post he vacated in 1856, on account of an arbitrary demand made by the United States Government, which accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States, by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In 1857 he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, March 31, 1858, and to Madrid, Dec. 11, 1860, in which year he married Miss Victoria Balfe, but the marriage was annulled three years later. Sir John resigned the post of British Minister at Madrid in November, 1869.

CRANCH, CHRISTOPHER PEARSE, born at Alexandria, Virginia, March 8, 1813. He graduated at Columbian College, Washington, in 1831, studied at the Divinity School of Harvard University, and became a licentiate; but in 1842 devoted himself to painting. In 1846 he went to Italy, where he spent two years. In 1853 he again came to Europe, where he resided ten years, and painted many admirable landscapes. He returned to America in 1863, and now resides near New York. Besides contributions to periodicals he has published a volume of poems, 1844; "The Last of the Huggermuggers," 1856; "Kobboltzo," 1857; the two last being tales for children, illustrated by himself; and a translation of the Æneid into blank verse, 1872.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (EARL OF), ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY, eldest son of James Crawford, the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford and ninth Earl of Balcarres, was born Oct. 16, 1812, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He has written "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," 1838; "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," 1841; "Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain," 1846; "Sketches of the

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History of Christian Art," 1847; "The Lives of the Lindsays," a genealogical volume of more than ordinary interest, 1849; "Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology," 1861; "On the Theory of the English Hexameter," 1862; "Œcumenicity in relation to the Church of England;" in 1870; and "Etruscan Inscriptions, analysed, translated, and commented upon," 1872. He was known as Lord Lindsay until the death of his father, Dec. 15, 1869, when he succeeded to the earldom of Crawford and Balcarres. Lord Crawford, at his own expense, fully equipped and prepared an expedition, which proceeded to the Mauritius to take observations of the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874.

CREASY, SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD, M.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, auctioneer, of Brighton, and founder and part proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette*, born at Bexley, in Kent, 1812, was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he obtained in 1831 the Newcastle scholarship; and whence he was elected Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow of the same College in 1834. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, was for several years a member of the Home circuit, was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London in 1840, and held that post for several years. His principal work, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," first published in 1851, has gone through several editions. He is also the author of the "Rise and Progress of the British Constitution," first published in 1834; of a "History of the Ottoman Turks;" of a volume of "Biographies of eminent Etonians," and of an "Historical and Critical Account of the several Invasions of England." In 1860 Mr. Creasy was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1869 he returned to this country for a year, in consequence of indisposition. His latest works are, a "History of England," vols. 1 and 2, 1869-70, to be extended to 5 vols.; "The Old Love and the New; a Novel," 1870; and "The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, including Indian Institutions," 1872.

CRÉMIEUX, ISAAC ADOLPHE, lawyer and legislator, born at Nismes of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionaries (Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the game-law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Crémieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure; but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchâtel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Encountering Louis-Philippe and his queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, M. Crémieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas. He then retired from political life for several years and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. When the new laws were passed respecting the right of public meeting in the early part of 1869, M. Crémieux emerged from his retirement and made his voice heard at various literary and political conferences at

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Paris. In the same year he made an attempt to enter the Corps Législatif, but was defeated by the official candidate. When the Government of the National Defence was established in Sept., 1870, M. Crémieux was nominated Minister of Justice, and he was one of the Ministers composing the Government Delegation at Tours, and subsequently at Bordeaux. On Feb. 14, 1871, he placed in the hands of the President of the National Assembly his resignation as Minister.

CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, JACQUES, a French writer, born at Fontenay, in La Vendée, Sept. 23, 1803, passed through a course of study in the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and then travelled in Italy and Germany. He commenced his literary career by publishing some volumes of poems; established "Le Vendéen," a Legitimist journal, after the Revolution of July; and then successively edited the *Hermine* of Nantes (1834-38), the *Gazette du Dauphiné* and the *Europe Monarchique*. In all these journals, as in his separate publications, M. Crétineau-Joly warmly supported the principle of absolute and legitimate authority both in Church and State. He has written some valuable historical works illustrative of the struggles of the Vendeans against the Revolution; "Histoire des Traités de 1815, et de leur exécution, publiée sur des documents officiels et inédits," 1842; "Histoire Religieuse, Politique, et Littéraire de la Compagnie de Jésus, composée sur des documents inédits et authentiques," 6 vols., 1844-46; "Le Pape Clément XIV.," 1853; "Scènes d'Italie et de Vendée," 1853; "L'Église Romaine en face de la Révolution," 2 vols., 1859; "Histoire de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans et de l'Orléanisme," 2 vols., 1861-63; "Le Cardinal Consalvi," memoirs, with introduction and notes, 2 vols., 1864; and "Histoire de trois derniers Princes de la Maison de Condé," 2 vols., 1866.

CRISPI, FRANCESCO, an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the bar of Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organized the new Sicilian revolution; he landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier, became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding come to between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese "third party," which led to the formation of the new Rattazzi ministry.

CROFTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WALTER FREDERICK, C.B., a son of the late Capt. Walter Crofton, of the 54th foot (who was killed at Waterloo), born in 1815, was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and afterwards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROSLAND, MRS. CAMILLA, formerly known under her maiden name CAMILLA TOULMIN, born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9, 1812, is the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician, Dr. William Toulmin. A love of

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reading, and quickness of intellect, supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and having been by the death of her father, and afterwards by that of her brother, thrown entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine*, and has published the following works: "Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life," written at the suggestion of the Early Closing Association; "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hildred, the Daughter." In some of these books the themes selected by her are the trials of the poor, and the political and social progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1854, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1857 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she produced a novel entitled "Mrs. Blake," and at Christmas, 1865, a fairy tale, "The Island of the Rainbow." In 1871 she published "The Diamond Wedding; and other Poems," and in 1873 appeared her latest work, "Hubert Freeth's Prosperity," a novel in three volumes. Mrs. Crosland has written a number of part songs for Messrs. Novello's publications.

CROSS, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASSHETON, M.P., son of the late Mr. William Cross, of Red Scar, near Preston, was born there in 1823, and received his education at Rugby School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and went the Northern circuit. In March, 1857, he was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest, and he continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. Since Dec., 1868, he has been one of the members for the south-western division of Lancashire. When Mr. Disraeli formed his administration in Feb., 1874, Mr. Cross was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department. He is a member of Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England.

CROSSLEY, JAMES, F.S.A., son of a merchant at Halifax, Yorkshire, born in 1800, was educated for the law, and practised as a solicitor at Manchester till 1860, when he retired from the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*, one of the writers in the first *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally assisted J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The peculiar department to which he has devoted himself is criticism and antiquarian and literary research. Mr. Crossley has been a member of the Philobiblon Society since its commencement. He was appointed president of the Chetham Society in 1848, which office he still holds, and he is also president of the more recently formed Spenser Society. He is the editor of "Pott's Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and "Heywood's Observations in Verse" in the Chetham series. His aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in very many of the works of literary research which have appeared during

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the last forty years. He is well known as an ardent book-collector, and has accumulated a curious and extensive library. His present residence is Cavendish-place, Manchester.

CROWE, EYRE, a historical and genre painter, born in London in Oct. 1824, studied painting in the atelier of Paul Delaroche at Paris. He went with that distinguished artist and his other pupils to Rome in 1844. Acting as amanuensis to Mr. W. M. Thackeray, he visited the United States in 1852-3. He was an occasional Inspector of the Science and Art Department, from 1859 to 1873. Mr. Eyre Crowe has painted "Goldsmith's Mourners," 1863; "Friends," 1871; "Blue Coat Subjects," 1872; "After a Run," and "Brothers of the Brush," 1873.

CROWE, MRS. (*See* BATEMAN.)

CROWE, MRS. CATHERINE, whose maiden name was Stevens, born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1800, was married to Lieut.-Col. Crowe, of the British army, in 1822. Her literary career commenced in 1838, by the publication of "Aristodemus," a tragedy, to which high praise was awarded. Mrs. Crowe published a novel called "Manorial Rights," followed by "The Adventures of Susan Hopley." The rapid succession and variety of its incidents secured for this story immediate popularity, and it was reproduced at some of the minor theatres. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe published a third novel, "Lily Dawson." She next appeared as the translator of "The Seeress of a Prevorst," and of "The History of a German Clairvoyante;" and probably led by the contemplation of these wonders to the examination of others, which found an answering chord in her own mind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history of the supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which form the basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and tragical points of human experience, followed, under the title of "Light and Darkness; or, Mysteries of Life." These, with a book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your Tempers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty," and "Linny Lockwood," are among the later works which have proceeded from Mrs. Crowe's pen.

CROWTHER, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL ADJAI, D.D., Bishop of Niger Territory, is a native of Africa. His history, extending over sixty years or more, from a state of abject servitude to the episcopate, is a very romantic one. His original name was Adjai, and his family lived at Ochugu, in the Yorubu country, 100 miles inland from the Bight of Benin. In 1821 he was carried off by the Eyo Mahometans, was exchanged for a horse, was again exchanged at Dahdah and cruelly treated, was then again sold as a slave for some tobacco, was captured by an English ship-of-war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. He was baptised in 1825, taking the names of the Evangelical vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, Samuel Crowther. In 1829 he married Asano, a native girl, who had been taught in the same school with him. He was then for some years schoolmaster of Regent's Town, and subsequently accompanied the first Niger expedition. Arrived in England, he was sent to the Church Missionary College, Islington, and was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1854 he accompanied the second Niger expedition, of which he wrote a very able account. He was afterwards an active clergyman at Akessa, translated the Bible into Yorubu, and undertook various other literary works of a religious character for the benefit of his African brethren. He was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, born in London, Sept. 27, 1792. As the son of an able water-colour draughtsman and caricaturist, he had an hereditary

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claim to some artistic gifts, which began to develop themselves at an early age, and after the death of his father, while still a youth, was employed to illustrate children's books and cheap editions of popular songsters. He had evinced a desire to follow art in the higher department, and attempted, on one occasion, to study at the Academy. The schools at that time were restricted in space, and much crowded. On sending up to Fuseli his figure of a plaster cast, the eccentric Professor of Painting returned the message — "He may come, but he will have to fight for a seat." Thus discouraged, the young artist never repeated his attempt to enter the Academy as a student, although he has appeared in it as an exhibitor. He was afterwards engaged illustrating with caricatures a monthly periodical called *The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*, which he published conjointly with a literary man named Earle. From this time he supplied caricatures to nearly all the publishers of pictorial works, including the late Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a happy vein of humour which hit the public taste. Among these, "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The Man in the Moon," and "Non mi ricordo," are, perhaps, best remembered. After this he occupied himself with the production of a series of plates to illustrate "Life in London," with the object of warning young men against the consequences of what is called "seeing life;" but the end and object of the artist were so completely mistaken by the person who wrote the letter-press, that he retired from the work in disgust, leaving his brother Robert to finish the plates. This work attained great popularity, and was dramatized by Moncrieff and others. It was followed by "Life in Paris," and another serial entitled the "Humorist." His next etchings appeared in Grimm's series of German stories, followed by the "Points of Humour," so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions about this time were "Mornings at Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Tom Thumb," "The Epping Hunt," "Italian Stories," "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Scraps and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book," and the plates in "Sketches by Boz," in "Oliver Twist," in "Jack Sheppard," in "The Tower of London," in "Windsor Castle;" illustrations to the "British Novelists," the "Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's "Letters on Demonology, &c.," the "Fairy Library," the "Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," and "The Life of Grimaldi." In 1842 appeared the first number of "Cruikshank's Omnibus;" the letter-press being edited by the late Leman Blanchard. The principal part of the matter and the illustrations, of course, came from the fertile brain of him whose name the publication bore. He was always happy in his pictures of "Jack Tars," as may be seen in his illustrations to "Greenwich Hospital," by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong tendency to administer reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices. Instances of this tendency are to be found in his "Sunday in London," "The Gin Trap," "The Gin Juggernaut," and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled "The Bottle;" the latter of which had eminent success, and was dramatized at eight theatres in London at one time. It brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. As he has, moreover, become a convert himself to their doctrines, he is one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Of late years, Mr. Cruikshank has turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he has so far educated himself as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most important of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution, may

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be enumerated his illustrations of "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," "Cinderella," "The Runaway Knock," "Grimaldi Shaved by a Girl," "A New Situation," "Dressing for the Day," and "Disturbing a Congregation." The last-mentioned was painted for Prince Albert. To these may be added his "Fairy Ring," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," &c. His latest production in oil-painting is a large picture entitled "The Worship of Bacchus," which he exhibited to the Queen at Windsor in 1863. An engraving of this picture has been published, in which all the figures are outlined by the painter, and finished by Mr. H. Mottram. Although this artist's employment through life has been sedentary, his recreations have all been of an athletic character. He served in the ranks as a volunteer rifleman before he was twenty years of age, and for nearly eight years as lieut.-colonel of the Havelocks, or 48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Cruikshank possesses dramatic talent, and has frequently taken part in amateur performances at the public theatres for benevolent purposes. We are glad to find that this artist, now in his 83rd year, appears to be as vigorous as he was when 40 or 50 years of age, and is working professionally as hard as ever, designing and etching occasionally, but principally engaged in making water-colour drawings and oil-paintings; also constantly presiding and attending temperance and other public meetings for philanthropic purposes. He is now engaged in writing his autobiography.

CUBITT, JOSEPH, civil engineer, born at Horning, in the county of Norfolk, Nov. 24, 1811, received his preliminary education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, under Sir Rowland Hill, and his professional education in the office and on the works of his father, the late Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., civil engineer. His principal works are, a considerable portion of the system of the South-Eastern Railway lines; the entire Great Northern Railway; the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; the Rhymney Railway; the Oswestry and Newtown Railway; the Colne Valley Railway; the Pier of Weymouth Harbour; the Extension of the North Pier and other works of Great Yarmouth Haven; and the new Blackfriars Bridge, London. Mr. Cubitt is a member of the Athenæum Club, and of the Geographical Society, and was for many years a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He is also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteer Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

CULLEN, HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL PAUL, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, born in Ireland, about 1800, left his native country at an early age to study in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Rector of the Irish College, and member of several ecclesiastical congregations in that city. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. Many of the Irish bishops having suggested the name of Dr. Cullen, he received, at the hands of Pius IX., his appointment to Armagh, was consecrated "Primate of all Ireland" in 1850, and was transferred thence to Dublin in the following year, on the death of Dr. Murray. He is strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and Queen's colleges, and as he was one of the first to conceive the idea of a Catholic University in Dublin, so he has ever proved himself a patron of that institution and the main pillar of its support in Ireland. He was proclaimed Cardinal in June, 1866, being the first Irish bishop who since the era of the Reformation has been advanced to that dignity.

CULLUM, GEORGE W., born in New York, about 1812, graduated

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from the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, third in rank in his class, was engaged for the next twenty-eight years in engineering labours,—the construction of forts, bridges, and ponton trains, and in instructing at West Point on practical military engineering. During the civil war he was Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, and Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug. 28, 1866, and since that time has been on the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, &c. He has published the following works :—"Military Bridges. with India-rubber Pontons" (1849); "Register of Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1850" (1850); a translation of Duparcy's "Elements of Military Art and History, with Notes, &c." (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from its Establishment in 1802 to the Army Re-organization of 1866-7" (1868),—a work of immense labour and research; and numerous military memoirs, reviews, and reports.

CUMMING, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S.E., minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, author of devotional and controversial works, and a popular preacher, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Dr. Cumming preached before her Majesty at Balmoral a sermon afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." Amongst his best-known works are, —"Apocalyptic Sketches," "Daily Life," and "Voices of the Night." Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of this dispensation, which has had a large sale; a companion volume, in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," and "The Destiny of Nations," or, the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. In these works great events were predicted for 1868, and in his work, "The Seventh Vial," published in Nov., 1870, he quotes evidence from the most reliable sources of the fulfilment of all the events predicted in the page of prophecy. In his preface he states that he does not revise or recast a single explanation of prophecy in his former works, but abides by, and in this last volume justifies all. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and has invariably opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion. In the autumn of 1872 Dr. Cumming preached before Her Majesty at Dunrobin. The subject of his sermon was "Communion between Heaven and Earth." Her Majesty walked toward the preacher at the close of divine service, and personally thanked him for the sermon to which, she was pleased to say, she had listened with the greatest pleasure. This sermon has been published in a very cheap and tasteful shape.

CUNNINGHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, C.S.I., of the Bengal Engineers, second son of Allan Cunningham, and brother to the late Captain J. D. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," to Peter Cunningham, and to Colonel Francis Cunningham, was born in John-street, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1814, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the Military College, Addiscombe. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1831; Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India in 1834; sent specially to Cashmere in 1839; Engineer to the King of Oudh in 1840; head of a Mission to Thibet, &c., in 1846; Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces in 1858; Archæological Surveyor-General of India

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in 1870; Companion of the Star of India, 1871. General Cunningham is the author of many articles of antiquarian subjects in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; "The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India," 1854; "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1846; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; and voluminous official Reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan, which are now being reprinted by order of the Government of India.

CURLING, THOMAS BLIZARD, F.R.S., born in Jan., 1811, and educated at Manor-House, Chiswick, was appointed assistant-surgeon to the London Hospital in 1834, lecturer on surgery in 1846, full surgeon in 1849, examiner in surgery to the University of London in 1859, and member of council of the College of Surgeons in 1864. He became consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum in 1849, a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850, and was elected President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1871. He is the author of a treatise on tetanus, which gained the Jacksonian prize in 1835; of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis," published in 1843, and of "Observations on Disease of the Rectum," in 1851. The last-mentioned have reached a third edition. In Aug., 1869, he resigned the post of senior surgeon to the London Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty-six years.

CURREY, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, London, is the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself preacher to that institution. He was born in Charterhouse Square, April 7, 1816, and educated at Charterhouse school, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a scholar in 1834. The following year he was appointed a Bell's University Scholar, and in 1838 he graduated B.A., being fourteenth wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos; he was elected a fellow of his college in 1839; appointed Lecturer in 1840; Tutor in 1844; Whitehall Preacher in 1845; Hulsean Lecturer in 1851 and 1852; Preacher of the Charterhouse in 1849; and Master of the Charterhouse, Jan. 17, 1871. Dr. Currey has published the "Hulsean Lectures" for 1851 and 1852; and edited "Tertulliani de Spectaculis, de Idololatriâ et de Coronâ Militis," Cambridge, 1854.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK, Bart., third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, born in 1799, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service in 1817, and having held several intermediate posts, amongst others that of British Resident at Lahore, was made successively one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administrative capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh war, which was terminated by Lords Gough and Hardinge in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen in 1854 a director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice-President of Her Majesty's Indian Council. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford.

CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Nov. 28, 1812. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1836, practised law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. During his residence in Boston he served for several terms in the Massachusetts Legislature. He also held the office of United States Commissioner, and in this capacity, in 1851, returned to his master a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, for which act he was sharply censured by the abolitionists. He has made valuable contributions to legal literature. Among his works

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in this department are: "Rights and Duties of American Seamen," 1844; "The Law of Copyright," 1847; "The Law of Patents," 1849, 4th edition, 1873; and "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," 2 vols., 1854-58. He also wrote a "Life of Daniel Webster," 2 vols., 1855-58; but his principal work is a "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," 2 vols., 1855-58.

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824. When he was about fifteen years old the family removed to New York, and he was for a year a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1842 he went with an elder brother to reside at the Socialist institution at Brook Farm, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they remained for eighteen months, and then went to Concord, where they lived with a farmer, worked on his farm for another year and a half, during the latter part of which they tilled a small patch of land on their own account. In 1846 he came to Europe, and after a residence in Germany and Italy, travelled in Egypt and Syria. Returning to America, he published, in 1850, "Nile Notes of a Howadji," records of his travels in Egypt, and soon after became connected with the New York *Tribune*, for which, in 1851, he wrote a series of letters from various watering places, afterwards collected in a small illustrated volume, entitled "Lotus Eating." In 1852 he published "The Howadji in Syria," a continuation of the records of his travels in the East. Late in 1852, Mr. George Putnam started a magazine under the title of *Putnam's Monthly*, of which Mr. Curtis was one of the editors. After about three years, the proprietorship of the magazine passed into the hands of a new firm into which Mr. Curtis entered as a special partner, investing, as he supposed, only 10,000 dols., and having no part in the business management. In 1857 the firm, which had also undertaken the publication of books, was found to be insolvent for a very large amount; and it was also found that Mr. Curtis, through some technical mistake, was legally a general partner, and so liable for the entire debts of the firm. His very considerable private fortune was swallowed up, still leaving a large indebtedness, to the payment of which the labour of many years was devoted, and which was finally accomplished in 1873. He became a contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, for which he wrote, besides many other papers, the series entitled "The Easy Chair," which is still continued. Upon the establishment, in 1857, of *Harper's Weekly*, he soon became its chief editorial writer; and when, in 1867, *Harper's Bazar* was established, he began in it a series of essays entitled "Manners upon the Road," which were continued weekly until 1873. He was also one of the most popular lecturers in the country, and in this capacity repeatedly visited almost every part of the United States. During all this time he took a deep interest in political affairs. In the Presidential canvass of 1856, he was an earnest speaker in behalf of the Republican party; and his powerful articles in *Harper's Weekly* for years contributed much to the continued success of that party. In 1862 President Lincoln offered him the lucrative post of Consul-General to Egypt, which he declined. In 1864 he was nominated for Member of Congress; but the district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. In that year he was appointed one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, a position which he still holds. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State of New York. In 1868 he was a Republican Presidential elector. In 1871 President Grant appointed him one of the Commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the Civil Service, and he was chosen as Chairman of the Com-

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mission, and subsequently of the Advisory Board into which it was afterwards merged. He resigned this post in March, 1873, because of essential differences with the administration in regard to the enforcement of the rules. Besides the works already mentioned, the published books of Mr. Curtis are made up from his contributions to periodical literature. They consist of "The Potiphar Papers," 1853, "Prue and I," 1856, from *Putnam's Monthly;* and "Trumps," a novel, 1862, originally published in *Harper's Weekly* in 1858-59.

CURTIUS, ERNEST, a German Hellenist, born at Lubeck, Sept. 2, 1814, after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens in company with Professor Brandis, in order to commence at head-quarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Ottfried Müller in his archæological expedition to the Peloponnesus, and on the decease of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country, was created Doctor by the University of Halle, taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin, became Professor Extraordinary there, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, son of the present emperor of Germany. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as Professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens, to undertake excavations at Olympia in April, 1864. Professor Curtius's works all relate to Greek antiquities. The best known is his "History of Greece," which has been ably translated into English by A. W. Ward, M.A., 5 vols., 1868-74.

CURTIUS, GEORGE, brother of Professor Ernest Curtius, was born at Lübeck in 1820, and studied philology at Bonn and Berlin. His first appointment was as tutor in Blochmann's Institute at Dresden. In 1845 he became private docent in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Prague. Doctor George Curtius has written, "Comparative Grammar in its relation to Classical Philology," 1845, 2nd edit., 1848; "Contributions from Comparative Linguistics to the Grammar of the Greek and Latin Languages," 1846; "School Grammar of the Greek Language," 1862, which had passed through six editions in 1864, and which has been edited in English by Dr. William Smith; "Indications on the Present State of the Homeric Question," 1854; "A First Greek Course," and some other works.

CURWEN, JOHN, son of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of an old Cumberland family, born at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire, Nov. 14, 1816, was educated at Coward College and the London University. He was appointed assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants, in 1838, where he experimented in education, invented the "Look and say method of teaching to read," and taught Sunday school children to sing. He became co-pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, whence he visited Miss Glover's schools at Norwich, and where he tried her singing plans in a large Bible class; and was elected pastor at Plaistow, Essex, in 1844, where he developed and promoted the Tonic Sol-fa method of teaching to sing for schools, homes, and congregations; using it in his schools, Bible classes, and church, and meanwhile lecturing on the art of teaching generally for Sunday schools in various parts of the country. Having to resign the ministry through ill-health in 1867, he established a printing and publishing business, in order the better to create a Tonic Sol-fa literature. Along with many co-workers he founded the Tonic Sol-fa Association for the propagation of the method (1853), and the Tonic Sol-fa College, for the education of teachers and issue of certificates of proficiency (1862). Mr. Curwen is the author of "The Child's Own Hymn Book," "Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-fa

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Method; "How to observe Harmony;" "Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition," and other works.

CUSHING, CALEB, statesman, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in Jan., 1800. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, and devoted himself to the study of the law, though he continued for two years to act as college tutor. In 1825 he commenced the practice of law at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time contributing to the *North American Review* articles on historical and legal subjects, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, "Reminiscences of Spain" and "Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe." In 1835 he was elected a member of Congress,—a position which he retained for four consecutive terms. He was identified with the Whigs until 1841, when he and Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, defended President Tyler's cause, and soon went wholly over to the Democrats. In 1843, President Tyler nominated him Secretary to the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon appointed Commissioner to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was again elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; and being defeated on a resolution to raise, arm, and equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, he equipped them from his own means, and, as their colonel, departed for the seat of war. Here he was soon after appointed brigadier-general, and served through the war with distinction. In 1850 he was again in the legislature, and vehemently opposed the election of Charles Sumner as United States Senator. In 1852 he was chosen a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1853 called into President Pierce's cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1857, after retiring from the office of Attorney-General, he was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and was re-elected to 1860. In 1860 he was President of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Breckenridge and Lane for President and Vice-President. During the war his influence was thrown on the side of the Union. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of three commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress. He was concerned in the treaty by which Russia sold her possessions in North-Western America to the United States, and in 1869 went to Santa Fé de Bogota and negotiated a treaty with the Colombian Government for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in the following year published a book, "The Treaty of Washington," in which he sharply criticised the action of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, he was named as Minister to Spain, but did not enter upon the office. In 1874 he was nominated by the President as Chief Justice of the United States, but the nomination was soon withdrawn.

CUSHMAN, CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, an actress, born at Boston, July 23, 1816. In consequence of the pecuniary misfortunes of her father, she was obliged, at the age of twelve, to contribute to the support of the family. Having a fine voice and much musical taste, she made her *début* as a singer, at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, April 18, 1855. An engagement was then procured for her to sing in English Opera at New Orleans; but she had scarcely arrived there, when her voice failed as a singer, and she resolved to become an actress, and studied the part of Lady Macbeth, which long after became one of her greatest characters. Returning to New York, she passed through many vicissitudes, and for several years appeared in a great variety of parts. During this period

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she assisted her younger sister, Susan, afterwards Mrs. Muspratt, to make her *début* on the stage, she herself often taking the chief male parts in the plays in which her sister appeared —a task for which her physique well qualified her. She afterwards undertook the direction of a theatre in Philadelphia. In 1844 she accompanied Mr. Macready on a professional tour in the United States, during which she undertook with great success a number of the highest tragic parts. In 1845 she came to England, and made her first appearance at the Princess's Theatre as Bianca in Milman's tragedy of "Fazio." She appeared also for 84 nights in a number of parts, among which were Lady Macbeth, Julia, in "The Hunchback," Mrs. Haller, Beatrice, Rosalind, Lady Teazle, and Juliana, in "The Honeymoon." In 1849 she returned to the United States, and in addition to her former *rôles* assumed that of "Meg Merrilies," which indeed she may be said to have created, and which is perhaps her most striking impersonation. She afterwards made another tour in England, and returned to America, having accumulated an ample fortune, and then took her first formal leave of the American stage, but subsequently appeared in a round of engagements in England, and again in the United States in 1857-58, after which for some years she took up her residence in Rome. In consequence of some pecuniary reverses she again appeared, in 1871, upon the New York stage, and also as a reader. Her final departure from the stage was made in New York, Nov. 8, 1874, after having played several of her greatest parts. A laurel crown was presented to her with an address by William Cullen Bryant, and a fine ode, "Salve Regina" was written by Richard Henry Stoddard. Although formally leaving the stage, it is understood that Miss Cushman will continue to give public readings from the poets and dramatists.

CUST, GENERAL THE HON. SIR EDWARD, K.C.H., D.C.L., a younger son of the first Lord Brownlow, born March 17, 1794, is a general in the army, and colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served three years under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was many years in Parliament, where he took an active part in exposing the abuses of the then existing practice, by which architects, through the means of a close monopoly of the Board of Works, disfigured the metropolis, and he succeeded in maturing a system of public competition for public buildings, under which he was named a Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament and for the selection of the Wellington monument. He was for thirty years Master of the Household in this country of the late Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg till he quitted England to ascend the throne of Belgium. He was nominated Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty in 1847. Sir Edward has earned literary distinction by his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," his "Noctes Dominicæ," a pamphlet on "Colonies and Colonial Government," and "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century," the third and concluding volume of which appeared in 1869. Lady Cust is known as the authoress of a very useful work called "The Invalid's Own Book." Sir E. Cust is a Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and a Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order. In 1869 the Emperor of Austria conferred the great gold medal of the empire, "*pro literis et artibus*," on Sir E. Cust, "as a mark of the emperor's appreciation of the general's merits as a military historian."

CUSTER, GEORGE A., was born at New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1861, and the civil war having broken out, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, and

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afterwards was employed in the defence of Washington. From Oct. 1861 to Feb. 1862, he was absent on sick leave. After recovering he rejoined the army, and was additional Aide-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan during the campaign on the Peninsula, and that in Maryland, being Captain of Staff. He served through the entire war, and took part in more than sixty engagements in which cavalry was employed. In the volunteer service he reached the rank of Major-General. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866. In the regular army he received several promotions, the highest being that of brevet Major-General. His regular rank, however, was that of Lieut.-Colonel. As such, in the 7th Cavalry regiment, he was, in July, 1866, ordered to frontier duty in the Northwest. About 1872 the Indians in this region began to be troublesome, and Custer was engaged in many encounters with them, with almost uniform success. In the summer of 1874 he conducted a large military and scientific expedition into a region among the Blue Mountains, hitherto wholly unexplored, which was found to be well-watered and fertile, and apparently abounding in mineral wealth. He has published, from time to time, papers in various periodicals describing his experiences and observations in this region. These, with more or less revision, have been published in a separate volume, "Life on the Plains," New York, 1874.

CUVILLIER-FLEURY, ALFRED-AUGUSTE, author, born in 1802, studied at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1819. For ten years he was secretary to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, whose exile he shared at Rome and Florence, and upon his return to France was appointed director of studies at the College of Sainte-Barbe. In 1827 Louis-Philippe intrusted to him the education of the young Duc d'Aumale. In 1834 he commenced writing for the *Journal des Débats*, maintaining the cause of the monarchy of July; was created officer of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1845; and unsuccessfully presented himself for the suffrages of the electors of Guéret in 1846. The revolution of Feb., 1848, and subsequent events, did not change his opinions, and he remained one of the principal editors of the *Débats* until 1860. A number of his articles have been collected under the following titles:—"Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires," published in 1851; Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1854; "Nouvelles Études," in 1855; "Voyages et Voyageurs," in 1854-6; "Dernières Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1859; "Historiens, Poëtes, et Romanciers," in 1863; and "Etudes et Portraits," 2 vols., 1865-68. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1866.

D.

DACRES, ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY COLPOYS, G.C.B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1805, and educated at the Naval College at Portsmouth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1817, and in 1827, when lieutenant on board the *Blonde*, he was sent ashore with four cannons and a division of seamen, and rendered valuable assistance to the French army in the Morea under Marshal Maison. Appointed a Commander in 1834, he cruised on the Spanish coast in the *Salamander* for several years during the Carlist war, and in 1840 was made Captain of that vessel. At the time of the Crimean war he was flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier. He received the command of the *Sans Pareil*, a vessel in the fleet of Sir D. Dundas, and greatly distinguished himself before Odessa and Sebastopol, where his ship was riddled with cannon-balls. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1858, Vice-Admiral in

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1865, a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866, and Admiral in 1870. Since 1858, Sir Sydney Dacres served as an admiral in the Mediterranean, West Indies and Channel squadrons. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital in Nov. 1872. He was made a C.B. in 1855; K.C.B. in 1865; G.C.B. in 1871; and he has also been decorated with the insignia of several foreign Orders.

D'ALBERT, CHARLES, musical composer, son of a captain of cavalry in the French army, born at a village near Hamburg, in 1815, after his father's death, was brought by his mother to England, where his musical talents attracted the notice of Kalkbrenner, whose pupil he became, and under whose instructions he gained an acquaintance with the classical works of the great masters. He afterwards attended at the Académie Royale, Paris, where he studied music and dancing to such good purpose, that he was appointed maître de ballet and first dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, but abandoned the stage, and established himself as a teacher of music, and as a composer. His success is proved by the popularity of the dance-music which he has composed, each piece having a distinct individuality, suggestive of the subject of the title. "The Peri," "Faust," "Haunt of Fairies," "Queen of the Ball," and "Lily of the Valley," waltzes; the "Sultan's," "The Bridal," "Helena," "Coquette," "Isabelle," "King Pippin," and "Soldier's" polkas; "The Express" and "Pelissier" galops, and other compositions too numerous to mention, are great favourites with the public.

DALE, ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., an Independent minister, born in London Dec. 1, 1829, was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M.A. at the University of London in 1853. He commenced his ministry at Carr's Lane (Congregational) Church, Birmingham, in June, 1853. At first he was co-pastor with the late John Angell James, on whose death he succeeded to the full charge of that well-known place of worship. Mr. Dale was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1868-9. He is editor of the *Congregationalist*, and the author of "Discourses on Special Occasions;" "Week-day Sermons;" a "Life of the Rev. J. A. James;" "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews;" "The Ten Commandments;" "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism;" "The Atonement: a Series of Lectures prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales;" and articles in the *British Quarterly* and *Contemporary Review*. He has also edited a translation of "Reuss on the Theology of the Apostolic Age." Mr. Dale has taken an active part in Nonconformist controversies, and in the agitation originated by the National Education League.

DALTON, JOHN CALL, M.D., a physiologist and author, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Feb. 2, 1825. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and in 1847 received his doctor's diploma from the medical school of that university. In 1851 he received the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his "Essay on the Corpus Luteum." In 1859 he published his "Treatise on Human Physiology," which placed him at once in the front rank of American physiologists. He was in a very few months offered professorships of physiology in several medical colleges, and accepted them in one of the New York city medical schools, and the Long Island Hospital College in Brooklyn, New York. In the civil war he was Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and for a time Medical Inspector for the Department of the South. In 1868 he published a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges." He has also published many papers and memoirs on his specialty in the medical reviews and journals; and

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he is a prominent scientific contributor to the *American Cyclopædia* (1873, *et seq.*).

DANA, CHARLES ANDERSON, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819. He entered Harvard College in 1839, but, owing to an affection of the eyes, remained there only two years, receiving an honourable dismissal. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose history is narrated by Hawthorne in his "Blithedale Romance," and remained there till 1844. He next edited, in connection with George Ripley, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal, devoted to social reform and general literature (1844-47), and during a part of the same time the *Boston Chronotype*. In 1847 he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and continued on its editorial staff, and was for four or five years managing editor, until the autumn of 1861. In 1855, in connection with Mr. George Ripley, he projected the "New American Cyclopædia," in 16 vols., of which Messrs. Dana and Ripley were the responsible editors, to its completion in 1863, and also of the revised edition, 1873, *et seq.* In 1858 he also published a large selection of lyric poetry from the best English and American authors, under the title of "Household Book of Poetry." From 1862 to 1865 he was in Government service, first as auditor of the accounts of the Western Military Department, and afterwards for two years as Assistant-Secretary of War. About the beginning of 1866 he became editor-in-chief and part proprietor of the *Chicago Republican*, a daily paper, published in Chicago, Illinois, but in the autumn of 1867 retired from it, and in 1868 purchased an interest in the *New York Sun*, a daily paper, of which he has since been the editor, and which has become notable for its zealous opposition to the administration of President Grant. Mr. Dana is remarkable for his linguistic attainments, his wide range of general knowledge, and his ability as a public speaker.

DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, LL.D., a naturalist, born at Utica, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. He graduated at Yale College in 1833, and was teacher of mathematics in the Mediterranean squadron of the United States navy from 1833 to 1835. In 1835 and 1836 he was assistant to Professor Silliman in chemistry, geology, &c. In Dec. 1836, he was appointed Mineralogist and Geologist to the U.S. exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it during its whole tour, returning home in 1842. In 1837 he published the first edition of his "Mineralogy," which has since passed through many editions, and been enlarged and remodelled till it appeared in 1868-69 in two large volumes. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*, and of late years he has had almost the entire editorship of it. For some years he was engaged almost constantly in the preparation and classification of the treasures brought home from the Pacific. He prepared three reports, with their accompanying atlases of figures, describing many new species, and some new geological formations which he had discovered. These reports were "On the Zoophytes" (740 pp. 4to. 1846); "On the Geology of the Pacific" (756 pp. 4to., with atlas, 1849); "On Crustacea" (1,620 pp. 4to., with atlas of 96 plates (1852-54). He was elected Professor of Natural History and Geology in Yale College in 1850, but did not enter upon his duties till 1855. This position he still holds, and he is also one of the Board of Councillors of the Sheffield Scientifical School, connected with Yale College. In 1862, after years of careful investigation and revision, Professor Dana published his "Manual of Geology." He has also published "A Text Book of Geology for Schools and Academies," 1864; and "Corals, and the Coral Islands," 1872. He has been

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President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is an active member and officer of the National Academy of Science, and also a corresponding member of many of the scientific societies of Europe. In 1872 the Wollaston gold medal, in charge of the Geological Society of London, was conferred upon him.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1787. He is the son of Francis Dana, Minister of the United States at the court of Russia, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1811, and removed to Cambridge, U.S., in the following year. His tastes being chiefly literary, he became connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, then just established, and his earliest writings, "An Essay on Old Times," and an article on the poems of Washington Allston, first appeared in that periodical, of which he became part editor in conjunction with Professor Channing in 1818. With some assistance from Mr. Bryant, the poet, he published "The Idle Man" in 1821. "The Dying Raven," and "The Husband's and Wife's Grave" appeared in the *New York Review* in 1825, and "The Buccaneers" in 1827. Mr. Dana, who has since published several detached pieces, delivered in different places in the United States, in 1839-40, a course of ten lectures on Shakspere.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, jun., son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1815. He entered Harvard College in 1832, being, on account of an affection of the eyes, compelled to relinquish study in 1834. In search of health he undertook the voyage so graphically described in his "Two Years before the Mast;" returned to his studies, graduated in 1837, and studied law until 1840, under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, when he was admitted to the Boston bar. He soon obtained Admiralty practice, his early predilection for the sea having led him to pay especial attention to maritime law. In 1841 he published a treatise on seamanship, entitled, "The Seaman's Friend" (better known in England as "The Seaman's Manual"), containing a Dictionary of Sea Terms. He was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil Party," was a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, an energetic member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He has been for many years a leading member of the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Massachusetts, and has written biographical sketches of Major Vinton, Professor Channing, &c.; contributions to different reviews, and a work entitled "To Cuba and Back: a Vacation Voyage," published in London in 1859. In 1867 he contested the Congressional election of Essex county (Massachusetts), with Benjamin F. Butler, to whom he was personally hostile, but was defeated. On the accession of President Grant in 1869 Mr. Dana was a candidate for office under the new administration, but he declined the position tendered to him. In 1869 he published an enlarged edition of his best known work, under the title of "Two Years before the Mast, and Twenty Years afterwards." Among his many legal works particularly notable is his edition, published in 1866, of Wheaton's "International Law." A note in this, on the neutrality laws of Great Britain and the United States, was translated into French for the use of the arbitrators at Geneva, in 1872.

DANELL, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, was born in what was formerly called the London district, in 1821. He was educated under Dr. Kenny at his father's house in Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. In 1843 he was sent

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to finish his ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris, and received priest's orders in 1846, being in August of that year appointed to the mission of St. George's, Southwark. For many years he acted as Vicar-General to Bishop Grant, and on the decease of that eminent prelate he succeeded him in the see of Southwark, his consecration taking place at St. George's Cathedral, March 25, 1871. The diocese of Southwark comprises Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, the islands of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and the adjacent isles.

DANNER (COUNTESS OF), LOUISA-CHRISTINA-RASMUSSEN, born at Copenhagen, April 21, 1814, of poor parents, commenced life as a governess. She did not long remain in the profession, but repaired to Paris, where for two years, she was connected with the theatres. Returning to Copenhagen, she contracted that intimacy with the then Crown Prince which ended in a left-handed marriage with him on his accession to the throne as Frederick VII. The Countess Danner's influence with the late king was supposed to be prejudicial to the interest of the monarchy of Denmark.

DANTAN, ANTOINE-LAURENT, sculptor, son of a sculptor in wood, born at St. Cloud, Dec. 8, 1798, attended the studio of Bosio and the Fine-Art School, where he carried off the second prize in 1826, and the grand Roman prize in 1828, the subject being the "Death of Hercules." His chief works are a copy of the "Greece" of Praxiteles; "Asia," an allegorical figure, in 1824; "A Young Bather Playing with his Dog," and "The Drunkenness of Silenus," in 1836; "Young Neapolitan Girl Playing a Tambourine," in 1838; and several busts and statues; those of Marshal Villars, Louis de Bourbon, the Empress Josephine, Mdlle. Rachel, and Mdme. Delaroche, being the most celebrated.

DARBY, JOHN NELSON, youngest son of the late John Darby, Esq., of Leap, King's county, Ireland, was born in Westminster, in 1800, graduated in 1819 at Trinity College, Dublin, in high classical honours, and was called to the bar. He subsequently took orders, but not long after saw fit to abandon this position, only the more freely to exercise his ministry in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, &c., and at a later day also in North and South America and the West Indies. He has translated the entire Bible into German, and the New Testament into French as well as English. Besides incessant preaching in these and other languages (chiefly among those commonly known as "Brethren," or "Plymouth Brethren"), he has written on scriptural subjects so largely that his collected writings, now in course of republication, independent of, and uniform with his longest single work, "Synopsis of the Books of the Bible," five volumes, will exceed twenty-five thick volumes crown 8vo. Mr. Darby is at present (Feb. 1875) travelling in the United States.

DARIMON, ALFRED, journalist, born at Lille, Dec. 17, 1819, after finishing his studies, commenced his literary career in 1840, by the publication of some letters on the Archæology of Flanders in the *Revue du Nord*. In 1848 he was one of the principal editors of the *Peuple*, founded by M. Proudhon, and when that journal ceased to appear, became editor in chief, first of *La Voix du Peuple*, and afterwards of *Le Peuple*, of 1850. Since 1854 M. Darimon has contributed to *La Presse* numerous articles relating to finance, and in 1857 published a work entitled "De la Réforme Banquière." He was candidate, in the democratic interest, for Paris, at the election of 1857, was elected by a considerable majority, and re-elected in 1863. M. Darimon stood aloof from his former political allies since 1864, and eventually became a supporter of the Government, the result being that he dared not present himself again to his constituents at the general election in

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1869. In Nov., 1869, he was appointed French consul at Rotterdam.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., artist, born at Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. While a boy he was placed in a mercantile house, but spent his leisure time in drawing. Some of his sketches attracted attention, and received such remuneration as to decide him to devote himself to art. He worked for several years in Philadelphia, producing a series of characteristic drawings for the "Library of Humorous American Works," and in 1848 removed to New York, where he illustrated the humorous writings of Washington Irving. His outline illustrations of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" are worthy of Retzsch. His illustrations of Judd's "Margaret" (1856) established his reputation as one of the most graceful and sympathetic artists of the day. For the works of James Fenimore Cooper he produced more than 500 drawings, and he also made many illustrations to the works of Dickens. His illustrations for books and drawings for leading magazines are almost innumerable; and he has produced many of the most elaborate designs used on Government bonds and bank notes. In 1859 appeared his fine drawing of the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." After that he produced several larger works, among which were four ordered by Prince Napoleon while in America. Near the close of the civil war he visited Europe for the first time, studied in Rome, and made many drawings. On his return he published, in 1868, "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil," furnishing both matter and illustrations. He is now (1875) engaged in preparing a series of about 500 drawings to illustrate a "History of the United States," the text of which is written by Mr. B. J. Lossing.

DARLEY, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARD, Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, was born in Nov., 1799, at Fairfield, co. Monaghan, Ireland. After a preliminary training at the Royal School of Dungannon, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1816. He obtained several scientific, classical, theological, and Hebrew prizes during his undergraduate course; was appointed to a classical scholarship in 1819; and graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1827. In 1826 he took holy orders, and the same year was appointed head master of the endowed grammar school at Dundalk. He became head master of the Royal school of Dungannon in 1831; rector of Drumgoon (Coolehill), in the diocese of Kilmore, in 1850; and archdeacon of Ardagh, and rector of Templemichael, co. Longford, in 1866. On Sept. 23, 1874, he was elected bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, being the second prelate elected to the episcopal dignity, since the disestablishment of the Irish Church. His consecration took place on Oct. 25. Bishop Darley is a divine of the most distinct "Evangelical" principles, and prior to his elevation to the episcopate was distinguished by his efforts to reunite the Primitive Methodists in Ireland with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has published "A Treatise on Homer," 1839; and "The Grecian Drama: a treatise on the Dramatic Literature of the Greeks," 1840.

DARU (COMTE) NAPOLÉON, a French statesman and ex-peer of France, born at Paris, June 11, 1807, son of the celebrated historian of the First Empire, and godson of Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. After a suitable education at the Lyceum of Louis-le-Grand and the Polytechnic school, he entered the artillery, and served for some time in Algeria, but in 1847 he finally retired from the army, in which he had attained the rank of captain. In 1832 he entered the Chamber of Peers by hereditary right, and was an ardent supporter of the monarchy of July. He was an active member of the Chamber, took part in most of its discussions, and was an earnest promoter, both in its committees and in the tribune, of measures relating to

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public works. In a well-written treatise, "Des Chemins de Fer," published in 1843, he showed the application and consequences of the law of June 11, 1842; and he likewise drew up many important reports on subjects of political economy. After the revolution of February, Count Daru gave his adhesion to the new government, and was twice elected by considerable majorities for the department of La Manche. He took a prominent part in the debates of the Constituent Assembly, and was elected Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly for 1850 and 1851. After the *coup d'état* he retired into private life, but continued to be among the most consistent enemies of the Second Empire, and a staunch adherent of the Orleans family. He emerged from his retirement in May, 1869, when he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif by 16,086 votes against 15,809 recorded in favour of M. de Tocqueville, the official candidate. Recognised as one of the leaders of the new Liberal "Tiers Parti," he was, in Dec., 1869, elected Vice-President of the Chamber, and in Jan., 1870, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in M. Ollivier's short-lived administration. Count Daru incurred no inconsiderable amount of unpopularity by his injudicious meddling in the matters discussed in the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. When the Emperor determined on submitting the new *sénatus-consulte* to be ratified by a *plébiscite*, Count Daru tendered his resignation, which was accepted (April 13, 1870). After the early disasters in the war against Germany, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Defence, and subsequently he withdrew to his department of La Manche, where he devoted himself heart and soul to the task of organising forces to oppose the invader. Thus he gained such popularity, that at the elections of Feb., 1871, he was sent by the department, at the head of the poll, to the National Assembly, where he has voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1840, and elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1860.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT, M.A., F.R.S., was born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809, being son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.S., of the same place, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., author of the "Botanic Garden," "Zoonomia," &c. He was educated at the grammar-school at Shrewsbury. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh, attended the lectures at the university for two years, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1827, took the degree of B.A. in 1832, and that of M.A. in 1837. Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., having offered to give up part of his own cabin to any one who would volunteer to accompany H.M.S. *Beagle* as naturalist, Mr. Darwin tendered his services, and sailed Dec. 27, 1831, in that vessel, for the survey of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe, returning to England Oct. 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin published "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the various Countries, &c.," which appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, but has since been published separately. In 1839 Mr. Darwin married the grand-daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S., the well-known improver and manufacturer of earthenware. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the *Beagle*," and wrote three separate volumes on geology; viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," 1842, 2nd edit. 1874; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are a "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selec-

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tion," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home and abroad, has given rise to much controversy. It was followed by "Fertilization of Orchids," in 1862, and "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding, and Selection, under Domestication," in 1867. In 1871 he published the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," 2 vols; a new edition of which was published in 1874, in one volume, with large additions. In this work the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." His most recent publication is "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," 1872. Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston Palladian medal. He has been created a knight of the order *Pour le Mérite* by the Prussian Government; and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna. The university of Leyden conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb., 1875.

DASENT, GEORGE WEBBE, D.C.L., born about 1818, was educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda, from the Norse, appeared in 1842; that of "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages," in 1845; of "The Norsemen in Iceland," in 1855; of "Popular Tales from the Norse with an Introductory Essay," in 1859; and of "Tales from the Fjeld," from the Norse of Asbjörnsen, in 1873. He published "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c.; has translated much from the German, the Norse, and the Icelandic languages; and written "Annals of an Eventful Life," a novel, 3 vols., 1871, and "Three to One; or, Some Passages out of the Life of Amicia Lady Sweetapple," 3 vols., 1872. In 1874 he edited "An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late Richard Cleasby, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfússon, M.A." To this valuable philological work, which was printed at the Oxford University Press, Dr. Dasent contributed a preface and a biography of Richard Cleasby. Dr. Dasent acted for some years as one of the assistant editors of the *Times*, and he is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane. He has frequently been employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments. On Feb. 5, 1870, he was appointed by the Government to the post of Civil Service Commissioner.

DAVID, FÉLICIEN-CÉSAR, musical composer, was born at Cadenet (Vaucluse), March 8, 1810. His love for music having manifested itself at a very early age, he was sent in his eighth year to Aix, where he studied under the chapel-master, and had the additional advantage of singing in the choir of the cathedral. His voice attracted attention by its extraordinary power and sweetness. Very early in life, the young composer wrote out the music of an original motet, which won the approbation of his professor, and was performed in the cathedral. Having repaired to Paris to complete his studies, he was admitted by Cherubini, then director of the Conservatoire, to all the classes of that institution; and he studied harmony and composition under Réber. Left to his own resources after the first six months, he supported himself by giving music lessons until the formation of the St. Simonian sect, of which he became one of the most enthusiastic members. When the St. Simonians

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retired to Ménilmontant, they assigned to M. David the function of musical director, and he composed the music of the choruses sung by the entire fraternity. On the dissolution of that sect, M. David and many other members determined to visit the East, where he remained three years, making notes of his musical impressions, at one time on the banks of the Nile, at another beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, and at another in the desert itself. In 1835 he returned to Paris, and published his "Mélodies Orientales." The whole of the "Désert" was written between Dec., 1843, and May, 1844; and no sooner had it been composed, than David set to work copying out all the parts himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, he succeeded in getting his work executed at the Conservatoire in Dec., 1844, when its success was so great that it was soon afterwards heard in every capital in Europe. In England his name is known chiefly by the "Désert," which was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, and by a few romances, of which "Les Hirondelles" is the most popular. In Paris, the "Désert" was followed by "Moïse," which had but a partial success. Abandoning sacred subjects, he composed "Christophe Colomb," which was more successful than "Moïse," though it does not possess the freshness and charm of the "Désert." "Christophe Colomb" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who sent for the composer to his box, and decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The "Garden of Eden" ("L'Éden") was brought out during the crisis of 1848, and attracted very little attention. The comic opera, in three acts, "La Perle du Brésil," was produced in Nov., 1851, and his opera, "Herculaneum," at the Académie, in March, 1859, and the comic opera "Lalla Rookh," in 1862. M. David was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1862. In 1868 the Institute awarded to him the grand biennial prize of the Emperor; and in 1869 he was appointed Librarian to the Paris Conservatoire de Musique.

DAVID (BARON) JÉRÔME FRÉDÉRIC PAUL, a French statesman, grandson of the celebrated painter, Louis David, was born at Rome, June 30, 1823, and brought up for the naval profession, but taking a dislike to the sea, he entered the military college of Saint-Cyr, subsequently served as an officer of Zouaves in Algeria, rose to the rank of captain, and resigned his commission in 1867. He was elected a deputy in the Government interest for the first circonscription of the Gironde in 1859, being re-elected by enormous majorities in 1863 and 1869. After having been for three successive years Secretary of the Committee of the Chamber, Baron Jérôme David was appointed by the Emperor Vice-President of the Corps Législatif, during the sessions of 1867, 1868, 1869. He took a prominent part in the debates of that body, and was distinguished by his uncompromising advocacy of a Conservative policy. His re-appointment to the Vice-Presidency in June, 1869, was regarded as a pledge given to the reactionary party, and led to President Schneider sending in his resignation, which, however, he withdrew, in consequence of the personal intervention of the Emperor. At the time when a conflict between France and Prussia seemed imminent in consequence of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, he insisted on the necessity of demanding a formal renunciation of the Prince's pretensions, and by his speeches in the Chamber and his influence at the Tuileries, he contributed in no small degree to bring about the late disastrous war. After the downfall of M. Émile Ollivier's cabinet, Baron Jérôme David became Minister of Public Works in that formed by the Comte de Palikao (Aug. 10, 1870). Since the conclusion of peace he has made an attempt, which was unsuccessful, to obtain a seat in the National Assembly for the depart-

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ment of the Gironde. Baron Jérôme David was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 19, 1869.

DAVIDSON, THE REV. SAMUEL, D.D., LL.D., an eminent Biblical scholar and critic, was born in 1807 near Ballymena, Ireland. In 1825 he entered the Royal College of Belfast, where he eventually distinguished himself in the various branches of philosophy, philology, and Biblical literature. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1835 was called to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Literature in his own College. After a few years of successful labour in that capacity, his opinions respecting ecclesiastical government underwent a change in favour of Congregationalism, and he was shortly afterwards (1842), invited to the Professorship of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages in the newly erected College of the Congregationalists at Manchester called the Lancashire Independent College. This institution was supported by voluntary contributions and governed by a committee chosen from among the subscribers. Here Dr. Davidson rapidly rose in reputation as a Biblical scholar. In addition to an important work he had already published on "Biblical Criticism," he produced in 1843 "Sacred Hermeneutics;" in 1846 a translation of Gieseler's Ecclesiastical History (Clark's Library); in 1848 "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament;" in 1848-51, "An Introduction to the New Testament," 3 vols.; in 1852, a new edit., which was also almost a new work, of his "Biblical Criticism," 2 vols.; in 1855, "The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament revised;" in 1856, a new work on the "Text of the Old Testament, and the Interpretation of the Bible," to replace the 2nd volume in a new edit. of "Horne's Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures." He has since that time written an "Introduction to the Old Testament," 3 vols.; a translation of Fürst's Hebrew Lexicon; above all "An Introduction to the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical, and Theological," 2 vols., 1868, in place of the former Introduction in 3 vols.; in 1873 he issued "The English Old Testament Version revised;" and in 1874 he was engaged in publishing an English version of Dr. Tischendorf's last edit. of the Greek Testament. His contributions to the "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," first issued by Dr. Kitto, and since by other editors, have been numerous and marked by varied and mature learning, and the same is true with regard to communications to various critical journals. The volume which Dr. Davidson contributed, by desire of the publishers and proprietors, to Horne's Introduction, led to unpleasant relations with the governing committee of his College. The professor was known to be of a liberal theological tendency, free in criticism and versed beyond most English theologians in the writings of German authors. The volume referred to gave offence by its free and candid treatment of the Sacred Books in the light of modern knowledge, although it adhered throughout to moderately conservative theological opinions. A portion of the "religious" press became clamorous; the committee took alarm; and in the end the professor was obliged to resign his post. Dr. Davidson has for several years resided in the metropolis, pursuing his favourite studies.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.G.S., Vice-President of the Palæontographical Society, and member of numerous academies and other learned societies, born in Edinburgh, May 17, 1817, was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favoured pupil of Paul Delaroche. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and palæontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical dis-

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tribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda" composed of three large quarto volumes, illustrated with 171 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He has also published fifty scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 Sir R. Murchison presented him a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society; and in 1871 he received a presentation from the Palæontographical Society. Mr. Davidson took the principal lead in the formation of the new Brighton Museum, and has officiated as chairman of the Museum committee ever since its foundation. Mr. Davidson has on two different occasions filled the office of Vice-President of Section C. at the meetings of the British Association and is a member of the General Committee.

DAVIES, BENJAMIN, Ph.D., LL.D., an oriental scholar, born Feb. 26, 1814, on a farm near Llanboidy, Pembrokeshire, was educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, the University of Glasgow, Trinity College, Dublin, and in Germany. He is at present one of the tutors at the Dissenting College in Regent's Park, London. He is well known as the translator of Professor Rödiger's edition of Gesenius's "Hebrew Grammar," and of Dr. Fürst's "Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon." Dr. Davies also contributed various articles to Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." He is a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Leipsic.

DAVIES, CHARLES, a mathematician, born at Washington, Connecticut, Jan. 22, 1798. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1813, graduated in 1815, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery, but was soon assigned to special duty as teacher in the Academy, and having resigned his commission in the army became successively assistant Professor of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and in 1823 Professor of Mathematics. While engaged in preparing a series of mathematical text books, his health failed; he resigned his professorship, and in 1837 visited Europe. Upon his return he became paymaster in the army and treasurer of the West Point Academy. He resigned this post in 1845, and became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of the city of New York. From this position he retired to complete his series of text books and afterwards resumed his professional duties, finally in Columbia College, New York, of which he is now Emeritus Professor. His series of text books include editions of Bourdon's Algebra and Legendre's Geometry, and treatises on Surveying and Trigonometry, a work on the "Logic of Mathematics," a "Mathematical Dictionary and Cyclopædia of Mathematical Science," besides a complete series of Arithmetics.

DAVIES, THE REV. JOHN LLEWELYN, M.A., born at Chichester, Feb. 26, 1826, was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of that society in 1850. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Mark's Whitechapel, in 1852, and Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, in 1856. Mr. Davies has translated (jointly with D. J. Vaughan) "Plato's Republic;" and published several volumes of sermons; an edition of Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; contributions to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and to periodical literature; also "Theology and Morality, Belief and Practice," 1873. He is a theologian of the school of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

DAVIS, ANDREW JACKSON, an American clairvoyant and author, born in Blooming Grove, New York, Aug. 11, 1826. His opportunities for early education were exceedingly meagre, he having never had more

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than five or six months of school training in all, and having been during his childhood and youth employed in menial or mechanical labour. When he was sixteen years of age he was brought under the influence of magnetic somnambulism, and developed surprising phenomena of clairvoyance. He attempted at this time, and, as his adherents state, with great success, the treatment of diseases while in this trance condition, but after a time abandoned it. In 1844 he passed into this trance state, and continued in it for sixteen hours without any mesmeric or magnetic passes. During this time he professed to have held intercourse with invisible beings, and to have received instructions in regard to his future course as a spiritual teacher. Having procured the assistance of the Rev. William Fishbough as an amanuensis, he removed to New York. There, in 1845, when but nineteen years of age, he published a large octavo volume of professed spiritual revelations, entitled "The Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind." For the next ten years he was a close and diligent student, and, though occasionally lecturing, and with considerable success, he wrote but little. He claimed to be during much of this time in a condition of inward illumination, and sometimes would pass spontaneously into the trance condition, but he declined to submit himself to further magnetic manipulations. He accumulated a large following, some of them men of wealth, and about 1854 or 1855 began again to publish further revelations. Among these, which have appeared at intervals of a year or two up to the present time, are, "The Great Harmonia," now extended to six or seven volumes; "The Approaching Crisis;" "The Penetralia;" "The Present Age;" "The Inner Life;" "The Magic Staff;" "The Summer Land;" "Death and the After Life;" "The Harbinger of Health;" "Morning Lectures;" "Arabula, or the Divine Guest;" "Stellar Key to the Summer Land;" and "Tale of a Physician." These are little more than repetitions of his first work, with many startling asseverations concerning things in heaven and earth, which rest upon his own statements. He now resides in Orange, New Jersey.

DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY, an American rear-admiral, and mathematician, born at Boston, Jan. 16, 1807, entered in the U.S. navy in 1823, was employed as assistant to the late Professor Bache, in the United States coast survey, from 1844 to 1849, in the course of which he discovered several dangerous shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Boston. In 1849 he left the survey to take charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," of which he was the founder and organizer. Mr. Davis, who was at various times within the next ten years appointed on commissions to examine the state of the harbours of Boston, New York, Charleston, &c., investigated, in connection with these examinations, the laws which govern tides, and contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the American Academy of Sciences, the Smithsonian Institution, and later to the National Academy of Science. He continued at the head of the "Ephemeris" until 1856, when he was appointed to the rank of Commander, and stationed in the Pacific. He returned in 1861, and was chief of staff and captain of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Dupont, at the capture of Port Royal in Nov., 1861. He was appointed to the command of the Mississippi flotilla in May, 1862, and gained several important victories within the next year. In Feb., 1863, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and after being engaged in active service throughout the war, was appointed superintendent of the National Observatory in May, 1865. In this position he has brought up the vast arrears of work left undone by his predecessors, and made many valuable

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additions to scientific knowledge. He published a translation of Gauss's "Theoria Motûs Corporum Cœlestium," in 1856, and numerous reports and scientific papers since that time.]

DAVIS, EDWIN HAMILTON, M.D., archæologist, born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811. His attention was early directed to the study of antiquities. From 1829 to 1833, while a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, he conducted a series of excavations in that neighbourhood, the results of which were embodied in a lecture. These investigations into the ancient mounds of Ohio, and the relics which they contained of a race now extinct there, and probably elsewhere, were conducted with great zeal for fifteen years, and until his removal to New York. In 1837 he graduated M.D. at Cincinnati, and practised his profession at Chillicothe until 1850, when he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the New York Medical College. Dr. Davis has published, in conjunction with Mr. E. G. Squier, as the results of his study of the mounds and their contents, "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," forming the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." He has also contributed to several of the medical and scientific journals of the day, and has delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, some time President of the Confederacy of the Southern States of North America, was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky. During his childhood his father removed into the state of Mississippi, and his education commenced at Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824, to enter the United States' Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated four years afterwards, and was placed on the list of second lieutenants. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Resigning his commission in 1835, he returned to Mississippi, married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, and became a cotton planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Mr. Polk. He was returned to Congress in 1845, and assisted in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and proceeded to join the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey, was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city, and distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual states only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and he was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvass for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who on being elected President, nominated Mr. Davis his Secretary at War. He introduced important reforms into this department, and the military service generally. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan, he quitted office, and was re-elected to the Senate; but the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and the secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, he was chosen Provisional President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb 22, and elected as President for six years in 1862.

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After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, who endeavoured to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner for two years in Fortress Monroe, awaiting a trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, and was included in the general amnesty of Dec. 25, 1868. After his release he visited Europe, and on his return took up his residence at Memphis, Tennessee, where he is President of a Life Insurance Company.

DAVIS, HENRY WILLIAM BANKS, A.R.A., was born at Finchley, Aug. 26, 1833, and educated at home. When student at the Royal Academy, in 1854, he obtained two silver medals —one for perspective, the other for a model in the Life School—and he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1873. In 1861 Mr. Davis painted "Rough Pasturage," exhibited at the Royal Academy; in 1865, "The Strayed Herd;" in 1866, "Spring Ploughing" (engraved); in 1870 "Dewy Eve;" in 1871, "Moonrise," and "The Prætorium at Neufchatel;" in 1872, "A Panic" (engraved), and "Trotting Bull," in bronze, which obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition; and in 1873, "A Summer Afternoon." All the above-mentioned pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy.

DAVIS, SIR JOHN FRANCIS, Bart., K.C.B., the eldest son of S. Davis, Esq., of Portland Place, was born in 1795. Entering the public service at an early age, he was attachèd to Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin in 1816, and was joint commissioner with the late Lord Napier in 1834, for the purpose of arranging commercial and other matters with China. From 1843 to 1848 he was British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong-Kong. He was created a baronet July 9, 1845, and a K.C.B. (civil division), June 12, 1854. Sir John F. Davis, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, is the author of "A Description of China and its Inhabitants," "Sketches of China," "Chinese Romance," "Chinese Moral Maxims," "Poëseos Sinicæ Commentarii," "China during the War and since the Peace," and "Chinese Miscellanies."

DAVIS, JOSEPH BARNARD, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at York, June 13, 1801, and educated at a private school in that city. He adopted the medical profession, and was appointed Medical Officer of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Dr. Barnard became a F.S.A. in Feb., 1853; a F.R.S. in June, 1868; a foreign member of the Dutch Society of Sciences, in May, 1871; and he is besides a corresponding member of other learned societies of Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, and America. He is the author of "Crania Britannica," 1865; "Thesaurus Craniorum," 1867; and of memoirs in the transactions of different learned societies.

DAVIS, NATHAN, African traveller, and minister of one of the dissenting bodies, born about 1812, devoted himself for many years to the study of Arabian and Hebrew antiquities, and was for some time editor of the *Hebrew Christian Magazine*. In 1841 he published "Tunis; or, Selections from a Journal kept during a Residence in that Regency," and in 1844, "A Voice from North Africa." This was followed in 1854 by "Evenings in my Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Eijareed," a work illustrative of the habits of the Arab tribes of the African Sahara. In 1856 Mr. Davis was sent, under the auspices of the Earl of Clarendon, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make investigations into the ruins existing on the site of ancient Carthage; and the result of this mission is the well-known volume, "Carthage and her Remains," 1861.

DAVISON, MRS. (*See* GODDARD, ARABELLA).

DAVOUD PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He is a Catholic

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Armenian, that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic church. After a complete university course at Berlin, where he gained more than one great prize medal, by his writings and dissertations, he commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and subsequently at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he held at various times during a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied A'ali Pasha, as chief secretary to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Ottoman delegate on the commission for arranging the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pasha, to the Conference of Paris for the definite organization of Wallachia and Moldavia. In the following year Davoud Effendi was appointed Director-general of telegraphs, and under his auspices many of the great lines of telegraphic communication now completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861 after the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Druses and Maronites, he was selected by the Porte and the five Powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, and during his seven years' rule, proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. On that occasion he was created a Muchir or Pasha of the highest grade, being the first Christian raised to the rank of Muchir under the Sublime Porte. In 1868 he resigned the governor-generalship of Mount Lebanon, and returned to Constantinople, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, a position, however, which ill-health obliged him to vacate on June 19, 1871. Davoud Pasha speaks Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Italian, German, English, and French, and in the last of these languages has published a History of the Seven Years' War.

DAWKINS, WILLIAM BOYD, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., geologist and osteologist, was born Dec. 26, 1838, at Buttington vicarage, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Rossall Hall, and at the University of Oxford, where he became a scholar of Jesus College, and first Burdett-Coutts geological scholar. He was appointed assistant geologist in Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1862; principal geologist in 1867; Curator of the Manchester Museum, 1869; lecturer on geology in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1870; Professor there in 1874; and President of the Manchester Geological Society in 1874. Professor Dawkins is the author of numerous essays in the "Proceedings" of the Geological, Anthropological, and Royal Societies, relating principally to fossil mammalia; "British Pleistocene Mammalia" in the Proceedings of the Palæontological Society, 1866-74; and "Cave-Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe," 1874.

DAWSON, GEORGE, a popular lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist nonconformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion Chapel, and a separation took place, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel for Mr. Dawson, and in Aug., 1847, the edifice was opened

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as "The Church of the Saviour." Mr. Dawson does not advocate peculiarities of doctrine, but rather makes an earnest desire for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He is better known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained popularity. He has written little, but is the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, and which has ceased to exist. At the request of the corporation, Mr. Dawson delivered the inaugural address, since published, at the opening of the Free Reference Library in Birmingham, Oct. 26, 1866. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Birmingham School Board. On Jan. 2, 1871, a new Liberal daily paper, called the *Birmingham Morning News*, appeared, of which Mr. Dawson is editor.

DAWSON, JOHN WILLIAM, LL.D., a geologist and naturalist, born at Picton, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. He studied in the University of Edinburgh, and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology" (2d ed., 1868). Since 1843 he has contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published several monographs on special subjects connected with geology. His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are the most important contributions yet made to the palæozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the *Eozoön Canadense* of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, a position which he still holds; and in 1855 he became principal of the McGill University at Montreal, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are: "Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858, and, "The Story of the Earth and Man," 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species.

DAY, THE RIGHT REV. MAURICE FITZGERALD, D.D., Bishop of Cashel, is the youngest son of the late Rev. John Day, rector of Kiltullagh, co. Kerry, by Arabella, daughter of Sir William Godfrey, of Bushfield, in the same county. He was born at Kiltullagh in 1816, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A., 1838; M.A., 1858). For several years he was chaplain of St. Matthias, Dublin, was appointed Dean of Limerick, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Limerick, in 1868, and was chosen to succeed the late Dr. Daly in the united sees of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, in March, 1872, the consecration ceremony being performed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on April 13.

DEAK, FRANCIS, statesman, born of respectable parents, on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, in 1803, was quite a young man when, in 1825, his countrymen began to agitate. In 1832 he was sent as a deputy to a diet held at Presburg, in which he displayed such eloquence and high feeling that he became the recognized leader of the opposition. He took an active and prominent part in the agitation for the removal of restrictive enactments which fettered the constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and some other leaders of the popular party in 1837, Deak again became, in 1839, the leader of a formidable parliamentary opposition, and in the Diet managed matters with such tact, that he terminated the stormy debates of 1840 with a reconciliation between

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the king and the people. He retired from public life until 1848, when he became Minister of Justice in Count Batthyani's cabinet, resigning the post when M. Kossuth acceded to power in Sept. of that year. In 1849 he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria, but the attempt proved a failure, and after a short imprisonment at Pesth, M. Deak retired to his estates. He refused several advances made to him by Austrian statesmen, and it was only after a constitution had been granted in 1860, that he once more took part in public affairs, and was returned to the Hungarian Diet for Pesth. The reconciliation between the Hungarian people and the emperor was not however, complete, and the Diet was once more dissolved. M. Deak persevered, and after the disastrous campaign of 1866, the policy of Austria underwent a change, and a separate ministry was granted for Hungary. Thenceforward M. Deak was the leader of the majority of the Chamber, and made no further opposition to the Government of Vienna, except on points of minor importance. The general election of 1869 was favourable to his party, and he himself was returned by an overwhelming majority by the city of Pesth.

DEASY, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD, was born in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. Having been called to the Irish bar, he was made a Q.C. in 1849; he became third Serjeant-at-Law in 1858, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859, from which post, in 1860, he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and was made Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1861. Mr. Deasy, who is a "moderate" Catholic, represented the county of Cork in the House of Commons from 1855, till he was raised to the bench.

DE CANDOLLE: (*See* CANDOLLE).

DECAZES, LOUIS CHARLES ÉLIE AMANIEU, DUC, eldest son of Élie, Duc Decazes, a well-known French statesman (who died in 1860), was born May 19, 1819. Entering the diplomatic service of his country he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Madrid and Lisbon, but when the revolution of 1848 occurred, the Marquis Decazes, as he was then styled, retired from public life. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of the Gironde, and in 1869 at the elections for the Corps Législatif, he contested the fourth circonscription of that department, but was defeated by the Government candidate, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, jun. After the fall of the empire he was more successful, for renewing his candidature at the general election of Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Gironde, polling upwards of 100,000 votes. As one of the leading members of the Right Centre he has since taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Assembly. In Nov., 1873, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he was again appointed to that post in the cabinet of M. Buffet, in March, 1875. The Duc Decazes is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and is honorary chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

DECHAMPS, HIS EMINENCE VICTOR AUGUSTE ISIDORE, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Mechlin, and Primate of Belgium, was born at Melle, in the diocese of Ghent, Dec. 6, 1810. In 1831 he entered the seminary of Tournai, and there commenced those theological studies which he completed in the Catholic University of Louvain. He was afterwards admitted at the convent of Saint Trond into the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. After having taught theology for two years at Wittem, near Aix-la-Chapelle, he devoted himself exclusively to preaching. He acquired great renown as a pulpit orator, and attracted large crowds of auditors at Liége, Brussels, Louvain, and

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Tournai.' The constant fatigue of preaching impaired his health, and to restore it he went to Italy in 1847, visited Rome and Naples, had several interviews with Pope Pius IX., and returned home by way of Vienna and Munich. He next became superior of a house of his order at Tournai. On Sept. 20, 1865, he was appointed Bishop of Namur, being consecrated in the Redemptorist church of St. Alfonso, on the Esquiline, Rome. He was advanced on the death of Cardinal Sterckx to the archbishopric of Mechlin, which he has filled since Dec. 20, 1867. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the "title" assigned to him being that of St. Agnes without the Walls. Cardinal Dechamps has written many religious and controversial works in French.

DELANE, JOHN THADEUS, editor of the *Times* newspaper, is the son of the late William F. A. Delane, Esq., formerly financial manager of the *Times*, who died in 1858. He was born in Oct., 1817, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he first became connected with the *Times* as assistant-editor under the late Mr. T. Barnes, on whose death, in 1841, he succeeded to the chief post of responsibility as editor of that journal.

DE LA RUE, WARREN, D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, the Philomatic Society of Paris, the Royal Society of Upsala, the Society of Agriculture and Commerce, Caen, the Society of Natural Science, Cherbourg, and Vice-President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Vice-President of the Chemical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight of the Order of the Rose, Brazil; is son of the late Mr. Thomas De La Rue, and was born in Jan., 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, entered his father's business, and is now the head of the house of Thos. De La Rue & Co., wholesale manufacturing stationers. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery for printing surface colouring paper, pasting cards, and for folding envelopes,—the last-mentioned in connection with Mr. Edwin Hill. He acted as a juror and reporter in the department of Class XXIX. in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was a juror in Class X. of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; and President of Section B, Class XXVIII., of the Exhibition of 1862. Mr. De La Rue has made some important scientific investigations, of which an account will be found in the publications of various learned societies. He established an observatory at Cranford, Middlesex, but this was dismantled in 1873, and the instruments presented to the University of Oxford. Mr. De La Rue has distinguished himself by the eminent success with which he has applied photography to the recording of celestial phenomena. In 1860 he went to Spain with the "Himalaya expedition" and succeeded in obtaining a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, July 18. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture, read at the Royal Society in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions. He recently published, in connection with Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. B. Loewy, "Researches on Solar Physics," founded on observations made at the Kew Observatory under his directions. He also took an active part in making the preparations for the photographic observation of the transit of Venus in 1874.

DELAUNAY, CHARLES EUGÈNE,

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a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Lusigny (Aube), April 9, 1816, entered the Polytechnic School at the age of eighteen, left it in 1836 with the highest honours, and subsequently was appointed Principal Engineer of Mines of the first-class, and Professor of Mechanics both in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences. M. Delaunay, who is an officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a member of the Institute in 1855, an honorary member of the Board of Longitude in 1862, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London in April, 1869. In March, 1870, he was appointed to succeed M. Le Verrier as Director of the Paris Observatory. Among the many-highly esteemed works of M. Delaunay, we may mention "Cours Élémentaire d'Astronomie," second edition, 1853; "Cours Élémentaire de Mécanique," third edition, 1854; "Traité de Mécanique Rationelle," 1856; "Rapport sur le Progrès de l'Astronomie," 1867; "Table Alphabétique et Table Analytique des Matières contenues dans les additions à la *Connaissance des Temps*, de 1823 à 1867," 8vo., 1867; and memoirs in various scientific journals.

DELEPIERRE, JOSEPH OCTAVE, a Belgian historian and antiquary, and writer on macaronic literature, born at Bruges, in 1804, studied law in the University of Ghent, and practised as an advocate at Brussels. After the revolution of September he entered the diplomatic service, and in Aug. 1849, was appointed Secretary of Legation and Consul-General for Belgium, at London. His principal works are—"Histoire du Règne de Charles-le-Bon," in collaboration with J. Perneel, 8vo., Brussels, 1830; "Les Traditions et Légendes de Flandre," Lille, 1834, translated into English by the author under the title of "Old Flanders," 12mo., London, 1845; "Précis des Annales de Bruges, depuis les Temps les plus reculés, jusqu'au commencement du XVII. Siècle," 8vo., Bruges, 1835; "Le Roman de Renard," from a Flemish MS. of the 12th century, Brussels, 1838; "La Belgique illustrée par les Sciences, les Arts, et les Lettres," 8vo., Brussels, 1840; "Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois; ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges," 8vo., Bruges, 1840; "Marie de Bourgogne," fol., Brussels, 1841; "Macaronéana, ou Melanges de Littérature des différents Peuples de l'Europe," 8vo., Paris, 1852; "A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the Present Time," 8vo., London, 1860; "Macaronéana Andra, overum Nouveaux Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique," 4to., London, 1862; "Historical Difficulties and Contested Events," 8vo., London, 1868; "Essai Historique et Bibliographique sur les Rébus," 8vo., London, 1870; and "Supercheries Littéraires, Pastiches, Suppositions d'Auteur, dans les Lettres et dans les Arts," London, 1872. Among his miscellaneous publications are "Examen de ce que renferme la Bibliothèque du Musée Britannique," 1846; "Histoire Littéraire des Fous," London, 1860; and "Analyse des Travaux de la Société des Philobiblon de Londres," 8vo., London, 1862. M. Delepierre has also reprinted various rare texts and macaronic compositions. The King of Denmark conferred the knighthood of Dannebrog on M. Delepierre in Jan. 1873.

DELITZSCH, FRANCIS, Ph.D., D.D., a German theologian, was born at Leipsic on Feb. 23, 1813, and studied theology and oriental languages in the University of his native town, where he was afterwards a private docent. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Rostock, in 1850 Professor of Theology at Erlangen, and in 1867 returned to Leipsic in a like capacity, where he still remains. Dr. Delitzsch has written a "History of Jewish Poesy," 1836; "Isagoge in gramm. et lexicographiam linguæ Hebraicæ," 1838; "Contributions to the Scholastics of the Middle Ages

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among Jews and Moslems," 1841; "Treasury of Spiritual Epigrams and Rhymes," 1842; "The Sacrament of the Very Body and Blood of Jesus Christ," 1844; "Biblico-Prophetical Theology," 1845; "Four Books Concerning the Church," 1847; "Of the House of God," 1848; "Commentary on Habakkuk," 1843; "Commentary on the Song of Solomon," 1851; "Commentary on Genesis," 1852; "Biblical Psychology," which has been translated into English in Clark's Series by the Rev. Dr. Wallis. Dr. Delitzsch has also edited "Migdal Oz" (the Hebrew rendering of Guarini's "Il Pastor Fido"), 1837.

DENISON, THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY, Archdeacon of Taunton, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the late Viscount Ossington, of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay, and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; married in 1838 Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxon; and became vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him in 1851 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the Cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in these sermons, in Jan., 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review* from its establishment in 1862 till Aug., 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, was Chairman of the Committees, the Reports of which issued in the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings.

DENMAN, THE HON. SIR GEORGE, is the fourth son of Thomas, first Lord Denman (who was many years Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Theodosia Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, rector of Kettering, Northamptonshire. He was born in Russell-square, London, Dec. 23, 1819, and was educated at Repton Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1842 as senior classic. He was also "Captain of the Poll." As the son of a peer he was exempted from the general rule then in force, which made a place in the mathematical tripos a necessary qualification for competing for classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1845, was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1846, and went the Home circuit. In addition to his circuit practice he held for some years the office of auditor of his former College. In 1857 he was appointed one of the University counsel. He was first

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elected member for Tiverton as Lord Palmerston's colleague in the Liberal interest in May, 1859, and represented the borough from that time until 1872, with the exception of a very brief interval in 1865-66, when he was out of Parliament. Mr. Denman was appointed one of the new governing body of the Charterhouse School in 1872. In Oct., 1872, he was chosen to succeed to the vacancy caused in the Court of Common Pleas by the death of Mr. Justice Willes. He published in 1871 a translation of "Gray's Elegy" into Greek elegiac verse.

DENMARK, KING OF. (*See* CHRISTIAN IX.)

DERBY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HENRY SMITH-STANLEY, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East-India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868. His lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on Oct. 23. 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. In Feb., 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Lord Derby was again entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in Nov. 1874. Before his succession to the peerage his lordship served as a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856-7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61; and of the Commission on Patents in 1863-4.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* ALEXANDER, DR.)

DESEILLIGNY, ALFRED NICOLAS PIERROT, a French politician, son of M. Jules Pierrot, sometime Principal of the College of Louis le Grand, was born in Paris, May 9, 1828. For twelve years he acted as manager of the vast manufacturing establishment at Creusot, belonging to his uncle,

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M. Schneider, whose daughter he married. At a later period he became manager of the manufactory at Decazeville, and in 1869 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies, as one of the official candidates, by the third circonscription of the Department of Aveyron. At the general election of Feb., 1871, the same department returned him to the National Assembly. He has given his support to the Left Centre party. On the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency of the Republic in May, 1873, M. Deseilligny was nominated Minister of Public Works, but he has since been replaced by M. Caillaux.

DESMAREST, ERNEST-LÉON-JOSEPH, born at Paris, May 17, 1815, joined the bar in that city in 1837. Having been appointed lieutenant of the National Guard in 1848, for his services during the insurrection in June, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in August of that year, and for some time after the establishment of the Republic fulfilled the duties of Adjunct to the Mayor of the 2nd arrondissment. He is a member of the Council of the order of Barristers, and has distinguished himself in numerous political cases in which he has had to plead. M. Desmarest has written "De Constantine et de la Domination Française en Afrique," published in 1837; and "Les Principes et les Hommes, Esquisses rétrospectives," in 1840; the latter in conjunction with M. H. Rodrigues. At the banquet given to M. Berryer, Nov. 8, 1864, by the bar of England, M. Desmarest, as bâtonnier of the French bar, was present. After the collapse of the Empire in Sept., 1870, the Republican Government appointed him a member of the Council of State, which was temporarily substituted for the Imperial Council. He was also elected Maire of the ninth arrondissement of Paris. When the insurrection of March, 1871 broke out, he was returned to the Communist Assembly by the Conservatives of his arrondissement, but he declined to take his seat. Since then he has resumed practice at the bar.

DE VERE, AUBREY THOMAS, a poet and political writer, third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has published "The Waldenses; or the Fall of Rora: a lyrical tale," 1842; "The Search after Proserpine, Recollections of Greece, and other Poems," 1843; "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred," 1856; "May Carols," 1857; "The Sisters; Inisfail; and other Poems," 1861; "The Infant Bridal and other Poems," 1864; "Irish Odes and other Poems," 1869; "The Legends of St. Patrick," 1872; and "Alexander the Great; a Dramatic Poem," 1874 His prose works are: "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," 1848; "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," 2 vols., 1850; "The Church Settlement of Ireland, or Hibernia Pacanda," 1866; "Ireland's Church Property and the right use of it," 1867; and "Pleas for Secularization," 1867.

DEVILLE, SAINTE-CLAIRE. (*See* SAINTE-CLAIRE.)

DEVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM REGINALD COURTENAY, was born April 15, 1807, and succeeded his father, March 19, 1859. The noble earl, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and is an Honorary D.C.L. of that University. He was called to the bar in 1832, and represented South Devon from July, 1841, till Jan., 1849. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed a Poor-Law Inspector, which office he held until the latter part of 1850. From 1850 to 1859 Lord Devon was Secretary of the Poor-Law Board. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to May, 1867, and President of the Poor Law Board from the latter date to Dec., 1868.

DEVONSHIRE (THE DUKE OF)

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SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., grandson of the late Earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of Earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. Like his predecessor, the duke is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature, and is the head of one of the great Whig houses which have figured so prominently in our history.

DEWEY, ORVILLE, D.D., was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 28, 1794. He graduated at William's College in 1814, and studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary from 1816 to 1819. His opinions being unsettled, he at first declined permanent employment in his profession, though he accepted a temporary call at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and, having joined the Unitarians, was for two years Dr. Channing's assistant in the pulpit. In 1823 he accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian church at New Bedford, but his health failing, he retired in 1833, and visited Europe, publishing on his return the experiences of his travels, in two volumes, under the title of "The Old World and the New." In 1835 he became pastor of the second Unitarian church in New York, which under his ministry became a large and flourishing congregation, and built the "Church of the Messiah," on Broadway. The building was subsequently sold, and has for some years been used as a theatre; but this was long after his relinquishment of the pastorate. In 1842, his health failing him a second time, he travelled for two years, and finding on his return that his health was not completely re-established, he retired to his paternal farm at Sheffield, Massachusetts. Here he prepared, for the Lowell Institute at Boston, two series of lectures, one "On the Problem of Human Life and Destiny," and the other "On the Education of the Human Race," which were afterwards delivered in the principal cities of the Union. In 1855 he officiated at Albany and Washington, and in 1858 became pastor of the Unitarian community at Church Green, Boston. In 1862, he again retired to his farm at Sheffield. A collection of his works up to that period, was made in 3 vols. in 1847. They include discourses on "Human Nature," on "Human Life," on "The Nature of Religion," on "Commerce and Business," and on "The Unitarian Belief."

DHULEEP SINGH, THE MAHARAJAH, G.C.S.I., son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality, under certain conditions; one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this country until her death, in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The Maharajah has purchased

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an estate near Thetford, where he resides.

DICEY, EDWARD, second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, born in May, 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. He has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and other periodicals, and was for some years a constant contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. While travelling in the East, Mr. Dicey was asked to undertake the editorship of the *Daily News*. He held this post for about three months in 1870, but left it, as he stated in a communication which he addressed to the *Spectator* newspaper, "on account of a divergence of opinion between himself and its proprietary, as to the conditions under which he had accepted the editorship." Immediately on quitting the *Daily News* Mr. Dicey was offered, and accepted, the editorship of the *Observer*, a position which he now holds. He is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig-Holstein War," 1864; "The Battle-fields of 1866," published in 1866; "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewitch," 1867; and "The Morning Land," an account of three months' tour in the East, 1870.

DICKENSON, ANNA ELIZABETH, was born at Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842. She was the youngest of five children, whose father died when she was two years old, leaving his family in narrow circumstances. She received her early education in the free schools of the Society of Friends, to which her family belonged. At the age of fourteen she wrote an essay which was printed in *The Liberator*, an anti-slavery newspaper edited by William Lloyd Garrison. At the age of seventeen she left school, and for the next two years was a teacher. In Jan. 1860 she made her first public speech at a Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia, her subject being "Woman's Rights and Wrongs." From this period she was a frequent speaker in these meetings, usually upon temperance and slavery. In the meantime she obtained a situation in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, from which she was summarily dismissed on account of some sharp remarks which she made respecting the battle of Ball's Bluff, one of the early engagements of the civil war. She then made lecturing her profession, speaking mainly on political topics. Early in 1863 she was invited by the Republican Committee of New Hampshire to enter upon the political canvass for the approaching elections, and so successful were her speeches, that she was similarly engaged in other States, and she contributed much to the success of the Republican party. Her political course has been somewhat erratic. In 1863 she opposed the re-election of President Lincoln, and in 1871 that of President Grant. In 1868 she published a not very successful novel, entitled "What Answer?"

DICKINSON, WILLIAM HOWSHIP, M.D., was born June 9, 1832, at Brighton, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He was appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum, St. George's Hospital, 1861, subsequently assistant physician and lecturer; assistant physician (1861), and subsequently physician (1869) to the Hospital for Sick Children. Dr. Dickinson was formerly Examiner in Medicine at the University of Cambridge and Honorary Secretary to the Pathological Society. He has made extensive researches in connection with pathology, physiology, and practical medicine, of which the following are the more important:—On the Action of Digitalis upon the Uterus, describing for the first time its contractile effect upon that organ (1855); on the Pathology of the Kidney, distinguishing disease of the intertubular structures from that of the tubes, and asserting the intertubular

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origin of granular degeneration (1859. 1860, 1861); on the Function of the Cerebellum, assigning to this organ an especial effect upon the lower limbs (1865); on the Nature of the so-called Amyloid or Lardaceous Degenerations, pointing out its connection with Suppuration and consequent Loss of Alkali (1867): on the Nature of the Enlargement of the Viscera which occurs in Rickets, showing the affection of these Organs to be analogous to that of the Bones (1869); on the Futility of Counter-irritation as a Method of Treatment; on the Changes produced in the Nervous System by the Amputation of limbs; on Chronic Hydrocephalus, pointing out the frequent origin of the disease in cranial relaxation; on Diabetes, showing the general presence of structural changes in the nervous system, and referring the symptoms to organic change, instead of, as hitherto, to functional derangement. Most of the preceding papers are published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Dickinson is also the author of a work "On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria," 1869; and "Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement," Part I., 1875.

DICKSON, WILLIAM GILLESPIE, was born in Edinburgh, April 9, 1823, and educated at the Academy and University of Edinburgh. He was called to the bar of Scotland in March 1847. In July 1856 he was appointed Procureur and Advocate General of Mauritius, but he left the colonial service in March 1868 on being appointed senior sheriff substitute at Glasgow. In Jan. 1874 he was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire on the death of Mr. H. Glassford Bell. Mr. Dickson received the degree of LL.D from the University of Edinburgh in April of that year. In July 1855 he published a well known treatise on the Law of Evidence in Scotland, of which a second edition was issued in 1864; and which is recognised as a work of authority in that branch of law.

DIERINGER, FRANCIS XAVIER, D.D., Canon in Cologne Cathedral and Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn, was born in 1811 at Rangendingen in Hohenzollern-Hechingen and studied theology in the university of Tübingen. In 1835 he became teacher of Homiletics in Freiburg; in 1840 Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Spires; in 1843 Professor in the same faculty at Bonn, where he still remains; and later University Preacher and director of the Theological Seminary. Dr. Dieringer has written "System der göttlichen Thaten des Christenthums," 2 vols Mayence, 1841; "Pulpit Discourses," 2 vols, Mayence, 844; "St. Karl Borromäus und die Kirchenverbesserung seiner Zeiten," Cologne, 1846; "Lehrbuch der Katholischen Dogmatik," 3rd edition, Mayence, 1853. He also edits the journal entitled *The Catholic.*

DIEZ, FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN, Ph. D., the Nestor of Latin philology, was born in 1794, at Giessen, and from 1811 to 1813 studied philology in the university of that town. In 1813 he took part in the campaign against France, and afterwards continued his studies in the universities of Giessen and Göttingen. The years 1819 and 1820 he spent in Holland. In 1821 he graduated as Ph.D. The following year he habilitated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Bonn, and in 1823 became a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. The illustrious professor is also Lector of the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. In 1830 he became Professor in Ordinary. Professor Diez has written "Contributions to the Knowledge of Romance Poesy," 1825, published at Berlin, and translated into French by M. Roisin (1842); "The Poesy of the Troubadours," Zwickau, 1826; "Grammar of the Romance Language," 3 vols., Bonn, 1836-1842, which passed into a second edition in 1856, and has been translated into English; "Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages," Bonn, 1853, translated into

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English by T. C. Donkin, 1864. Professor Diez has also edited "Monuments of the Old Romance Language," 1846 and "Two Old Romance Poems," 1852. As far back also as 1821 he issued "Translations of Old Spanish Romances." In 1871 the distinguished Professor celebrated the jubilee of his Doctorate. He is a chevalier of the order *Pour le Mérite* for science and art, a Knight of the Red Eagle of the fourth class, of the Norwegian order of St. Olaf, of the Greek order of the Redeemer, of the Bavarian order of Maximilian for science and art, and of other orders.

DIGBY, KENELM HENRY, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he is so familiar, he wrote, "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books," published in 1829; "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith," in 1840; "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church," in 1851; "Evenings on the Thames," &c.

DILKE, SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH, Bart., M.P., was born at Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1843, being son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, both of whom were noticed in previous editions of this work. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in Jan., 1866. In the same year he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States, where he travelled alone for some months. At the end of Aug., 1866, he met at St. Louis Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with whom he crossed the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, and visited the Mormon cities. Parting at Salt Lake City from Mr. Dixon, who returned to England, and shortly afterwards dedicated to him "New America," Mr. Dilke passed on to Nevada and California, and, after a considerable stay at San Francisco, sailed for Panama, and thence to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, where he visited all the colonies, and gathered much information as to their political present and their prospects of a great commercial future. Visiting Ceylon on his way, Mr. Dilke passed from West Australia to Madras and Calcutta, whence he crossed Upper India to Lahore, and returned to England by the Indus, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Egypt; thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of those journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866-7," 2 vols., 1868, a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government, and of climatic conditions upon race, had perhaps the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. It passed through four editions in a single year in England, and, having been republished by two firms in America, has also passed through a still larger number of editions there. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of its author, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. He was returned at the head of the poll, and by a majority of nearly two to one over Dr. W. H. Russell, and is the youngest man who ever represented a metropolitan constituency. In Parliament he chiefly speaks upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and is understood to have at one time followed his grandfather's example in assuming the editorship himself. He is also the proprietor of

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Notes and Queries, and the principal proprietor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and of the *Agricultural Gazette*. Having in 1871 been attacked for holding Republican opinions, he admitted publicly that he had always preferred a Republican form of government to constitutional monarchy. His re-election at Chelsea was in consequence violently opposed in Feb., 1874, but he was again returned at head of the poll. Also in 1874 he published an anonymous satire, the authorship of which remained a secret for four months. It was called "The fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco," and passed through three editions, and was translated into French.

DILLMANN, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH AUGUST, Ph.D., D.D., was born April 25, 1823, at Illingen, in the district of Maulbronn, in Würtemberg, and educated in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, and the Lower Evangelical Theological Seminary at Schönthal. From 1840 to 1844 he studied philosophy, oriental philology, and theology, in the University and in the Higher Theological Seminary at Tübingen. In the autumn of 1844 he passed the first theological official examination, and then devoted another year to the study of the oriental languages. In 1845 he became a parish vicar in Tersheim in the district of Vaihingen in Würtemberg. From 1846 to 1848 he made a scientific tour, visiting the libraries in Paris, and in London and Oxford, where he received from the authorities of the libraries the proposal that he should draw up catalogues of their Aethiopic MSS. In April, 1848, having returned to Würtemberg, he became Repetent in the Theological Seminary at Tübingen, and discharged at the same time as such the professorate of Old Testament Exegesis in the university for the four years, during which, through the departure of Ewald, the office was vacant. In 1852 he became Private Docent in the Theological Faculty of the university of Tübingen, and in 1853 was nominated by the King a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. In 1854 he was called as Professor Extraordinary of Oriental Languages to the University of Kiel in Holstein (then belonging to Denmark), and on Dec. 2, 1859, was nominated by the King a Professor in Ordinary in the same department. Here Professor Dillmann remained until in 1864 he accepted a call as Professor in Ordinary of Theology to the University of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, where he remained till October 1869, having in the meanwhile twice filled the office of Rector of the University. In October, 1869, he entered upon his new office as Professor in Ordinary of Old Testament Exegesis, in the Theological Faculty of the Metropolitical University of Berlin, which office he still holds. In May, 1846, he graduated as M.A., and Ph.D. in the University of Tübingen. In October, 1862, Professor Dillmann received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Leipsic. The learned Professor has written or edited: "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars III. codices Aethiopicos continens. Londini, impensis curatorum Musei Britannici," 1847; "Catalogus codicum MSS. Bibliothecae Bodleianae Oxoniensis. Pars VII., codices Aethiopici," 1848; "Liber Henoch, Aethiopice, ad quinque codicum fidem editus cum variis lectionibus," Leipsic, 1851. "The Book of Enoch translated and explained" (Das Buch Henoch übersetzt und erklärt von A. Dillmann, Leipsic, 1853); "The Book of the Jubilees or the little Genesis translated from the Aethiopic and elucidated by Observations," in Ewald's Yearbook of Biblical Science (II. 1849, pp. 230-256, and III. 1850-1851, pp. 1-96 Göttingen); and "The Christian Adam-Book of the Orient translated from the Aethiopic," also in Ewald's *Jahrbuch der biblischen Wissenschaft* (V. 1853, pp. 1-144, Göttingen). Dr. Dillmann has also undertaken to edit the Old Testament

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in Aethiopic. Of this splendid work several portions have already been issued. In 1859 Professor Dillmann edited the Book of Jubilees in Aethiopic. Already in 1857 this indefatigable Orientalist had published his "Grammar of the Aethiopic Language" (Grammatik der Aethiopischen Sprache); and in 1865 followed his great work, the "Lexicon Linguae Aethiopicae cum indice Latino," (Leipsic) in large quarto size with 1522 columns of letterpress. In 1866 came his "Chrestomathia Aethiopica edita et glossario explanata," and in 1869 his commentary on the Book of Job, or "Job newly Explained," for the third edition of the "Brief Exegetical Handbook." Professor Dillmann's other works are too numerous to be mentioned here. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Göttingen, and a Chevalier of the first class of the Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous of Hesse.

DINDORF, WILLIAM, critic and philologist, was born in 1804, at Leipsic, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Literary History. He has published critical editions of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Athenæus, Procopius, of the Greek Scholiasts to Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Æschylus; the Poetæ Scenici Græci, Lucian, and Josephus. His editions are the received text-books of the Greek tragedians, as well as of Aristophanes and Aristotle, at Oxford.

DIRCKS, HENRY, LL.D., civil engineer, and author of several literary and scientific works, was born in Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1806. He was apprenticed to an eminent firm trading to the East and West Indies; but, having short business hours, he occupied his leisure time in the study of practical mechanics, chemical science, and general literature. Before he was twenty-one he delivered courses of lectures on chemistry and electricity; contributed essays, criticisms, tales, &c. to the local press, and various scientific articles to the *Mechanics' Magazine* and other journals. In 1837 he became a life-member of the British Association, contributing, among numerous other papers, one describing his invention of Optical Illusions, afterwards popularly known as The Ghost, which was read at Leeds in 1858. In 1840, being the honorary secretary of a literary institution, and one of the founders of a local mechanics' institution, he published a short treatise on Popular Education, which was reprinted at Manchester in 1841. Relinquishing mercantile pursuits, Mr. Dircks was, till 1842, principally engaged as a practical engineer, conducting railway, canal, and mining works, and from that date till his retirement from business, in 1858, he practised as a consulting engineer. He afterwards travelled in France and Belgium, visiting the great centres of industry, science, and literature in both countries. Mr. Dircks is a life-member of the Society of Arts, the Society of Engineers, the Practical Engineers, the Inventors' Institute, and a Life Fellow of the Chemical Society, the Royal Society of Literature, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His principal works are, "Jordantype," 1852; "Electro-Metallurgy," 1863, both treatises relating to the origin of the Electrotype process; "Optical Illusions," 1863; "The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of Edward Somerset, sixth Earl and second Marquis of Worcester," 1865; "Memoir of Samuel Hartlib, Milton's familiar friend," 1865; "Worcesteriana," 1866; "Inventors and Inventions, a treatise on the Law of Patents," 1867; "Scientific Studies," two lectures, 1869. His purely literary works are, "Joseph Anstey," a novel, 1863; and "Nature Study, as applicable to the purposes of Poetry and Eloquence," 1869, 2nd edit. 1870; since which he has published a pamphlet on "Patent Right," and "Naturalistic Poetry of the last Three Centuries," 1872.

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DISRAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, M.P., eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the celebrated author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was born in London, Dec. 21, 1805, and became an author while yet a minor. In 1825 he took the novel-reading public by surprise with "Vivian Grey," followed at intervals by "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination. After extensive travels in the East, he returned to England in 1831, and contested the borough of Wycombe, being defeated by a small majority. In 1837 he was elected to the House of Commons for Maidstone, which constituency he exchanged in 1841 for Shrewsbury. In 1847 he was returned for the county of Buckingham, in which his estate of Hughenden Manor was situated, and which he has continued to represent to the present time. He adhered to Sir R. Peel's party, until that minister became a convert to the doctrines of free trade, and from that date allied himself closely with the Conservative party, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the House of Commons after the death of Lord George Bentinck. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's three administrations, and on the resignation of that nobleman in Feb., 1868, was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year. On the Liberal Government being defeated on the Irish University Bill, by a majority of 3 (March 12, 1873), Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty; and the Queen, having accepted it, sent for Mr. Disraeli, who, however, declined to take office under the circumstances. Mr. Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his cabinet, and remained in office till the commencement of the following year, when most unexpectedly, after the Parliament had been summoned to meet for the despatch of business, he rashly resolved on an appeal to the nation. The returns of the general election—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—was completed on Feb. 27, 1874, and shewed a total of 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was by no means to be relied on. Of course Mr. Gladstone, without daring to meet Parliament, at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli succeeding him in the Premiership, formed his cabinet early in March. Mr. Disraeli is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and Edinburgh, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, Nov. 19, 1873, and was re-elected to that office in Nov., 1874. Among Mr. Disraeli's publications since his entrance on political life, are "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," works curiously compounded of politics and fiction; "A Vindication of the English Constitution," "A Biography of Lord G. Bentinck," and "Lothair," a novel, 1870. An early poetical work, entitled "A Revolutionary Epic," was republished in 1864. Mr. Disraeli married, in 1839, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Brancefort Park, Devon, and widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq. M.P. In acknowledgment of her husband's official services, Mrs. Disraeli was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Viscountess Beaconsfield, Nov. 28, 1868. She died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 83.

DITTMAR, WILLIAM, an eminent chemist, born April 14, 1833, at Umstadt, near Darmstadt, was educated at the Polytechnic School of Darmstadt. He passed his examination there as apothecary (pharmaceutist) in 1856. Subsequently he studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen,

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who appointed him to an assistantship in his laboratory. Afterwards he became assistant to Dr. H. E. Roscoe in Owen's College, Manchester. From 1861 to 1869 he was Chief Assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University of Edinburgh. In March, 1873, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer in Owen's College; and in Sept., 1874, Professor in Anderson's University, Glasgow. Professor Dittmar has published numerous chemical papers on original researches. He is also the author of articles in Watt's Dictionary, and in Liebig's "Handwörterbuch," and of part of *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritts der Chemie* for 1870.

DIX, DOROTHEA LYNDE, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, near the commencement of this century. Her father was a physician, who dying while she was yet young, left her with little except her education for her support. She removed to Boston soon after his death, and opened a select school for girls. She had, not long after coming to Boston, been led to take an interest in the condition of prisoners, and for fifteen or sixteen years she continued to visit the prisons and houses of correction of Boston and its vicinity, and minister to the physical, intellectual, and moral wants of their inmates. In 1833 Miss Dix had inherited from a relation a comfortable property, and in 1834 she visited Europe, and remained there for three years, studying all improvements in the treatment of the insane, of paupers, and of prisoners. On her return she commenced an investigation of the condition of these classes in the United States. From 1841 to 1861 she devoted herself to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. She visited every state of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains, explored the prisons, almshouses, and other receptacles for these unfortunates, and having ascertained their condition, appealed to the Legislatures for the establishment or increase of hospitals for the insane. She endeavoured to obtain from Congress a grant of ten millions of acres of public lands for the endownment of these hospitals, but when her bill had passed both houses of Congress it was thwarted by President Pierce's veto. This only served to strengthen her zeal, and she had become so thoroughly conversant with all the details of construction and outfit of these hospitals, that for years no state erected them without obtaining and acting upon her advice. During the civil war she was from its very beginning Superintendent of Hospital Nurses, and had the entire control of their appointment and assignment to duty. After the close of the war she resumed her labours for the establishment of insane hospitals, and has been instrumental in the establishment of three in New York, one in Connecticut, and several in other states. Before entering upon her special philanthropic labors, she published several works, among which are, "Garland of Flora," "Private Homes," "Evening Hymns," and "Alice and Ruth." Afterwards, besides many tracts for prisoners and reports on philanthropic subjects, she published "Conversations about Common Things," and "Prisons and Prison Discipline."

DIX, JOHN ADAMS, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798. He entered the army in 1812, and was successively lieutenant of infantry, lieutenant of artillery, and adjutant of a battalion before 1816. He was subsequently aide-de-camp to Gen. Brown, then commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, and thence transferred to the artillery, in which army he was promoted to a captaincy, and going abroad on leave of absence, made an extensive European tour. In 1828 he resigned his commission, married, and adopted the legal profession, at the same time devoting his attention to politics, and becoming a member of the Democratic party. In 1830 he was Adjutant-General of the State of New York, in 1842 a member of the State Assembly, and in 1845

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he was elected U.S. Senator from New York for the unexpired term of the Hon. Silas Wright. On account of divisions in the Democratic party, after his first term had expired he was replaced by Mr. Seward. During the election of President Pierce he was selected for the post of Secretary of State, but declined it in favour of Governor Marcy. In 1853 he was Assistant Treasurer of New York, and in 1859 was appointed Postmaster by President Buchanan, and from Dec., 1860, to March, 1861, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Major-General of the New York Militia; on May 16, 1861, was commissioned Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and subsequently appointed to the same rank in the regular army; was placed in charge of the department of Maryland, and in 1862 was transferred to Fortress Monroe, with the command of the seventh army corps. In 1863 he was again transferred to New York, of which place he was Military Commandant during the riots which followed President Lincoln's order for the draft; commanded the department of the East in 1864-5, and was appointed Minister at Paris in Sept., 1866. He resigned this position in 1868, and returned to New York. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State of New York, and was elected by a majority of more than 50,000. His course gained universal approbation, and he was re-nominated in 1874; but in the meanwhile a great reaction against the Republican party had set in, and they were defeated throughout almost the whole country. Mr. Dix shared in the misfortunes of his party, and at the election held in Nov., 1874, was defeated, his Democratic opponent, Mr. Tilden, having about the same majority which Mr. Dix had received two years before. Besides contributions to periodical literature, Mr. Dix has published, "Resources of the City of New York," 1827; "Decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools of New York," 1837; "A Winter in Madeira," 1851; "A Summer in Spain and Florence," 1855; and two volumes of "Speeches," 1864.

DIXON, GEORGE, M.P., son of the late Mr. A. Dixon, of Whitehaven, was born at Gomershall, Yorkshire, in 1820, and educated in the Grammar School at Leeds. He is a merchant at Birmingham, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a magistrate for, and late mayor of, the borough (1866-7). In 1867 he was elected M.P. for Birmingham, in the Radical interest. Mr. Dixon is chiefly known by his efforts as President of the National Education League, which was established at Birmingham in 1869.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, historian and traveller, descended from an old Puritan family, is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed. The early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, contain several poems with his name or initials. At that time he was acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham, which place he quitted for London in 1846, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, afterwards revised and enlarged in a work entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir," — a book which passed through three editions in one year. The special object of this work was to place the labours of Howard in their proper relation to the literature and history of the period. The volume has often been reprinted both in London and New York. In 1850 Mr.

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Dixon was appointed a Deputy-Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was successful in organizing one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met, and refuted. In 1852 appeared "Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea," a volume in the composition of which Mr. Dixon had the advantage of help from Lord Dundonald. Both "Penn" and "Blake" have gone through several editions in England and in the United States. An enlarged edition of "Penn" appeared in 1872, inscribed to John Bright. During the invasion panic in 1852 Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," urging that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenæum* (1853), in which journal he had written on historical subjects for several years, and has necessarily taken part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. He resigned the editorial chair in 1869. An article from his pen on the "Shakespeare Folio Corrector," has been reprinted in a pamphlet by a Boston admirer. In 1858 Mr. Dixon obtained free access for historical students to the State Papers of the country, which up to that date had been guarded with extreme jealousy by the various secretaries of State. In 1860 he first drew public attention to Lord Campbell's statement of the case against Lord Bacon, a subject which he had studied for many years. His papers were enlarged, and have been published in London, Boston, and Leipsic. In France and Germany the book has been equally popular. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury has published her memoirs. "A Morning at Eden Lodge"—a paper in which Mr. Dixon indicated the great wealth and curiosity of the Eden family papers—induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's Journal; and a similar paper on the "Treasures of Kimbolton" caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoir of Queen Catharine." In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a long journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication, in the following year, of "The Holy Land," in two volumes. On his return from Syria he assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund, and, in conjunction with Dean Stanley and others, conducted those excavations in Jerusalem and elsewhere, which have given so many results to Biblical literature. From the first he has been a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dixon spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, the literary result of which was given in the two following years in the form of "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." The former of these two works rapidly passed through eight editions in this country, three in America, and several in France, Russia, Holland, Italy, and Germany. While in America, Mr. Dixon had the rare good fortune to discover and recover the long-lost Irish State Papers, a service of great importance to the public, the story of which was told in a remarkable letter of Lord Romilly, published in the *Times*. Mr. Dixon next directed his footsteps towards the frozen north, and in 1870 gave the results in his work, "Free Russia," 2 vols.; meantime, however, had appeared the first volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," which has already passed through

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seven editions. The work has since been completed in 4 volumes. His next work, "The Switzers," appeared in 1872, and was followed by the "History of Two Queens, Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," 4 vols., 1873-4. Mr. Dixon was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in 1869. Politics and public life have divided his attention with history and travel. He is constantly addressing meetings on public questions. He is a strong Liberal, but with Conservative views on religion and the Church of England. At the general election of 1868 a high-class committee brought him forward for Marylebone, but he declined the candidature for reasons which he stated at the time. In 1870 he was elected to the London School Board, of which he has been an active member, having identified his name with the new system of training and drill, and carried a resolution establishing drill in all rate-paid schools. In 1872 the Emperor of Germany created Mr. Dixon a Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown. He spent the summer months of 1873 in Spain, and in Sept., 1874, started for a long journey in the Great West, from which he returned at the end of March, 1875. Before setting out on this journey, he commenced a movement in favour of opening the Tower of London to the public—a movement to which Mr. Disraeli at once assented. Mr. Dixon has taken a leading part in establishing Shaftesbury Park and other centres of improved dwellings for the labouring classes. He is the President of the Tonic Sol Fa Teachers' Association, a member of the Council of the Olympian Association, and a fellow of many learned societies, both home and foreign.

DOBBIN, THE REV. ORLANDO THOMAS, LL.D., born in the county of Armagh, graduated as a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1837. In 1866 Dr. Dobbin was nominated rector of Tibohine and prebendary of Elphin, but declined the preferment, and is now incumbent of Balliver, in the diocese of Meath. He has published Diodati's rare work, "De Christo Græce loquente," with a translation; an answer to Strauss, called "Tentamen Anti-Straussianum;" and the "Codex Montfortianus." Several sermons have proceeded from his pen,—one entitled "National Prosperity," and an Act Sermon, delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, entitled "The Divine Purpose of the Gospels vindicated." Dr. Dobbin is the author of sundry reviews and essays in the *London Quarterly, American Biblical Repository, Biblical Review, Journal of Sacred Literature, Eclectic, Dublin University Magazine*, and other periodicals, and of "A Plea for Toleration towards our Fellow-subjects in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, by the Rev. O. T. Dobbin, Vicar nominate of Boyle," published in 1866.

DOBSON, WILLIAM CHARLES THOMAS, R.A., was born at Hamburg in 1817. His father was an Englishman. He studied painting in the Royal Academy of London; was elected an Associate of that body in 1860; and became an Academician in 1872. In 1870 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His principal pictures are:—"Tobias and the Angel," 1853; "The Charity of Dorcas," 1854; "The Alms Deeds of Dorcas," 1855, painted by command of the Queen; "The Prosperous Days of Job," 1856; "Reading the Psalms," and "The Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth," 1857, both in the collection of Baroness Burdett Coutts; "Fairy Tales," 1858; "Nazareth;" "Christ in the Temple;" "Peace be to this House;" "Alms;" and "St. Paul at Philippi," his diploma work for the Royal Academy. Most of the above have been engraved. Amongst his water-colour drawings may be mentioned "The Young Nurse," in the possession of Mr. Cookson; "The Camellia," 1873; and "Nursery Tales," 1874.

DODGE, MARY ABIGAIL, an

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authoress, known by her pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton," made up of the last syllable of her christian name, and the place of her birth, was born at Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1830. In 1851, and for two or three years thereafter, she was a teacher of physical science in the public High School at Hartford, Connecticut. She was at this time a contributor to the *New York Independent* and to the *National Era*, published at Washington. Subsequently she was a regular correspondent of the *Congregationalist*, and soon after the establishment of the *Atlantic Monthly* she became one of its regular contributors, and so continued for many years. Subsequently she has written for other periodicals, especially for *Harper's Magazine*, *Weekly*, and *Bazar*. Many of her papers have been collected and published in volumes. Among these are :—"Country Living and Country Thinking;" "Stumbling-Blocks;" "Gala Days;" "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant;" "A New Atmosphere;" "Twelve Miles from a Lemon;" and "Nursery Noonings" (1874).

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799, became chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was published in his "Manual of the History of the Church," in 1828; and in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church," which appeared in 1838. In 1845 Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Holy See, and he is the author of "Origins of Christianity," published in 1833-5; "The Religion of Mahomet," in 1838; "The Reformation; its Interior Development and its Effects," in 1846-8; "A Sketch of Luther," in 1851; "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," of which a translation appeared in England in 1862; and several pamphlets. More recently Dr. Döllinger has obtained a world-wide notoriety by his persistent opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and especially to that one which declares the Pope to be infallible when addressing the Church *ex cathedrâ* on questions of faith and morals. Dr. Döllinger has, in fact, become the acknowledged leader of all who, within the Church, are disaffected towards the Holy See. His conduct was approved by the Bavarian Government, although he was, on April 18, 1871, formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. The University of Oxford conferred on him the decree of D.C.L., Jan. 6, 1871; and on the 29th of the following month he was elected Rector of the University of Munich by fifty-four votes against six. In 1872 the King of Bavaria decorated Dr. Döllinger with the Order of Merit, and the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was appointed President of the Royal Academy of Science at Munich in succession to Baron Liebig, in May, 1873. Early in the following year the Emperor rewarded him for his opposition to the Catholic party by conferring upon him the Order of the Red Eagle, second class. Dr. Döllinger presided over the "Old Catholic" conference convened at Bonn, in Sept., 1874; when it appeared that his views on ecclesiastical subjects had been greatly developed since his rupture with the Church, as he frankly declared that he and his colleagues

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did not consider themselves bound by the Council of Trent. He also introduced a declaration, which was adopted unanimously, that the Eucharistic celebration in the Church is not a continuous repetition or renewal of the great propitiatory Sacrifice. Dr. Döllinger's latest work, "Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era: an Historical Essay," was translated into English by Mr. Alfred Plummer, 1873.

DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in London University College, member of the Institute of France, and numerous other foreign academies of the fine arts, and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), the son of an architect, was born in 1795. Early in his professional life he pursued his studies for five years in France, Italy, and Greece, and became a writer, and afterwards a lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He is the author of numerous works; among which the most remarkable are, "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Door-ways, from ancient and modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," 1833; "Pompeii Illustrated," 1837; "The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated," in the supplementary volume of Stuart's Athens, 1838; "Architectural Maxims and Theories," 1847; "Architectura Numismatica," 1859; besides numerous articles in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and various pamphlets; a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," 1860. On his retirement from the Professorship at London University College in 1864, his professional brethren and pupils struck a medal "to commemorate his long and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture," and two silver impressions are given annually as prizes in the classes of architecture and construction at that college. He was architect of Trinity Church and University College Hall, Gordon-square; of Brompton Church, London; of various houses, churches, schools, &c., in the country; and of the Flaxman Hall and Library, University College. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the R.I.B.A. in 1851, and a great gold medal of honour at the French Universal Exhibition, 1855. The King of the Belgians conferred on Professor Donaldson the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold in 1872.

DONNET, HIS EMINENCE FERDINAND-FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE, a French Cardinal, born at Bourg-Argental (Loire), Nov. 16, 1795, studied at the Seminary of Saint Irénée, became priest in 1819, and was appointed vicar of La Guillotière, and curé of Irigny (Rhône). After two years of study in the Maison des Hautes Études founded by Cardinal Fesch, M. Donnet delivered a series of sermons in the dioceses of Tours, Blois, and Lyons. In 1827 he was appointed curé of Villefranche (Rhône), and was afterwards named honorary Vicar-general of Tours. In 1835 he was appointed Coadjutor for the diocese of Nancy, and succeeded Mgr. de Cheverus, Nov. 30, 1836, in the archbishopric of Bordeaux. His letters, pastoral instructions, &c., have been published in six volumes. The part which he took relative to the marriage of M. Pescotore and the French expedition to Rome brought his name prominently before the public. Mgr. Donnet, who was made a cardinal in 1852, and by right became a senator, was created Officer of the Legion of Honour in March, 1851, afterwards Commander of the same order; and Grand Cross in March, 1875. He is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

DOO, GEORGE T., R.A., engraver, was born in Jan., 1800. Having studied under the best masters, he produced, in 1824, his first published

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engraving, "The Duke of York, after Sir Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1825, and worked in the *atelier* of Suisse; visited the school of Gros, and learned his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return home he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique, which lasted for some years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at Kensington Museum, and Harrow, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo was appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to Queen Victoria in 1842. He is a member of the Society of Arts, Amsterdam; of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania; member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Parma. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Doo, like other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of others; and his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ" and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery; of Lawrence's "Calmady Children," entitled "Nature;" his Lady Meade, Lord Eldon, and Etty's noble "Combat," deserve special mention. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has, perhaps, gained him most fame. "Pilgrims in Sight of the Holy City," after Eastlake, is another fine specimen of his art. He completed in 1864, a large engraving of the great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian del Piombo, in the National Gallery, intended to form one of the series of plates after Raffaelle, Titian, and Volterra, by Morghen, Anderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers, and Toschi. To this work he devoted eight years. He engraved Vandyck's "Gevartius" and five other plates for the "National Gallery Work," and six for the Elgin work published by the British Museum with various published and private plates besides. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; in 1861 he was elected President of the Artists' Annuity Fund; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, held at Westminster. The large engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Portrait of Mrs. Hollond," after Ary Scheffer, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867 his "St. Augustine and St. Monica," after the same painter.

DORAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., of an old family from Drogheda, co. Louth, Ireland, born in 1807, resided, in early life, in France and Germany, and began his literary career with a melodrama produced at the Surrey Theatre when he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, till it was purchased by Mr. John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire," and for eleven years acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. In 1852 appeared his "Filia Dolorosa: Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême," a work which bears Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just before her last illness. In 1853 was published his edition of Anthon's "Anabasis of Xenophon;" and in 1854, his "Life of Dr. Young," attached to an edition of his poems. "Table Traits, and Something on Them," appeared in 1854; "Habits and Men," and "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," in 1855;

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"Knights and their Days," in 1856; "Monarchs retired from Business," in 1857; "History of Court Fools," in 1858; "New Pictures and Old Panels," in 1859; "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole," in 1859 (edited); "Lives of the Princes of Wales," in 1860; "A Memoir of Queen Adelaide," and "The Bentley Ballads" (edited), including original poems by the editor, in 1861; "Their Majesties' Servants," a history of the English Stage, in 1863; "Saints and Sinners" in 1868; and "A Lady of the Last Century—Mrs. Elizabeth Montague," in 1873. At various periods, during many years, Dr. Doran has been acting editor of the *Athenæum*. From the preface to the Kimbolton papers, edited by the Duke of Manchester, it appears that Dr. Doran assisted in preparing them for the press; and he is a constant contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day.

DORÉ, PAUL GUSTAVE, artist, was born at Strasburg, in Jan. 1832. In boyhood he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. He exhibited "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," and "La Bataille d'Alma," in 1855; and "La Bataille d'Inkermann" in 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais, for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Drolatiques*, and his illustrations of the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book in English, translated by Mr. Walter Thornbury, appeared in 1857. M. Doré, who has illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world, in 1861 published seventy-six large drawin s illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, in 1863. His illustrations of the Holy Bible, and of Milton, published in this country in 1866, are of the highest excellence. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1861.

DORN, ALBRECHT BERNHARD, Ph.D., was born in 1805, at Scheuerfeld, Sachse Coburg, and studied theology and oriental languages in the universities of Halle and Leipsic. In 1825 he habilitated in the latter university as a Private Docent, in 1826 he became Professor of Oriental Languages at Charkow, and in 1835, Professor of Asiatic History and Geography in the University of St. Petersburg. In 1843 he was nominated Chief Librarian of the Imperial Library. He is also Director of the Asiatic Museum. Dr. Dorn has written "Concerning the Language of the Afghans," 1840; "The Asiatic Museum of the Imperial Academy," 1846; "Catalogue des manuscrits et xylographes orientales," 1852. He has also edited "A Chrestomathy of the Pushto," 1847; "Sehir-eddin, History of Tabaristan, &c.," 2 vols., 1850; and "Chondemir's History of Tabaristan," 1850,—both with a German translation. Dr. Dorn has also translated "Neamet-Ullah's History of the Afghans," into English, London, 2 vols., 1829.

DORNER, ISAAC AUGUST, D.D., a Lutheran divine, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck (Würtemberg), June 20, 1809, after completing his studies at Tübingen, returned to his native village, and officiated as curate under his father, who was pastor of the parish. He subsequently visited Holland and England, in order to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the condition of the Protestant sects in those countries; and since then he has occupied in succession the chairs of Divinity at Tübingen (1838), Kiel (1839), Königsberg (1840-49), Bonn

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(1847), and Berlin. He is a Councillor of the Upper Consistory. Dr. Dorner is well known as a contributor to Herzog's "Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie," and as the author of several theological works, the principal one being entitled "The History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," Stuttgart, 1839; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1854. An English translation, by D. W. Simon, was published in 2 vols., 1859, and forms the 10th and 11th volumes of Clark's "Foreign Theological Library." His "History of Protestant Theology, particularly in Germany, viewed according to its Fundamental Movement, and in connexion with the Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Life," has been translated into English by the Rev. George Robson, M.A., and Sophia Taylor, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1872. Dr. Dorner is co-editor of the *Jahrbücher für deutsche Theologie*."

DOUGLAS, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY ALEXANDER, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, nephew of the fifth Marquis of Queensberry, born in 1820, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, appointed Dean of Capetown, South Africa, in 1852, and consecrated Bishop of Bombay in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Jan. 3, 1869.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, an orator and journalist, born at Tuckahoe, Maryland, about 1817. His father was a white man, and his mother a negro slave, belonging to a Colonel Lloyd, whose slave he therefore was by right of birth, and, in accordance with common usage, he was known by his master's name. When about nine years old, his master "lent" him to one of his relatives, from whom he received kind treatment, and learned to read, write, and calculate. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, and employed, first as a waiter on the workmen, and afterwards as a shipcaulker. His ability to read and write made him a dangerous and troublesome slave, and his master sought repeatedly to break his will and subdue him, putting him at one time into the hands of a notorious "negro-breaker" for this purpose; but finally allowed him to hire his own time for three dollars a week. After serving in this way for some years, he made his escape in Sept. 1838, and reached New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he obtained work, and soon after married. He here first assumed the name of Douglass. Not long after he became acquainted with William Lloyd Garrison, who, perceiving his abilities, encouraged and aided him in his efforts at self-education. He attended the anti-slavery meetings held in New Bedford, and soon developed such power as an orator, that his anti-slavery friends felt that he could serve their cause as a public lecturer. In 1841 he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers, and soon drew crowds to hear his portraitures of slavery. In 1845 he published "My Bondage and my Freedom,"—his autobiography, which in 1855 he re-wrote and enlarged. He was supposed to be implicated in the John Brown raid in Virginia, in 1859; and Governor Wise, of Virginia, made a requisition for him upon the Governor of Michigan, in which state he then was. In consequence of this he came to England, where his eloquence attracted great attention. His friends there raised £150, which was sent to his former master, and his legal emancipation secured thereby. After some years of experience as a public lecturer, he removed to Rochester, New York, where he established and edited a weekly newspaper, named *Fred. Douglass's Paper*, and subsequently *The North Star*. He defended the cause of the North in the late war. Two of his sons served in the army, and he was active in promoting the enlistment of coloured soldiers, and in securing to them their rights. He was often, after the emancipation proclamation was made, called to Washington to consult with President Lincoln and his Cabinet in

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regard to the interests of the coloured race, of which he was the best representative. In Sept. 1870, he became editor of a journal, *The New National Era*, published at Washington, which is continued under the care of his sons, Lewis and Frederick. In 1871 he was appointed Secretary to the Commission to Santo Domingo, and on his return was appointed by President Grant one of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected a Presidential elector at large for the State of New York, and was appointed to carry to the national capital the electoral vote of that State.

DOVE, HENRY WILLIAM, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, Oct. 6, 1803, studied at Breslau and at Berlin; and at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He was assistant-professor of Natural Philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then at Berlin, where he became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. The most celebrated of his numerous writings refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light. "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations," was published in 1835, and "Meteorological Researches" in 1837. In conjunction with other distinguished German philosophers, Professor Dove commenced, in 1837, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him is due, amongst a great variety of optical discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise on the "Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe," which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he has published several popular volumes, including a treatise on electricity in 1848. In his capacity of Director of all the observatories in Prussia, he publishes every year an account of their labours. Dr. Dove is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of the fourth class; a Knight Grand Cross of the Baden Order of the Zähringen Löwen, of the third class; and a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, second class.

DOVER, BISHOP OF. (*See* PARRY.)

DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, BISHOP OF. (*See* KNOX, DR.)

DOWSE, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD, is the son of the late Mr. William H. Dowse, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Donaldson, of the same place. He was born in June, 1824, and received his early education at the Royal School, Dungannon; he afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a sizar, scholar (1848), and first honour man. He graduated as B.A. in 1850. In 1852 he was called to the bar in Ireland, and was nominated a Queen's Counsel in Feb. 1863. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Londonderry, at the general election of Nov. 1868, and in the following year received the appointment of Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. In 1870 he became Solicitor-General, on Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and he was then re-elected for Londonderry. As Mr. Barry failed to obtain a seat in Parliament during his tenure of the office of Attorney-General, Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in all the debates on Irish subjects during the sessions of 1870 and 1871, and materially assisted the Government in the defence of their legislative measures affecting the sister kingdom. On Mr. Barry being elevated to the judicial bench, Mr. Dowse succeeded him as Attorney-General for Ireland in Jan. 1872. Mr. Dowse withdrew from political life in Nov. 1872, on being appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of the late Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Dowse is a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and a Fellow of the Zoological

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and Royal Geological Societies of Ireland.

DOYLE, Sir Francis Hastings Charles, Bart. born Aug. 22, 1810, at Nunappleton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, being son of the first baronet; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and subsequently was elected a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. He was appointed Receiver-general of Customs in 1846, a Commissioner of Customs in 1870, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1867, being re-elected June 20, 1872. Together with the professorship, he holds a fellowship of All Souls' College. He has published at different times a certain amount of poetry—not more unsuccessful than that of many other contemporary writers of verse—and three lectures on poetry in 1869.

DOYLE, Richard, artist, born in London, in 1826, is a son of Mr. John Doyle, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "H.B" sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in *Punch*, to which he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he severed this connection in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially upon Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and handsome income. Mr. Doyle's fancy and feeling have been shown in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from all Nations," to "Jack the Giant-killer," and to similar books. In 1854 he published "The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," contributed the illustrations to "The Newcomes," by his friend Thackeray, and some capital sketches of modern English society to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Doyle published a Christmas book for 1869, called "In Fairy Land: Pictures from the Elf World."

DOYLE, Sir William Henry, only son of the late Mr. Edward Doyle, of Nassau, in the Bahamas, was born in 1823. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Easter Term, 1846, and in 1858 was appointed Assistant Justice of the General Court of the Bahamas. In 1865 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship. He is also Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court and President of the Legislative Council of the Bahamas. Sir William H. Doyle, who received the honour of knighthood in Dec. 1873, is married to Miss Sarah Johnson, daughter of Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Nassau.

DRAKE, Frederick, a renowned German sculptor, born at Pyrmont, June 23, 1805. He was the son of a skilled mechanic, who brought him up to his own trade. Young Drake spent his leisure in carving figures in wood and ivory, and succeeded so well that he eventually resolved to devote himself exclusively to sculpture. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-one he entered the studio of Rauch, of Berlin, and in course of time produced a series of works which placed him in the foremost rank among German sculptors. Ultimately he became Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, a member of the Senate of that academy, and a Knight of the Third class of the Red Eagle. His chief works are, a "Madonna and Child," purchased by the Empress of Russia; "A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory;" "The Female Grape-gatherer;" "The Eight Provinces of Prussia," a colossal work executed in 1844 in one of the halls of the Castle of Berlin; eight groups decorating the bridge of the same castle; and another, "Warrior Crowned by Victory." His fame rests mainly, however, on the numerous admirable statues, busts, and medallions which he has executed. Among these are the statues of Schinkel, of the two Humbolts, of Rauch, of Justus Möser, at Osnabrück; the colossal bust of Oken, the naturalist, at Jena; and two colossal statues of King

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Frederick William III., one at Stettin, the other at Berlin.

DRAKE, SIR WILLIAM RICHARD, F.S.A., born in 1817, was brought up to the legal profession, and has practised for many years as an attorney in Westminster. He was appointed Treasurer of County Courts in 1862. In 1867 he was created by the King of Italy a Commander of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro; in 1868 the Sultan conferred on him the (second-class) Order of the Medjidie; and the Emperor of Austria has also bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown. On Sept. 6, 1869, he was knighted at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, as a personal recognition of the services rendered to the Liberal party by Mr. Drake during the several years of close and confidential relations which had existed between him and its recognized representatives. His "Notes on Venetian Ceramics," and his contributions to art literature and archæological literature, have made him known to the more retired class of students and scholars.

DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM, M.D., LL.D., chemist and physiologist, born at St. Helens, near Liverpool, May 5, 1811. He received his early education at a Wesleyan school, and was afterwards placed under private instructors, giving special attention to chemistry, natural philosophy, and the higher mathematics. He subsequently prosecuted his chemical studies at the University of London. Many of his family had long before emigrated to America, whither he also went in 1833. He continued his chemical and medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1836, with the rare distinction that his thesis was selected for publication. Soon after he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology in Hampden-Sidney College, in Virginia. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in the academic department of the University of the City of New York. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University Medical College, and in 1850 the chair of Physiology was added to that of Chemistry. Dr. Draper is now President of the Scientific and Medical departments of the University. Besides numerous contributions to European and American scientific journals, he has published several purely scientific works of great value. Among these are; "Treatise on the Forces which produce the Organization of Plants," 1844; "Text Book on Chemistry," 1846; "Human Physiology," 1856, several times republished; and "Experimental Examinations of the distribution of heat and of chemical force in the spectrum." To him is due the discovery of many fundamental facts of the spectrum analysis. Perhaps of more importance than his purely scientific works, are those which pertain to the departments of philosophy and history. His "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," 1862, has been translated into French, German, Italian, Polish, and Russian. Four lectures given by him before the New York Historical Society, were in 1865 issued in a volume entitled "Thoughts on the future Civil Policy of America." His great work in the department of history is "The History of the American Civil War," 3 vols, 1867-'70, which has been justly described as a "philosophical history," as distinguished from a mere narrative of events. His latest publication is a "History of the Conflict between Religion and Science," London 1874. Two sons of Dr. Draper have attained distinction: JOHN CHRISTOPHER (born in Virginia, March 31, 1835), graduated in 1857 in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in which from 1858 to 1860 he was Professor of Physiology. Subsequently he was for three years Professor of Chemistry in the Cooper Union; after which he became Professor of Chemistry in the University Medical College, and of

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Physiology and Natural History in the College of the City of New York, both which positions he now holds. He has contributed largely to American and English scientific journals, and has also published a treatise on "Respiration," and a "Text Book on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene." HENRY, another son of Dr. John William Draper (born in Virginia, March 7, 1837), graduated in 1858 at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where in 1860 he became Professor of Physiology; he is also Professor of Physiology and Analytical Chemistry in the scientific department. At his residence in Hastings, a few miles from New York, he has one of the largest telescopes in the United States. He has devoted much attention to photographic and spectroscopic examination of the moon and other heavenly bodies. He has published a memoir "On the Construction of a Silvered Glass Telescope," a "Text Book of Chemistry," and has been a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals.

DREW, ANDREW, VICE-ADMIRAL, born in 1792, entered the Royal Navy in 1806, was present at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year; served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was actively engaged on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the army of the Duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest-fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65, and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first lieutenant of H.M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, which he successfully defended against an attack by 50,000 Ashantees, and for this service he was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1838, having settled in Upper Canada, he turned out voluntarily to aid in the defence of the country during the rebellion, and was called upon to destroy the rebel steamer *Caroline*, employed in conveying arms, ammunition, and men from the United States shore to Navy Island, then in possession of the rebels. This was a most dangerous service, on account of the rapids on one side, Navy Island on the other, and the darkness of the night. Yet with only five small boats, each carrying about seven men, he crossed the river where the stream was running between five and six miles an hour, captured the vessel, and sent it burning over the Falls of Niagara. A more daring exploit is not recorded in naval history. For this service Capt. Drew received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, was appointed Commander of the Provincial Marine, and a petition was sent home from the Governor in Council, praying that her Majesty might be pleased to bestow some especial mark of her favour upon him for his services. In the following year he assumed the command of a naval force upon Lake Erie, to avert another threatened attack on the province, in which he was entirely successful. In 1842 he was appointed to command H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, and sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous shoal, of which he made a careful survey, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal appears upon the Admiralty charts as Drew's Rock. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain; he served for about twelve years as Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

DROUYN-DE-LHUYS, EDOUARD, statesman, born in Paris, Nov. 19, 1805, was educated at the College Louis-le-Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service, and became Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague

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during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; was sent in the same capacity to Spain; after which returning to France, he filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment, he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then in power. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the Government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in Feb., 1848. In M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to Gen. Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this Court during the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a short time in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but being disappointed at the issue of the Conferences of Vienna in 1855, resigned. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-Germanic war, and during the Conferences of London and of Vienna, again resigning in 1866. Under the Empire, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys was a Senator; he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1853; received several foreign orders; and was president of many provincial societies. On the downfall of the Empire he fled to St. Helier's, Jersey.

DROYSEN, JOHN GUSTAVUS, Professor of History at Berlin, was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania, and in 1835 became Professor in the University of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, in 1848 was entrusted with a commission from the provisional government of the Elbe Duchies to Frankfort, and became at a later date Member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and Secretary of the Constitutional Committee. In 1851, Dr. Droysen was nominated a Professor in the University of Jena, and in 1859 returned to Berlin, where he still remains. He is a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Order of the House of Ernest of Saxony. He has written a "History of Alexander the Great," 1837; "History of Hellenism," 2 vols., 1836-1843; "Lectures on the History of the War of Freedom," 2 vols., 1846; "Life of F. Marshall, Count York of Wartenburg," 2 vols., 4th edit., 1863; "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," conjointly with Samwer, 1850; and a "History of Prussian Politics," vols. i.-x., 1855-1870. Dr. Droysen has also edited "A Translation of Æschylus," 3rd edit. 1868; and a "Translation of Aristophanes," 2nd edit., 1869.

DUBAN, JACQUES-FÉLIX, architect, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Oct, 14, 1797, studied under M. Debret, and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, gaining the great prize in 1823, for a plan of a building for the customs and octroi. From 1824 to 1829 he studied in Italy. On his return to France he was entrusted with the continuation of the works of the "Palais des Beaux-Arts," commenced by M. Debret, and in 1845 superintended the restoration of the old castles of Blois and Dampierre. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Duban was appointed architect of the Louvre, and a large portion of the works connected with that magnificent building was completed under his direction. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1854, in place of M. Visconti, and in the same

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year was appointed Inspector-general of Public Buildings. M. Duban, who received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Feb., 1836, was created Officer of the same, June 6, 1851, and Commander, Aug. 14, 1868. He has frequently exhibited his designs, and at the Exhibition of 1855 obtained a large medal of honour for twelve relating to the Château of Blois and other works.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* CULLEN, CARDINAL; TRENCH, DR.)

DUBOIS, (BARON), PAUL ANTOINE, a French physician, son of the celebrated Baron Antoine Dubois, was born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1795. Having taken his doctor's degree in 1818, he became, two years later, assistant-surgeon in the Royal "Maison de Santé," and next assistant professor in the Maternity Hospital where, in 1823, he succeeded his father as professor and principal surgeon. In the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1830, on the reorganization of the Faculty of Medicine, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Midwifery. In 1852 he became Dean of the Faculty of Paris; and he was also appointed accoucheur to the Empress Eugénie, whom he attended at the birth of the Prince Imperial. Baron Dubois retired from his professorship on a pension in 1863, having some years previously resigned the post of Dean of the Faculty, and received the title of honorary dean. His writings consist almost exclusively of reports and memoirs printed in various medical journals.

DU BOIS-REYMOND, EMIL HEINRICH, PH.D., Member and Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Academy of Berlin, Imperial Privy Councillor, Professor in Ordinary of Physiology in the University of Berlin and Director of the Physiological Apparatus, and of the Physiological Laboratory, was born at Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. In 1851 Dr. Du Bois-Reymond, who by his researches in the department of Animal Electricity has rendered the most important services to science, was elected a Member of the Imperial Academy. In 1858 he was nominated Professor of Physiology in the University, and afterwards was made a Perpetual Secretary of the Academy. He has written "Investigations on Animal Electricity" (vol. I., 1848, vol. II., Pt. I., 1849, Pt. II., 1860); "De fibræ muscularis reactione ut chemicis visa est acida," 1859; and other learned works.

DU CHAILLU, PAUL BELLONI, traveller, born in Paris, July 31, 1835. His father was a trader who had an establishment near the mouth of the Gaboon river on the west coast of Africa, whither Paul went at an early age, and where he acquired a knowledge of the languages and modes of life of the neighbouring tribes, also devoting much attention to natural history. In 1852 he went to the United States (of which he subsequently became a naturalized citizen), bringing with him a cargo of ebony, and published in the *New York Tribune* a series of papers on the Gaboon country. In Oct., 1855, he sailed from New York for Africa, purposing to explore the then unknown region lying two degrees on each side of the equator. He spent nearly four years in this region, penetrating to about longitude 14° 15′ E., visiting parts never before explored by a white man. During this time he shot and stuffed more than 2,000 birds, of which 60 species were previously unknown to naturalists, and killed fully 1,000 animals, among which were several gorillas, a species probably never before seen by any European, and 20 other species of animals previously unclassified. He returned to New York in 1859, bringing with him a large collection of native arms and implements, and numerous specimens in natural history, which were publicly exhibited, and many of which were afterwards purchased by the British Museum. The history of this expedition was published under the title,

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"Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa" (New York and London, 1861; revised edition, 1871). A sharp controversy arose concerning the truthfulness of this book. Du Chaillu was attacked by Prof. Gray, and defended by Owen and Sir Roderick Murchison. Du Chaillu resolved to vindicate himself by undertaking a second expedition to the same region. He prepared himself for this by a course of scientific study, learned the use of astronomical and other instruments, and acquired the art of photography. He freighted a schooner with goods, sailed from England, Aug. 6, 1863, and reached the mouth of the Ogobai river, Oct. 10. Here the canoe containing his astronomical and photographic instruments was swamped, and he was obliged to send to England for a new supply. While awaiting these he made many hunting excursions, in which he had fresh opportunity of studying the habits of the gorilla. In Sept., 1864, his instruments having arrived, he set out for the interior, revisited some of the scenes of his former explorations, took many accurate observations, and penetrated among tribes hitherto unknown. He was forced, in Sept., 1865, to return to the coast in consequence of a conflict with the natives, which resulted in the loss of every thing except his journals. He published an account of this expedition under the title "A Journey to Ashango Land" (London and New York, 1867). He spent several subsequent years in the United States, where he lectured frequently and with great success, publishing in the meanwhile a series of books for the young, in which the salient points of his adventures were narrated, with perhaps some embellishments. This series comprises: "Stories of the Gorilla Country" (1868), "Wild Life under the Equator" (1869), "Lost in the Jungle" (1869), "My Apengi Kingdom" (1870), and "The Country of the Dwarfs" (1871). In 1872 he made a journey to Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, with the design of writing an account of his travels in the North; but this has not yet (1875) appeared. He returned to New York in Dec., 1873. Notwithstanding a few not important errors in dates, growing out of the loss of many of his notes and memoranda, the essential truthfulness of Du Chaillu's narrations is abundantly confirmed by other travellers in so far as they have visited the regions explored by him. As yet, however, no other traveller appears to have penetrated the Gorilla country, and to have seen this animal in its native haunts. The stuffed skins and skeletons which he brought back comprise, with his descriptions of its habits, nearly all that we as yet know about this most gigantic species of the ape family.

DUCKETT, Sir George Floyd, Bart., F.S.A., son of the late Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S. (the translator from the German of Michaëlis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," of Herder on the "Revelation of St. John," of "Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," &c.); born March 27, 1811, was educated at Harrow, and Christ Church, Oxford. He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 15, 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been much praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the "Great gold medal of science" from the Emperor of Austria; a gold medal from the Emperor of the French; and another, "the Great gold medal of science and art," from the late King of Prussia. Sir George is the author of a genealogical work entitled "Duchetiana," which forms a valuable and important addition to the county histories of Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire.

DUCKWORTH, The Rev. Robinson, second son of Robinson Duckworth, Esq., a Liverpool merchant

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born in 1834, was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated in first-class classical honours in 1857. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, and Tutor of Trinity College from 1860 to 1866. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the late bishop of Peterborough, and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his royal highness Prince Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Governor to his Royal Highness, and held that post for three years. On his retirement in 1870, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and presented to the crown living of St. Mark's, St. Marylebone. He was appointed a Canon of Westminster in succession to the late Mr. Charles Kingsley in March, 1875.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE-LUCILE-AURORE, better known by her pseudonym "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. At fifteen she was placed in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she ardently embraced it. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she, in 1822, gave her hand to the Baron Casimir Dudevant, a man little calculated to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his youthful bride enabled him to carry out his agricultural schemes; but he did not appear sensible to the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when the physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy, and as her husband was absorbed in rural occupations, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first mingled freely in the world, and was taught by the homage of society how prominent a part she was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief did not tend to reconcile her to her comfortless home and unappreciating husband. She resolved, as a remedy against *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to the sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was M. Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to inspire her with a longing for literary distinction. Feelings of doubt and suspicion aggravated the harsh characteristics of her husband: their life became insupportable to both, and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened to Paris, and once more entered the convent of the Augustines Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she

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longed to share in the busy turmoil of life. Her next transition was to a little garret in the Quai St. Michel, where she had to struggle against absolute poverty, and formed plans with M. Jules Sandeau, whose worldly circumstances were no better than her own, for the supply of each day's necessities. The lady having a little skill in painting, was induced to accept employment occasionally offered by a toy-vendor in ornamenting candlesticks and snuff-boxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid work disgusted her, and the two aspirants for fortune resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, the editor of *Figaro*, who suggested literature as a profession, promising them an opening in his own publication, and thus originated that curious literary partnership which so greatly mystified the Parisian press. A series of articles in *Figaro* were followed by a novel called "Rose et Blanche," to which was appended the signature of "Jules Sand." The authors having received 400 fr. for this manuscript, led for a time a life of ease and gaiety, and it was at this period that Madame Dudevant first gave offence by donning male attire—assumed by her for greater independence of action. The proceeds of their joint work exhausted, misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Previous to her departure, she arranged with M. Sandeau the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be completed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return, Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600 fr., and met with rapid success. It introduced to the public the name of "Georges Sand," for the young man, unwilling to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Madame Dudevant, who brought an action against her husband for ill-treatment, succeeded, after some delay, in regaining possession of her property and the guardianship of her two children. This success had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in "Consuelo," and in several smaller works, remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of her works would occupy considerable space. Among them may be mentioned "Horace," "Jeanne," and "La Petite Fadette." After taking a prominent part during the revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success with "François le Champi," in 1849, which was followed by "Claudie," in 1851; "Molière," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les Maîtres," &c. Her plays, before they are represented in Paris are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohant, which is Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode. Her husband, the Baron Casimir Dudevant, died at Barbaste, near Nérac, March 8, 1871, aged 66.

DUFAURE, JULES-ARMAND-STANISLAS, advocate and politician, born Dec. 4, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, was educated for the bar, and practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became Minister of the Interior, June 2, 1849. When the President resolved to usurp the whole power of

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the state, M. Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved of the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of the Count of Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence. After the fall of the empire he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of Charente-Inférieure, and when M. Thiers formed his government in Feb., 1871, he selected M. Dufaure as Minister of Justice. On the overthrow of M. Thiers' government in May, 1873, M. Dufaure went out of office. He again became Minister of Justice under M. Buffet's administration in March, 1875.

DUFF, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, in 1806, studied at the University of St. Andrews, where he graduated in honours; and at College was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of the first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and sailed from Portsmouth for India about the middle of October, in the *Lady Holland*, East Indiaman, which was wrecked on Dassen Island, near the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 13, 1830; but the Rev. A. Duff eventually reached his destination in safety. The institution which he founded there in 1830 has long been the largest in India, and at this establishment, in addition to elementary instruction, the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology are taught. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy which seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy and zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta, in connection with the Free Church. On revisiting his native land for the first time in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit throughout the churches were unremitting. Having returned to Scotland a second time in 1850, he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs in 1853, and contributed valuable materials for the famous Education Despatch of 1854. He has written, among other works, "New Era for the English Language and Literature in India," published at Edinburgh in 1837; "India and India Missions," in 1839, containing the substance of his addresses on different occasions, both from the platform and the pulpit, in England and Scotland, on the subject of India Missions; "Missions the chief end of the Christian Church;" the "Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Missionary," in 1839; "Letters on the Indian Rebellion," in 1858; various articles in the *Calcutta Review*, of which he was at its commencement, and for several years, editor; and many pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects. Dr. Duff, in consequence of ill-health, was constrained to quit India in Dec., 1863, after more than thirty years of missionary labour. After his return he was appointed Convener or Permanent President of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church. As the result of

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his suggestion and earnest pleading, a new professorship of evangelistic theology was established by the General Assembly in its theological colleges, while, through his personal exertions, the sum of £10,000 was raised and invested for its endowment. Having been unanimously called by the church at large to accept the first appointment to the new collegiate chair, he responded to the call on the express condition that the salary attached to the office should be applied to another object of a missionary character, and that "any services which he could render should be purely and absolutely gratuitous."

DUFF, ANDREW HALLIDAY. (*See* HALLIDAY).

DUFF, MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE GRANT, son of the late J. C. Grant Duff, Esq. (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, proceeded M.A. in 1853, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Elginshire and Aberdeenshire, and a Magistrate for Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics," "A Political Survey," &c., and has sat in the Liberal interest for the Elgin burghs since Dec., 1857. He was installed Lord-Rector of the University of Aberdeen March 22, 1867. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, Dec., 1868, and held that office till the downfall of Mr. Gladstone's administration in Feb., 1874. Mr. Grant-Duff was re-installed in the Lord-Rectorship of Aberdeen University in Nov., 1870. A volume of his "Elgin Speeches" appeared in 1871.

DUFFERIN, (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, K.C.B., K.P., is the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. (she re-married in 1862 the Earl of Gifford, and died in 1867). From Eton school his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, but he left the University without taking a degree. He succeeded to his father's title July 21, 1841, while still in his minority; and for some years he was a lord-in-waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell's first administration, and again in 1854-58. Accompanied by a friend he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846-47, and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of a "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine." In Feb., 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, a well-known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes." He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there, in which capacity he acted with great firmness. For his services on that occasion he was nominated on his return a K.C.B. (civil division). He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June. On the advent of Mr Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he held that office till April, 1872, when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. His lordship was created an English baron in 1850; nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863; appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down in 1864; sworn a Privy Councillor Dec. 12, 1868; and was made an Earl of the United Kingdom in Nov., 1871. In addition to the works already mentioned, the Earl of Dufferin has

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written several works in light literature, among them a satire on high life in the nineteenth century, entitled, "The Honourable Impulsia Gushington." He is also the author of "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland;" "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined;" and, "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland." The earl married in 1862, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, co. Down, by whom he has several children.

DUFFY, THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN, was born in Monaghan in 1816, descended of a native family which produced eminent scholars and ecclesiastics. At the period of the English Invasion (1172), the Irish chiefs sent an embassy to Rome, consisting of two archbishops, one of whom bore the Celtic name which is Anglicised as Charles Duffy. In his twentieth year Mr. Duffy became sub-editor of the *Dublin Morning Register*, and a little later editor of an influential journal in Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1842, and established the *Nation* in conjunction with Thomas Davis and John Dillon. The *Nation*, which was a journal of the largest circulation and the greatest influence that had appeared in Ireland, was the organ of what was known as the Young Ireland Party, the most cultivated and independent section of the Irish organisation in favour of legislative independence. A remarkable literature sprang up in connection with the *Nation*, one of Mr. Duffy's contributions to which, the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," has run through forty editions, the latest of which appeared in 1870. In 1844 Mr. Duffy was tried and convicted of sedition along with O'Connell; the conviction, however, was set aside, on appeal, by the House of Lords. In 1846 O'Connell quarrelled with the Young Ireland Party, and they established the Irish Confederation, of which Mr. Duffy was one of the founders. He was tried with the other leaders of that body for treason-felony in 1848, but after four indictments it was found impossible to procure a conviction. He then revived the *Nation*, which had been suppressed, and opposed Sir Thomas Redington, Under-Secretary for Ireland in the Government which had prosecuted him, and defeated that gentleman at New Ross, for which borough Mr. Duffy was elected member in July, 1852. He was one of the founders of the Tenant League, and in connection with Frederick Lucas and George Henry Moore, of the Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, which sprang out of the League. The defection of a large section of that party induced him to resign his seat in Parliament in 1856, when he emigrated to Australia. He practised for some time at the bar in Melbourne, but was finally drawn back to politics, and in 1857 became Minister of Public Works in the first administration under responsible government in Victoria. In 1858 he became Minister of Lands, which office he again accepted in a third administration in 1862. Mr. Duffy was chairman of a parliamentary committee, and subsequently of a royal commission on the subject of Federation of the Australian Colonies, which obtained the assent of the leading statesmen of Australia to the principle of ultimate federation. After a visit of two years to Europe, he re-entered Parliament in Victoria, and became Prime Minister in 1871. Mr. Duffy having in June, 1872, suffered a parliamentary defeat, claimed the right of dissolution, but Viscount Canterbury, the governor of Victoria, did not think fit to comply with his request. Accordingly, Mr. Duffy resigned office. Subsequently he was asked, through Viscount Canterbury, whether a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George would be acceptable to him; this he respectfully declined, but soon afterwards Viscount Canterbury wrote again offering him knighthood, whereupon

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he overcame his scruples and was gazetted a knight, May 31, 1873. Sir Gavan Duffy is Chairman of the Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria, and has taken an active share in projects for encouraging art, literature, and industrial enterprise in that new country. He was twice married, and was called to the bar in 1846, but only practised for a short period.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, the younger, son of the late M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collége Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846-7. He had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and has succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," became one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde*. A new comedy from his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" was brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique, Oct. 10, 1871, and "La Princesse Georges" at the same theatre on Dec. 2, 1871. In 1872 he published a pamphlet entitled "L'Homme-Femme," which caused a considerable sensation. It was elicited by the "Affaire Clemenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase, Jan. 16, 1873, under the title of "La Femme de Claude." M. Dumas was installed as a member of the French Academy, Feb. 11, 1875.

DUMAS, JEAN-BAPTISTE, at one time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, and member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 14, 1800. When fourteen, M. Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was attracted by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prévost. In 1823 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique, Paris. M. Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. M. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of his most important works, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique," published in 1837, are popular, and as a lecturer he is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, he was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic summoned him, Oct. 31, to join the administration, intrusting him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. M. Dumas was chair-

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man of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London; retired from the ministry Jan. 9, 1851; and was Vice-President of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has contributed to French literature a number of memoirs on chemical subjects; was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1845; Grand Officer, Dec. 29, 1855, and Grand Cross, Aug. 14, 1863. M. Dumas delivered the first Faraday Lecture, before the Chemical Society of London, June 17, 1869.

DÜMICHEN, JOHANNES, Egyptologist, born Oct. 15, 1833, at Wissholz, near Grossglogau, in Silesia, where he received the first elements of culture from his father, who was a clergyman. He afterwards studied at the Glogau gymnasium, and at the universities of Berlin and Breslau, in theology and philology. After acting as private tutor for some years he again resorted to Berlin for the purpose of studying the Egyptian language and antiquities under Prof. Lepsius. In Oct., 1862, he went upon an archæological expedition to Egypt, under the auspices of the Prussian government. When there he extended his travels to Nubia and the Soudan, and spent several years altogether in the Nile valley, returning in April, 1865, with a bulky portfolio of the inscriptions he had copied, and copious notes of his wanderings. In 1868 he went to Egypt a second time at the command of the King of Prussia, and added considerably to the number of his photographs of the monuments. The results of these travels appeared in a splendid work published at Berlin in 2 vols., 1869-70. The opening of the Suez Canal afforded him a third opportunity of visiting the Nile countries at the special invitation of the Khedive. On this occasion he acted as the *cicerone* of the Prussian Crown Prince on his travels through Egypt. Besides the work already referred to should be mentioned his "Bauurkunde der Tempelanlagen von Dendera" (Leipzig, 1865); "Geographische Inschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1865-66, and a vol. of text); "Altägypt. Kalendarinschriften" (120 plates, Leipz., 1866); "Altägypt. Tempelinschriften" (2 vols., Leipz., 1867); "Die Flotte einer ägypt. Königin" (33 plates, with text, Leipz., 1868, and simultaneously in English, having been translated by the author's wife, who is an Englishwoman); "Historische Inschriften Altägypt. Denkmäler" (2 vols., fol., Leipz., 1867-69); "Eine Altägypt. Getreiderechnung" (Leipz., 1870), besides numerous contributions to Lepsius and Brugsch's "Journal for the Egyptian Language and Antiquities." Herr Dümichen is now Prof. of Egyptology at Strasburg.

DUNBAR, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, N.B., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, born March 2, 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch bar in 1835, but has never practised. He succeeded as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, June 22, 1841. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wigton, and represented, in the Liberal interest, the Wigton burghs from 1857 to 1865. In 1859 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, as owner of the duchy of Cornwall; in 1863 he became Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland, which office, though honorary and unsalaried, is one of high distinction, ranking next to that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and he was appointed Controller-General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, July 27, 1865. On the abolition of the Board of Audit in April, 1867, he was appointed, by patent under the Great Seal, Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Exchequer and Auditor-General of public accounts.

DUNCAN, JAMES MATTHEWS, M.D., F.R.S.E., born April 29, 1826,

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at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Marischal College and University, spent one winter at the University of Edinburgh, and the next at the Medical School of Paris. He was formerly a member of Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and is at present a member of Council of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Duncan took an active and intimate part in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform in 1847, contributing largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it; and was the means of extending the operation of the "Medical Benevolent Fund" to Scotland. In 1860 he began, with a few others, the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, which is now in successful operation, and is one of the largest and best hospitals of the kind in the world. Dr. Duncan began, in 1853, to lecture on midwifery, and diseases of women and children, in connection with the Surgeons' Hall Medical School; in 1870 he was a candidate for the chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, when his claims were supported by 420 former and present pupils. In consequence of his not getting the chair much public indignation was excited against the patrons, and a meeting was held in London, of those interested in the University of Edinburgh, to recommend and procure a change in the method of electing professors. Among his works are a treatise "On Perimetritis and Parametritis;" "Researches in Obstetrics;" "Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, and allied topics;" "On the Mortality of Childbed and Maternity Hospitals."

DUNDAS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID, Q.C., eldest surviving son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, born in 1799, and educated at Westminster School, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1823, and went the Northern circuit for some years. In 1840 he was made a Q.C., and in the same year was elected for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest; represented the county until 1852, and again from April, 1861, till May, 1867. He was Solicitor-General under Lord J. Russell in 1846-8, and Judge-Advocate-General from May, 1849, retiring with his party in 1852.

DUNEDIN, BISHOP OF. (*See* NEVILL, DR.)

DUPANLOUP, THE RIGHT REV. FÉLIX-ANTOINE-PHILIBERT, Bishop of Orleans, born Jan. 3, 1802, received his clerical education at Paris, became in 1827 confessor of the Duc de Bordeaux, was employed in the same capacity by the Orleans family, and some months before the revolution of July was almoner to the Dauphin. In 1848 he attended the death-bed of the famous Talleyrand, of whom he was the most intimate friend. In 1841 the Abbé Dupanloup was elected to the theological chair at the Sorbonne. In consequence of his lectures upon Voltaire, a riot occurred amongst the students, and the lecturer was suspended. In April, 1849, he was appointed Bishop of Orleans, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Jan. 5, 1850. Since that time he has been very active in his writings against all attacks upon the territorial possessions of the Pope, M. Edmond About being his chief antagonist. He attended the Catholic Congress at Mechlin in Sept. 1864, and his address produced a strong effect in encouraging the hopes of the Catholic party. During the sitting of the Vatican Council (1869-70), the Bishop of Orleans was regarded as the leader of the Gallican party, and a determined "inopportunist;" but when the Council had solemnly declared the infallibility of the Pope, he cheerfully acquiesced in its decision. On the capture of Orleans, in 1870, the venerable prelate's palace was taken possession of by the Germans, who made him a prisoner. After the conclusion of peace he gave to the Pro-

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visional Government and to the Republic as established his adhesion and support to a modified extent. At the general election of Feb. 1871 he was returned to the national Assembly by the department of Loiret, and he has voted steadily with the Right. Bishop Dupanloup, who is one of the most eloquent of living French writers, has published numerous works, chiefly on educational and religious subjects. In consequence of the election of M. Littré, the Positivist philosopher, Mgr. Dupanloup resigned his seat in the Academy, Dec. 31, 1871, but his resignation was not accepted.

DUPONT, A——. PIERRE, song-writer, born at Lyons, April 23, 1821, the son of hard-working, honest parents, was apprenticed to a silk-weaver, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in a banking house. M. Lebrun, a member of the French Academy, recognizing his merit as a poet, obtained subscribers for his first volume of poems, entitled "The Two Angels," published in 1844. This gentleman also found a substitute for him in the military service, to which he had been drawn. He obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir within him, he left his laborious occupation. He was, moreover, ambitious to become an actor, and was seeking an opening to the stage when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" made him famous in a day. He felt his power, and is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. On reaching Paris, he could not keep aloof from the great questions of the day, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," at a time when bread was very dear; and his "Song of the Workers." During the revolution of Feb. 1848, he composed songs and triumphant pæans, and during the *coup d'état* he was arrested and sentenced to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest appeals were made on his behalf that he was released. His poems have been collected, under the titles of "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique," published at Paris in 1850-4; "La Légende du Juif Errant," illustrated by Gustave Doré (which appeared in 1855); and "Études Littéraires, vers et prose," in 1859.

DURBIN, JOHN PRICE, D.D., was born in Kentucky in 1800. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, but in 1819 he became a Methodist preacher, having received only a common school education. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and entered Miami University in 1822, removing, in 1824, to the college at Cincinnati, where he took his first degree in 1825, and was after a short interval appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky. He was appointed to the chaplaincy of the United States Senate in 1831; was chosen Professor of Natural Science in the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1832; became editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, one of the principal organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1833; was elected President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1834; and received the degree of D.D. in 1837. Having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1842-3, he resigned the Presidency of the College, and became presiding elder of the Philadelphia district in 1845, and was appointed Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1850, an office which he held until 1872, when he retired in consequence of physical infirmity. He has published "Observations in Europe," 1844, and "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor," 1845.

DURHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* BARING, Dr.)

DURHAM, JOSEPH, A.R.A., sculptor, born in London in 1821, is descended from a good old stock belonging to Houghton-le-Spring, in the

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county of Durham. His father settled in London, and engaged in commercial pursuits; and of a very large family, the sculptor is the only son who did not go to sea. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and at sixteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Francis, and afterwards worked for three years under that celebrated sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which first brought Mr. Durham into public notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. More than a thousand copies of this bust in Parian were sold within a very short period. In 1855 Sir F. G. Moon (then Lord Mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durham to make a bust of the Queen for presentation to the corporation on his retirement from office. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and Mr. Durham received a commission to make a statue of "Hermione" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Being afterwards commissioned to make a companion statue from P. B. Shelley, also intended to grace the Mansion House, and the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "Alastor." Some years ago the people of Halifax, desiring to do honour to their late representative, Sir F. Crossley, and to mark their sense of his generous gift of a public park to the population of the borough, invited artists to compete by sending in designs for a statue. Mr. Durham's design was selected, and the fine colossal marble statue executed by him having been placed in a pavilion built for it in the park, was inaugurated in Aug. 1860. A public subscription having been raised for the erection of a memorial work to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851, the artists of all nations were invited to compete. A large number of designs were sent in, there being no fewer than thirty foreign competitors, and by the unanimous decision of the committee, Mr. Durham's design was selected. The artist proceeded with his work, and it was almost completed when Prince Albert died, and her Majesty afterwards expressed a desire that a statue of her husband should be substituted for her own, originally intended to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and the statue of the Prince Consort was inaugurated June 10, 1863, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The statue of her Majesty has since been adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. A statue of Prince Albert by Mr. Durham has been erected by public subscription on a commanding site in the island of Guernsey; a second also at South Kensington; a third at Framlingham. He has also executed groups of "Perdita and Florizel," "Plighting Troth," "The Syren and Leander;" "The First Dip in the Sea;" and the four sitting statues on the portico of the London University—Newton, Bentham, Harvey, and Milton. Mr. Durham has likewise exhibited many minor works of merit; namely, "Paul and Virginia," in 1857; "Fate of Genius," in 1858; "Chastity," in 1860; and "Go to Sleep," "Sunshine," and "The Lady of the Lake," in 1863. Since that time he has produced other ideal works, such as "Tom" and "Ellie" from the "Water Babies," "Pride" and "Humility," "Hero" and "Leander," the "Sense of Touch," "Santa Philomela," illustrating Longfellow's poems. In fact, it may be said, there is scarcely a sculptor amongst us from whom we have so many important illustrations in sculpture of poetical works. Mr. Durham was elected A.R.A. in 1868.

DURNFORD, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, Bishop of Chichester, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Durnford, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802, and educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. (first class in classics) in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. Having been ordained in 1830, he became rector of Middleton, near

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Manchester, in 1835; archdeacon of Manchester in 1867, and canon of Manchester in 1868. In 1870 he was nominated bishop of Chichester, being consecrated at Whitehall on May 8. Bishop Durnford is married to a daughter of the late Dr. Keate, for many years Head Master of Eton.

DURUY, VICTOR, born at Paris in 1811, commenced his classical studies in 1823 at the Collége Rollin, then called Collége Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Normal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Reims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV. at Paris, afterwards called the Collége Napoléon. About this time he published anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, and Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. The changes and reforms which he introduced in his department and his numerous programmes and circulars gave rise to much discussion. Of course, the systematic opponents of the government saw nothing good in what he did, and he was often severely criticised by such of them as belonged to his own profession. By the Catholic party, too, he was sharply attacked, and his "Synopsis of Contemporary History," for the use of the Lyceum, in which work several material points relating to the political events of our day were discussed, exposed him to severe censure. On resigning the office of Minister of Public Instruction in July, 1869, he was appointed a senator, with a dotation of 30,000 francs. His principal works are "Géographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Géographie de la France," 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," 1841; "Histoire des Romains, &c.," 1840-4; "Histoire Romaine," 1848; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire Grecque," 1851; Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1852,—a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," 1863; "Histoire Populaire Contemporaine," 1864; and "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," 1865. M. Duruy was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845; promoted to the grade of Officer of that order, Aug. 12, 1863; to that of Commander, Aug. 13, 1864; and to that of Grand Officer, Aug. 4, 1867. He has been an Officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidié since 1857.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, PROSPER, a French author and member of the Academy, son of Jean Marie Duvergier, a well-known politician (who died in 1831), was born at Rouen, Aug. 3, 1798. Having completed his studies he spent a year in England, and the impressions his mind then received led him in after life to extol our political institutions. On his return home he wrote several farces, and became connected with various influential journals, in which he earnestly advocated the moderate policy inaugurated by M. Casimir Périer. Under the Molé ministry (April 15, 1837) he was a member and one of the promoters of the famous coalition. Indeed, he was its principal mouthpiece in the press and the tribune. In his work, entitled "Des Principes du Gouvernement Représentatif et de leur Application," 1838, he manifested great sympathy for constitutional monarchy, and formulated the celebrated maxim: —"The King reigns and does not govern." At this period he, in conjunction with M. Guizot and M. Rossi, revived the *Revue Française*, which had been dormant since 1830. In 1839, M. Duvergier de Hauranne took a prominent part in the discussion which led to the dissolution of the Chamber and the retirement of the Ministry. Afterwards he sharply

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attacked the policy of M. Guizot on the Eastern question. In 1846 he published a remarkable treatise, "De la Réforme Parlementaire et de la Réforme Électorale," and he embodied his ideas on this important subject in a measure which was rejected. At this time he was at the head of the reform party, but after the 24th of Feb. he adopted Conservative opinions, and on being elected to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Cher, he cast in his lot with the royalist minority. He was not returned to the Corps Législatif at the general election of 1849, but he was elected at a bye-election in the following year, and voted with the monarchical majority, which at the earliest opportunity separated from the policy of the Élysée. After the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2, 1851) he was first imprisoned and then banished, but in the following August he was allowed to return to France. During the Empire he devoted himself to literary research, the principal production of his pen being an elaborate "History of Parliamentary Government in France," 7 vols., 8vo, 1857-65. He was installed a member of the French Academy, Feb. 29, 1872.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, dancer, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about 1815, and made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, Feb. 13, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and afterwards performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by M. Auber, the part having been rendered famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In Dec. 1836 was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which Mdlle. Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established her fame as the worthy compeer of Mdlles. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage, having married Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, at one time member for Barnstaple, and was left a widow in 1860. This lady gave £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital in 1866.

DUVERNOIS, CLÉMENT, a French journalist, born at Paris, April 6, 1836, was educated in Algeria, and commenced his journalistic career by writing for *La Colonisation*, a paper published in that colony. On its suppression he went to Paris, but soon returned to Algeria, where, under the patronage of Prince Napoléon, Minister of Algeria and of the Colonies, he established *L'Algérie Nouvelle*, which journal, however, was suppressed in 1859, its editor being sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Again going to Paris, he wrote for the *Temps*, the *Presse*, the *Courrier du Dimanche*, and the *Liberté*. He carried on political disputations with much bitterness, and in 1866 fought a duel with M. Francisque Sarcey, which led to his being sentenced to two months imprisonment. About this time he undertook the editorship of the *Courrier de Paris*, a journal which was the means of establishing a constitutional opposition. In 1865 he went to Mexico. As principal editor of the *Epoque*, he hailed with satisfaction the Emperor's letter of Jan, 19 in that year, announcing a liberal programme, and in 1869 he brought out a cheap paper, called first *Le Peuple*, and afterwards *Le Peuple Français*, in which he advocated Imperialism as being perfectly compatible with free institutions. M. Duvernois was elected a Deputy for the Hautes Alpes in May, 1869. In June, 1870, he relinquished the editorship of the *Peuple Français* at the express desire, it is said, of the Emperor Napoleon. After the declaration of war against Prussia he was appointed Minister of Commerce in the cabinet of the Comte de Palikao, but his tenure of this office was of brief duration. When the Empire came to an end M. Clément

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Duvernois fled to England. Returning to his own country he established, at Paris, in Sept. 1871, an Imperialist journal, *Le Mot d'Ordre*, which he continued to conduct until Nov. 1872. In Nov. 1874 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for commercial irregularities, which may be concisely described as swindling, in connection with the Territorial Bank of Spain. M. Duvernois has published many political pamphlets, and a "History of the French Intervention in Mexico," 1867.

DUYCKINCK, EVERT-AUGUSTUS, was born at New York, Nov. 23, 1816. His father was a leading publisher and bookseller in New York, who died leaving a handsome fortune to his children. He graduated at Columbia College, New York city, in 1835, and in December, 1840, commenced with Mr. Cornelius Matthews a monthly periodical, entitled "Arcturus, a Magazine of Books and Opinions," which was continued until May, 1842. In 1847 he commenced the publication of the *Literary World*, a weekly critical journal, and though he withdrew from it for a time, he resumed it again in little more than a year in connection with his brother, G. L. Duyckinck, who died March 30, 1863. This periodical was discontinued in 1853. In 1856 the two brothers completed the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," a work of great research and value, in two large volumes, octavo. A supplement, bringing it down to 1866, was published in that year by Mr. Duyckinck. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he has published "The Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," 1856; "Memorials of John Allan," 1864; "Memoir of Geo. L. Duyckinck," 1864; "History of the War for the Union," 3 vols., 1861-65; "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," 2 vols., 1866; "History of the World from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," 1870; and "Memorials of Francis L. Hawks," 1871.

DWIGHT, JOHN SULLIVAN, was born at Boston, U.S., May 13, 1813. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. In 1840 he was ordained as pastor of a Unitarian congregation at Northampton, Massachusetts, but soon relinquished the ministry to devote himself to literature. He has published translations, with notes, of "Select Minor Poems of Goethe and Schiller," and has delivered lectures upon Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, and other great composers, and has also contributed to periodicals elaborate musical critiques. He was one of the founders of the Brook Farm Association, where he resided seven years. In 1852 he founded at Boston *Dwight's Journal of Music*, a periodical which he still conducts.

DYER, THOMAS HENRY, historian, born May 4, 1804, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, and educated privately. He was engaged during the earlier part of his life in a West India house, and after the ruin of Jamaica, in consequence of Negro Emancipation, adopted the profession of literature. Mr. Dyer travelled extensively on the Continent, and particularly studied the topography and antiquities of Rome, Athens, and Pompeii. He was presented in 1865 with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of St. Andrews. He published in 1850 a "Life of Calvin," which was pirated in America; in 1861, a "History of Modern Europe," 4 vols.; in 1865, a "History of the City of Rome;" in 1867, an enlarged edition of "Pompeii;" in 1868, a "History of the Kings of Rome;" and in 1873, "Ancient Athens;" besides many articles in the *Classical Museum*, in Dr. Smith's *Dictionaries of Biography and Geography*, &c.

E.

EADIE, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., LL.D., a native of Stirlingshire, born

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about 1813, was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having entered the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he has held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in the Divinity Hall of that Church; has published the "Bible Cyclopædia," "Commentaries" on the Greek text of several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c.; has been a contributor to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, *North British Review*, &c.; and is a member of the New Testament Committee of Biblical Revision.

EARLY, JUBAL A., a general in the Confederate army, born in Virginia about 1815. He graduated in 1837 at the Military Academy at West Point, and was appointed a lieutenant of artillery, but soon resigned and studied law. During the war with Mexico he was a major in a Virginia volunteer regiment. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service, and was present in several actions during the early part of the war. In May, 1863, he held the lines at Fredericksburg, while Lee was engaged with Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July he commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was at first successful, but was finally routed by Sheridan. In March, 1865, he was removed from his command in the Valley. After the close of the war he came to Europe, and returning, resumed the practice of the law at Richmond. In 1867 he published "Memoirs of the Last Year of the War."

EASTLAKE, LADY, widow of Sir Charles Locke Eastlake (who died Dec. 23, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literarary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846. She is also author of a "History of our Lord," and the "Life of John Gibson, R.A." Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EASTMAN, MARY HENDERSON, born at Warrenton, Virginia, about 1817. In 1835 she was married to Capt. Seth Eastman, of the United States Army, author of several publications relating to the Indians, with whom she resided for many years at various frontier stations, where she enjoyed excellent opportunities for studying the Indian character, which she has graphically depicted in her writings. Mrs. Eastman has written four works relating to the Aborigines of America; viz., "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux," 1849; "Romance of Indian Life," 1852; "American Aboriginal Portfolio, illustrated by S. Eastman," 1853; and "Chicora, and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered," 1854. In 1852 she published a novel entitled "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," intended as a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which 18,000 copies were sold in a few weeks.

EBRARD, JOHN HENRY AUGUSTUS, Protestant theologian, born Jan. 18, 1818, at Erlangen, studied at the universities of that town and of Berlin, obtained, in 1844, the chair of theology at Zurich, was transferred to Erlangen, and became counsellor of the Consistory of Spiers. Professor Ebrard is the author of "Critique de l'Histoire Évangile," published in 1842; "Essai d'une Liturgique," in 1843; "L'Essence Divine-humaine du Christianisme," and "Le Luthéranisme en Bavière," in 1844; "Dogmatique Chrétienne," in 1851-2; and

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"Leçons de Théologie Pratique," in 1852. In addition to these works, Professor Ebrard has published a large number of sermons, and since 1851 has edited, with the assistance of Ball and Treviranus, the *Reformirte Kirchenzeitung* (Journal of the Reformed Church).

EBURY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT GROSVENOR, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, and first Marquis of Westminster, born April 24, 1801, received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shaftesbury in 1822, and represented Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as member for Middlesex, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage, Sept. 10, 1857. In the House of Commons he supported measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty, took an active part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in endeavouring to secure purity of election; and in order to effect the latter object, proposed and carried, after a severe fight, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He introduced a bill to relieve Nonconformists from the payment of rates, one for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and another for imposing upon the constituencies all outlay connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from Nov., 1830, till the retirement of Earl Grey's ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex, has, since his elevation to the House of Peers, laboured constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as he believes will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and the repeal of the Parliamentary test imposed upon clergymen by the Act of 1662.

ECCARIUS, JOHANN GEORG, was born Aug. 23, 1818, at Friedrichroda, in the duchy of Gotha. His father being a tailor, he was set down to tailoring at the age of ten; five consecutive hours of schooling in the forenoon and seven to ten hours tailoring in the afternoon made up his juvenile days. In 1835, at the first public examination, he received the first silver medal for being the best Sunday scholar in the town in mathematics and geometry, and subsequently he officiated as teacher to the junior classes. In the autumn of 1846 he turned up amongst the latest arrivals from the fatherland in the Londoner Arbeiter Bildungs Verein. In 1850 he made his *début* in the press by a German article on London tailoring, published in the September number of the *Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung*. An English article on the same subject, published in Julian Harney's *Red Republican*, opened him the columns of the Chartist press, to which he remained a gratis contributor till the extinction of Ernest Jones's *People's Paper*. He took an active part in the foundation of the International Working Men's Association in 1864. He was a member of the first executive of the Reform League in 1865, but afterwards resigned. In Feb., 1866, he was appointed paid editor of the *Commonwealth*, but was soon dismissed from that post, and had to return to shop-board. In 1867 he published, under the title of "A Working Man's Refutation of Stuart Mill," a series of articles which had originally appeared in the *Commonwealth*. An enlarged edition has since been published in German by

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Eichhoff, Berlin, 1869. In July, 1867, he was elected General Secretary of the International Working Men's Association.

EDEN, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, and Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was born in 1804, being third son of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. From Westminster school he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He held the rectory of Leigh, Essex, from 1837 to 1853; was consecrated Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1851; and was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1862. Bishop Eden married in 1827 a daughter of the late Mr. Justice Park.

EDEN, THE REV. ROBERT, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, was educated at a private school near that city. Having first entered at St. John's College, Oxford, as Bible Clerk, he became Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838; and held the post of Examiner for the East-India Civil Service from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849; Vicar of North Walsham in 1851; Honorary Canon of Norwich in 1852; and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. Canon Eden is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," for the Parker Society, and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1864. He edited, in 1842, for the Clarendon Press, Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D., with Introductory Essay; "Faithfulness to its Scriptural Principles the Safeguard of our Church," 1870; and in 1848, Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." He wrote in the *Christian Observer* for some years; and has published "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, and on other public occasions."

EDINBURGH, BISHOP OF. (*See* COTTERILL DR.)

EDINBURGH (DUKE OF), H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, K.G., K.P., the second son of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his royal highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856-7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence of a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec., 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece. In Feb. 1866, Parliament granted him £15,000 a year, payable from the day on which he attained his majority with an additional £10,000 on his marriage. He was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and

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took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 21, 1866, and received the freedom of the City of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants, and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded by a pistol-shot in the back. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan, (where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado), China and India. In 1873 he went to Italy, and on April 20 had an audience with the Pope at Rome On Jan. 23, 1874, his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie only daughter of Alexander II. Emperor of Russia was celebrated with great pomp at St. Petersburg; and on March 12, the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, made a public entry into London amid much popular enthusiasm. On Oct. 15, 1874, the Duchess gave birth at Buckingham Palace to a son, who, on the 23rd of the following month, was baptized by the names of Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, the sponsors being Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, the Crown-Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. His Royal Highness is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

EDWARDS, MISS AMELIA B., novelist, the daughter of a Peninsular officer, and maternally descended from the Walpole family, was born in 1831. At an early age she showed a taste for both art and literature, and in 1853 began to be known to the public as a contributor to periodical literature; since when, although chiefly of repute as a novelist, she has written several juvenile and educational works, besides contributing art-criticisms, literary reviews, and political leaders to certain of the more important weekly and daily papers. The following are among Miss Edwards's best known novels:—"My Brother's Wife" 1855; "The Ladder of Life," 1857; "Hand and Glove," 1859; "Barbara's History," 1864; "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared in a serial form in *All the Year Round*, 1865; "Debenham's Vow" (first passed through the columns of *Good Words*,) 1870; "In the Days of my Youth" 1873; and "Monsieur Maurice" &c, 1873. The last-named, as well as "Miss Carew" published in 1865, consists chiefly of novelettes and tales. Besides the foregoing, Miss Edwards is the author of "An Abridgment of French History" published in Messrs. Routledge's *Useful Library*; of the biographical letterpress to Messrs. Colnaghi's "Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery"; of a volume of "Ballads" published in 1865; and of a record of travel in the little known Dolomite region, entitled "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys," published in 1873, with illustrations from sketches by the author. Another work of travel by Miss Edwards, similarly illustrated, descriptive of Egypt, Nubia and the Nile is at this present time (April, 1875) announced as passing through the press.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, born in London in 1812; after having been for many years employed on the new general catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, became in 1851 principal librarian of the Free Libraries of the City of Manchester,—the first established in this country under the Act of 1850—and held the

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office until 1858. He edited "The Great Seals of England," 1836; and "The Napoleon Medals," 1837—works which first introduced to the English public the method of medallic engraving, invented in France by M. Achille Collas. He is the author of "Remarks on the Ministerial Plan of a Central University Examining Board," 1836; of "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Series of French Medals in the Cabinet of the British Museum," 1838; of "The Economy of the Fine Arts in England," 1840; of "A Letter on the Present State of the Education Question," 1846; and of various publications on the question of Public Libraries in this country and in the United States. Mr. Edwards contributed several biographical and other articles to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and wrote "A View of the various Schemes which have been proposed for the Classification of Human Knowledge," published in the Transactions of the Liverpool Historical Society.

EDWARDS, HENRI-MILNE, naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine at Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier; was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an Officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug 13, 1861. He is the author of —Recherches Anatomiques sur les "Crustacés," published in 1828, crowned by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," in 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," in 1840; "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés," &c., in 1837-41; Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," in 1855-60, and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," which appeared in 1838-45; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

EDWARDS, HENRY SUTHERLAND, born in 1828, was educated at one of the branch schools of King's College London, and in France, where he lived many years. In 1856 he visited Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II., and, remaining some months in Moscow, studied the Russian language. He published, in 1858, a collection of "Sketches and Studies" (contributed originally to a magazine), under the title of the "Russians at Home." This was followed, in 1862, by a "History of the Opera." In that year Mr. Edwards went to Poland where an insurrection seemed to be preparing, and to Russia, where measures were being taken for the emancipation of the serfs, as special correspondent of the *Times*; and, on his return to England, published "The Polish Captivity." In 1863, immediately after the rising in Poland, he was again sent out by the *Times*. He took part in and described some of the principal expeditions from Galicia into the kingdom of Poland; went, at the crisis of the insurrection, to Warsaw, and, soon after his arrival, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours. Allowed to choose his route, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, and the South of Russia, returning to Galicia through Kieff and Volhynia. In 1864 he published the "Private History of a Polish Insurrection;" was special correspondent of the *Times* at Luxemburg, when, in 1867, the

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"Luxemburg Question" threatened to produce war; and in July, 1870, when war between France and Prüssia actually broke out, was appointed one of the special correspondents of the *Times* on the German side. In that capacity he followed the King's head-quarters from Saarbrück to the neighbourhood of Beaumont; went through the battle of Beaumont with a Bavarian Infantry Regiment; after Beaumont and Sedan, joined General von Werder before Strasburg, and, on the fall of Strasburg, traversed the occupied country from Alsace to Normandy, remaining at Rouen and Amiens, with the Army of the North, until the end of the war. He has written a few novels, and many pieces for the stage. His latest novel is "Malvina," 3 vols., 1871. He has since published a translation of the "Statistics of All Countries" compiled by Dr. Otto Hübner, the Director of the Prussian Statistical Archives, 1872; and "The Germans in France," 1874.

EGAN, PIERCE, son of Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," and many other works, is of Irish extraction, and was born in London at the close of the year 1814. Brought up as an artist, he was admitted in 1834 as a student at the Royal Academy, but afterwards adopted literature as a profession. His first publication, a romance, entitled "Robin Hood," has been followed by above thirty novels, including "The Flower of the Flock," "Imogen," "The Poor Girl," and "Fair Lilias." He edited the *Home Circle* from 1849 to 1854; the *Weekly Times* newspaper; and has of late years been the proprietor of a London local newspaper, and one of the principal writers in the *London Journal*. Mr. Pierce Egan, who is an accomplished artist on wood, and has contributed largely with his pencil to the *Illustrated London News*, was for many years London correspondent to one of the oldest leading daily papers of the United States.

EGGER, ÉMILE, member of the Institute, born at Paris, July 18, 1813, is of German extraction. He received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1833; was professor in various colleges in Paris, and first became known by his editorship of new editions of the works of Varro, Longinus, and of fragments of Festus and Verrius Flaccus. In 1839 he gained the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for "Examen Critique des Historiens Anciens de la Vie et du Règne d'Auguste", which was published at Paris in 1844. He was appointed Maître de Conférences at the Normal School, and Assistant Professor of Greek literature to the Paris Faculty of Letters; was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, in place of M. Guérard, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and was advanced to the grade of Officer in 1866. M. Egger is the author of "Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiæ Selectæ," published in 1843; "Méthode pour étudier l'Accentuation Grecque," in 1844, in conjunction with M. Galusky; "Aperçu sur les Origines de la Littérature Grecque," in 1846; "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs," &c., in 1850; "Notions Élémentaires de Grammaire comparée, pour servir à l'étude des trois langues classiques," &c., in 1852; "Apollonius Dyscole," in 1854; "Considérations Historiques sur les Traités Internationaux chez les Grecs et chez les Romains," in 1856; "Mémoires de Littérature Ancienne," in 1862; "Mémoires d'Histoire Ancienne et de Philologie," in 1863; "Observations sur un Procédé de Dérivation très-fréquent dans la Langue Française," in 1864; and other works. M. Egger has contributed articles to various reviews and periodicals.

EGYPT, VICEROY OF. (*See* ISMAIL PASHA).

EHNINGER, JOHN WHETTON, artist, born in New York, July 22, 1827. He graduated at Columbia College in 1847, and for two years was a pupil

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under M. Couture in Paris, whom he left to study at Düsseldorf and other continental cities. In 1850 he exhibited his first oil-painting, "Peter Stuyvesant," a subject taken from "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1858, on the appearance of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Mr. Ehninger prepared a set of eight illustrations of the poem, which have been copied by photographic process, and are extremely popular, and he has been engaged upon a scheme of photographic etching. He has also been very successful in his pencil drawings, and of late years has devoted much time to illustrations of books, in which his genius for genre drawing and his exquisite and elaborate finish have won him a high reputation. Among his best works are: "Love me, Love my Horse," "The Sword," "The Foray," the landscape part of which is by Mignot, "Lady Jane Grey," and a series of etchings illustrative of Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, naturalist, born at Delitsch, in Prussia, April 19, 1795, studied chiefly at Leipsic, where he took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. At Berlin, in 1815, he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and led to his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprich, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants; and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprich having succumbed under the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone, and brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals until then unknown. He was named Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore Central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. Since his return, he has devoted his attention to microscopical studies, chiefly on the infusoria, and has not only discovered the exterior structure of these animals, but also their interior, their habits, and all the conditions of their existence. The work on infusoria, in which his discoveries were embodied, attracted the attention of the learned throughout Europe. He found in these minute forms of animal life a number of phenomena hitherto unexplained—the phosphorescence of the sea, blood-rain, red snow upon the Alps. He attributed to the heaps of infusoria the existence of vegetable soil, and according to his observations these infinitely small creatures have formed entire mountain-chains, and played an important part in the formation of the crust of the earth. Ehrenberg, who has published a number of special works on the subject of his microscopical investigations, is best known to scientific men by those on the infusoria. In 1842 he was elected Principal Secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science, to which he has annually contributed several important papers, and he is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

EICHOFF, FRÉDÉRIC-GUSTAVE, philologist, born at Havre, Aug. 17, 1799, studied at Paris; took his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1826, and devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages, especially that of Sanscrit. An address which he delivered in 1827 at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, presided over by the Duke of Orleans (afterwards king of the French), led to his being chosen Professor of German to his children. Appointed after the revolution of 1830 Librarian to the Queen, he devoted himself to the study of modern languages, and supplied the place of M. Fauriel at the Sorbonne from 1837 to 1838. Having returned to France from a voyage to Italy in 1842, M. Eichoff was appointed to the chair of Foreign Literature at the University of Lyons, and in 1855 was made Inspector-general of living languages

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to the Lycées of France. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 2, 1837, and for his work entitled "Parallèle des Langues" has received medals of honour from the king of Saxony, the prince of Prussia, and the town of Hamburg. M. Eichoff is the author of "Études Grecques sur Virgile," published in 1825; "Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde, ou l'Étude des Principales Langues Romanes, Germaniques, Slavonnes, &c.," in 1836; "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature des Slaves," in 1839; "Dictionnaire Étymologique des Racines Allemandes," in conjunction with M. de Suckau, in 1840; "Poésie Lyrique des Indiens," "Légende Indienne sur la Vie Future," translated from the Sanscrit, and compared with the legends of Homer and Virgil, in 1852; "Études sur Ninive, Persépolis, la Mythologie de l'Edda," in 1855; "Poésie Héroïque des Indiens, comparée à l'Epopée Grecque et Romaine," in 1860; and some other works. M. Eichoff has prepared the following works, written in accordance with the official programme for living languages adopted in the colleges of France:—"Morceaux Choisis des Classiques Allemands," published in 1853; "Morceaux Choisis, prose et vers, des Classiques Anglais," "Les Racines de la Langue Allemande rangées par Désinences," and "Les Racines de la Langue Anglaise," in 1864.

EICHTHAL, GUSTAVE D', publicist, descended from a family of rich bankers of Jewish origin, was born at Nancy in 1804; studied economical questions upon leaving college, and joined the Saint-Simonian school. Taking part in the association which had for its head M. Enfantin, he assisted in the editorship of the *Globe* and *Organisateur*. Upon the dispersion of the sect, M. Eichthal, who had sacrificed a large portion of his fortune in the promotion of his ideas, went to Greece, became a member of the bureau of Political Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled "Les Deux Mondes," which served as an introduction to that on Turkey by Mr. Urquhart. He is one of the principal founders of the Société d'Ethnologie, of which he became Secretary, and in the Transactions of which he has published a work entitled "Histoire et Origine des Poulhas ou Fellans," which appeared in a separate form in 1842; and another entitled "Étude sur l'Histoire Primitive des Races Océaniennes et Américaines." In concert with M. Ismayl Urbain, he published, in 1839, "Lettres sur la Race Noire et Blanche." M. d'Eichthal, who had previously been appointed a member of the central committee of the Société Géographique, assisted in 1848, in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and since that time has devoted himself to social questions and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. In 1863 M. d'Eichthal published an exegetical work entitled "Les Évangiles." This was followed by "Examen Critique et Comparatif des trois premiers Évangiles;" "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice Platon;" and "De l'Usage Pratique de la Langue Grecque," in 1864. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty M. Eichthal sought refuge in London.

EICHWALD, EDWARD, naturalist and traveller, born at Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 1795, studied medicine and the natural sciences at Berlin. After travelling in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, he returned to Russia in 1821, where he became a private tutor in the University of Dorpat. In 1823 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and Midwifery at Kasan. From 1825 to 1827 he explored the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and on his return was made Assistant Professor in the University of Wilna. This university was suppressed, and Professor Eichwald held several minor but responsible posts, until, in 1838, he was summoned to St. Petersburg, where he occupied the chair of Zoology and Mineralogy in the Academy of the

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Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was afterwards appointed Professor in the School of Mines. In order to complete his geological studies, he travelled in Esthonia, in Finland, in the government of St. Petersburg, &c. In 1846 he undertook a number of scientific excursions into the Tyrol, Italy, and Germany, his chief object being the prosecution of the palæontological studies to which he had directed his attention. In 1851 he retired from active life with the title of Councillor of State. Since the days of Pallas, he has contributed more than any other writer or naturalist to our knowledge of the geography, natural history, and ethnography of Russia. His principal works are written in German, French, Latin, and Russian. The following are best known in this country :— "A Journey to the Caspian and the Caucasus," published in 1834-7 ; "Memoir on the Mineral Wealth of the Western Provinces of Russia," in 1835 ; "Palæontology of Russia," in 1851, in the Russian language, which has been translated into French ; and "Scientific Observations made in a Journey through the Tyrol," published in 1851, in the German language.

EISENLOHR, AUGUST, Ph.D., Egyptologist, was born Oct. 6, 1832, at Mannheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where his father was a physician. After a preliminary training in the lyceum of his native town he entered the University of Heidelberg in 1850, applying himself to the study of Protestant theology, which he continued at Göttingen till 1853, when he returned to Heidelberg, and entered the theological seminary. Illness compelled him to avoid serious study for several years, and on his recovery he abandoned theology, and devoted his attention to the natural sciences, especially chemistry, under the instruction of Professors R. Bunsen and Erlenmeyer. He graduated Ph.D. in 1859, and afterwards established a chemical manufactory. By commercial intercourse with China he became acquainted with the Chinese language, and was thus led to the study of hieroglyphics, which he has prosecuted with great zeal since 1864, aided by the advice of MM. Chabas and Brugsch. On giving up commercial pursuits, he entered, after some years, the academical career as Privatdocent of the Egyptian language and Archaeology by a dissertation "Die analytische Erklärung des demotischen Theils der Rosettana," Theil i., Leipsic, 1869. In the same year he undertook, generously aided by the Grand Duke of Baden, a scientific exploration of Egypt. Having been present at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, he sailed up the Nile to the second cataract of Wadi Halfa, studying, copying, and photographing the inscriptions. On this occasion he had the good fortune to be allowed to study the Great Harris Papyrus in the house of the late Consul Harris, at Alexandria, and to make extracts from it, which he afterwards translated. In March, 1870, he left Egypt and returned home. Coming to this country in 1872, he assisted Miss Harris in selling to the British Museum, for £3,300, her valuable collection of Greek and Egyptian papyri. Of this collection, and especially of the Great Harris Papyrus, he gave a description, translation, and commentary in a pamphlet "Der grosse Papyrus Harris. Ein wichtiges Beitrag zur Ægyptischen Geschichte, ein 3000 Jahr alte Zeugniss für die Mosaische Religionstiftung enthaltend," Leipsic, 1872. He treated the same subject, with the original text in the Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology (vol. i., part ii., 1872), "On the political condition of Egypt before the reign of Ramses III." His explanations were, however, sharply criticised by M. Chabas, in his "Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de la XIX^{e} Dynastie" (Châlons and Paris, 1873). Dr. Eisenlohr replied to M. Chabas in an article in the *Aegyptische Zeitschrift*, 1873. In the same periodical he published a translation of the whole of the great

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Harris Papyrus. In Dec., 1872, he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary in the University of Heidelberg, and was elected an honorary member of the Society of Biblical Archæology at London, and of the Society "El Chark" at Constantinople. He attended the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in 1874.

ELCHO (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS WEMYSS CHARTERIS, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, born in 1818, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and become a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug., 1847, he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continues to represent; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry 1852-5, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. He has taken a very conspicuous part in the Volunteer movement, and is a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. His lordship is the author of "Letters on Military Organization," 1871.

ELIOT (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GORDON CORNWALLIS, is the eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans, by the third daughter of the second Marquis of Cornwallis. He was born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, in 1829, and educated at Eton. In 1853 he was appointed second paid Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin, having previously served the Foreign Office at Madrid and at Lisbon. Subsequently his lordship was Attaché at St. Petersburg. He has also been Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro and at Athens. In May, 1866, in conjunction with Mr. Montagu Chambers, he was returned for Devonport as a Liberal. In November, 1868, however, Lord Eliot did not offer himself for re-election, being unable to support the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. He is a prominent member of the High Church party. In Sept., 1870, he was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall.

ELIOT, SAMUEL, was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1821. He is a grandson of Samuel Eliot, who founded the Eliot Professorship in Harvard College, graduated at that institution with the highest honours of his class in 1839; commenced life in a house of business at Boston, which he quitted after two years to travel; and at Rome, in 1845, formed the idea of writing a "History of Liberty," which he forthwith commenced. In 1849 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," treating of the lives of Arnold of Brescia, Savonarola, and other Italian reformers, which were intended to form a part of the more extensive work he had in contemplation. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., the Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States History between the years 1492 and 1850," which is distinguished for its great clearness and research. Mr. Eliot, who is an advocate for a stronger infusion of religious elements into education in the United States than is at present adopted, was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, from 1856 to 1860, and President of the College from 1860 to 1866, and is now Professor of Political Science and Constitutional Law in that institution.

ELLICOTT, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, son of the Rev. C. S. Ellicott, rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, where he was born in 1819, was educated at Oakham and Stamford Schools, and St. John's Col-

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lege, Cambridge, graduated in honours in 1841, and became Fellow of his college. He obtained the first Member's prize in 1842, the Hulsean prize in 1843, on "The Obligation of the Sabbath," and in 1848 was appointed to the small living of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, which he resigned in 1858, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Trench as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1860 was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; in 1861 he accepted the deanery of Exeter, and was promoted to the see of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863. Dr. Ellicott is the author of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles," "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," and "Considerations on the Revision of the Authorised Version of the New Testament"—a subject in which he has always taken great interest. His first work was a "Treatise on Analytical Statics," 1842.

ELLIOT, Sir Charles, K.C.B., son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and nephew of the first Earl of Minto, born in 1801, entered the Royal Navy in 1816, served at the battle of Algiers, and afterwards in India, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies. He was made Chief Superintendent of Trade and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China in 1835, and was present, in that capacity, at all the operations in that country, ending with the ransom of Canton, in Aug., 1841. He was Chargé-d'Affaires in Texas from 1842 to 1846, Governor of Bermuda from 1847 to 1852, of Trinidad from 1853 to 1856, of St. Helena from May, 1863, to Dec., 1869, and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1856.

ELLIOT, The Very Rev. Gilbert, D.D., a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., born in 1800, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. Having held some inferior preferments, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned. He is the author of one or two volumes of sermons.

ELLIOT, The Right Hon. Sir Henry George, G.C.B., a younger son of the second Earl of Minto, born in 1817, was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania. He was appointed Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, June 19, 1840; Attaché at St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague, June 26, 1848; transferred to Vienna, Dec. 23, 1853; and Minister at Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece; was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sept. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson; and Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte in 1867. Shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on Nov. 22, 1869, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

ELLIOTT, Charles Wyllys, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, May 27, 1817. He is a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, from John Eliot, "the Indian Apostle." After spending some years in mercantile pursuits, he studied horticulture and landscape gardening, and from 1840 to 1848 practised these pursuits in Cincinnati. He then returned to New York, and engaged with his brother in the iron business, but devoted much time to literary and philanthropic labour. He was one of the founders of the "Children's Aid Society" (1853), the object of which is to provide for the neglected children of New York, especially by

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furnishing houses for them in the country. In 1857 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay out the Central Park in New York. He now resides at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is manager of the "Household Art Company" of Boston. He has published: "Cottages and Cottage Life," 1848; "Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural," 1852; "St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero," 1855; "The New England History," 1857; "Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land," 1867; and "Wind and Whirlwind," a novel, 1868.

ELLIOTT, THE REV. EDWARD BISHOP, M.A., born about 1795, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1816, and of which he became a Fellow. He was Seatonian Prizeman in 1820 and 1822, Vicar of Tuxford, Notts, from 1822 till 1840, was appointed a Prebendary of Heytesbury in 1826, and incumbent of St. Mark's Chapel, Brighton, in 1853. He is the author of Seatonian Prize Poems, "Horæ Apocalypticæ," fifth edition, 1862; "Vindiciæ Horariæ," "Apocalypsis Alfordiana." "The Warburtonian Pictures," 1849-53; "Confirmation Lectures;" "Memoir of Lord Haddo;" and a volume of sermons.

ELLIS, ALEXANDER JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., formerly Sharpe, the name being changed by royal license in 1825, was born June 14, 1814, at Hoxton, and educated at Shrewsbury, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected a scholar of that society in 1835, and graduated B.A., being sixth wrangler, and first of second-class in classics in 1837. He was elected a Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1837, of the Royal Society in 1864, of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870, and of the College of Preceptors in 1873. He was President of the Philological Society during 1872-4, of which Society he is now a Vice-President. Mr. Ellis is also a member of the Mathematical Society of London, and entered the Middle Temple as a student, though he never practised the legal profession. He is the author of "Alphabet of Nature," 1845; "Essentials of Phonetics," 1848; "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," second edition, 1848; "Universal Writing and Printing," 1856; "Early English Pronunciation, with especial reference to Chaucer and Shakspere." Parts I. and II. 1869, Part III. 1871, Part IV. (to p. 1432), 1875, (Parts V. and VI. in preparation); "Glossic," 1870; "Practical Hints on the Quantitative Pronunciation of Latin," 1874; with numerous other works and tracts on Phonetics, having been the proprietor, editor, and chief writer of the "Phonetic News," 1849; "Only English Proclamation of Henry III." 1868; translation of Professor M. Ohm's "Spirit of Mathematical Analysis," 1843; "Self-proving Examples in Arithmetic," 1855; "Algebra identified with Geometry," 1874; translation of Prof. Helmholtz's "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," with an additional appendix, 1875; numerous papers on Music, Barometic Hypsometry, Logic, and the Geometrical Meaning of Imaginaries, Stigmatics, &c., in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1859-75, and on Phonologic Philology, with three Annual Presidential Addresses in the Transactions of the Philological Society, 1866-74; besides various lectures on logic, and educational subjects in the "Educational Times" 1869-74, and in the "Journal of the Society of Arts," 1870.

ELLIS, GEORGE EDWARD, D.D. was born in Boston, Aug. 8, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School, and after travelling for a year in Europe, was in 1840 ordained pastor of the Harvard Church, (Unitarian), Charlestown, Massachusetts, a position which he held until 1869, when he resigned. In the meanwhile, from 1857 to 1864, he was Professor of

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Doctrinal Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. For a long time he edited the *Christian Register*, the organ of the Unitarians of Massachusetts, and in conjunction with the Rev. George Putnam, D.D., the *Christian Examiner*. He has published many sermons and addresses, has contributed largely to periodicals, and in 1864 delivered a course of Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. He wrote the lives of John Mason, Ann Hutchinson, and William Penn, in Sparks's "American Biography," and has published, "The Half Century of the Unitarian Controversy" (1857), "The Aims and Purposes of the Founders of Massachusetts" (1869), "Memoir of Jared Sparks" (1869), and "Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford" (1871).

ELLIS, ROBINSON, son of James Ellis, Esq., born Sept. 5, 1834, at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent, was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Rugby School, then at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1858, and appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, Jan. 8, 1870. Professor Ellis published a small edition of Catullus in 1866, a larger and more elaborate one in 1867; "The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, translated in the Metres of the Original," 1871. He is a contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology* and to the *Academy*.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, a writer on social science, was born in London about 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he became the manager of an insurance company, but happening to extend the sphere of his knowledge, by the aid of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," and "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution." He has contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELMORE, ALFRED, A.R.A., born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1815, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his earlier pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and "The Martyrdom of Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Catholic church in Dublin. Mr. Elmore having visited Italy, on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institutions, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art-Union prizeholders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—£300; and in the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in 1846, was the choice of the Art-Union's leading prizeholder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures are "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" (1847); "The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851); "A Subject from Pepys's Diary—'Mr. Hale began my Wife's Portrait'" (1852), &c.

ELSSLER, THERESA and FANNY, eminent dancers, born at Vienna, the former in 1808, and the latter in 1811. Though the two sisters almost invariably danced together, the

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younger was the more celebrated. She acquired the rudiments of her profession from Herschelt, the ballet-master of the Viennese Opera, and appeared on the boards of the Kärnther Theatre when only six years old. She was further instructed by Aumar, while the æsthetic portion of her art was superintended by Baron F. von Gentz. In 1827 the two sisters started for Naples, where they completed their education. In 1830 they returned to Germany, and made their appearance at Berlin, creating an extraordinary sensation. After this the career of Mdlle. Fanny in particular was one continued ovation; and at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris her reception was most enthusiastic. In the latter capital she eclipsed the fame of Taglioni by her wonderful dancing of "La Cachucha," and received several advantageous offers of marriage. It is asserted that the well-known Dr. Veron was amongst her suitors. In London, in 1838, her reception was equally triumphant, though less demonstrative; and, accompanied by her sister, she visited the United States. In 1851 Fanny Elssler, having amassed a handsome fortune, retired to a villa purchased by her near Hamburg. Here, being a devout Catholic, she spends much of her time in religious exercises; and she is now (April, 1875) engaged in writing her history for publication. Theresa Elssler contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, April 25, 1851, and has since been ennobled.

ELTON, Sir Arthur Hallam, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart., author of "Specimens of the Classic Poets," and other poems, born April 19, 1818, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, served for some years in the 14th foot, and succeeded his father as seventh baronet, June 1, 1853. He represented Bath in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1859, but was opposed to Lord Palmerston's war policy, and voted for going into committee on Lord Derby's Reform Bill in 1859. He is the author of "Below the Surface, a Story of English Country Life," and has published several tracts on the leading social and political questions of the day. Sir Arthur, who is a nephew of the late Henry Hallam, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and served as high sheriff in 1857.

ELVEY, Sir George J., born March 27, 1816, at Canterbury, was educated at the cathedral school, Canterbury; entered New College, Oxford, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1838, and that of Doctor of Music in 1841, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington, by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the university would permit. He was appointed organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, in 1835, and organist to the Queen in 1837. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. He gained the Gresham Gold Medal in 1834 for ecclesiastical composition. On taking his bachelor's degree, he produced an oratorio entitled "The Resurrection and Ascension;" wrote two festival anthems for Gloucester and Worcester triennial meetings, and also many compositions which are well known, and constantly performed in English cathedrals.

ELWART, Antoine-Amable-Élie, musical composer, born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1808, became a chorister at an early age at the church of St. Eustache, studied harmony at the age of fifteen, and in 1825 entered the classes of Lesueur and Fétis. In 1832 Cherubini appointed him assistant-professor to Reicha at the Conservatoire, and in 1834 he gained the great prize at Rome. Returning to Paris in 1836, he published, in conjunction with MM. Damour and Burnett, a "Solfége enfantin." This was followed by his "Méthode de Chant," "Une Méthode d'Harmonie," and "Un Petit Manuel d'Harmonie." This last-named work was translated into Spanish, and gained for its author

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the Cross of Charles III. M. Elwart has received from the king of Prussia the Cross of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class. He has composed several masses; an opera, in two acts, entitled "Les Catalans;" another, in three acts, entitled "Les Trois Jérusalem;" two comic operas; some oratorios, symphonies, trios, quartets, &c. In 1854 and 1855 he gained a gold medal and the first prize at the competition at Bordeaux for a "Hymne à Saint Cécile," and a mass for three voices. M. Elwart is the author of "Un Traité de Contrepointe et de Fugue;" "Essai de Transposition Musicale;" "Histoires des Concerts Populaires de Musique Classique," "Petit Traité d'Instrumentation," &c., published in 1864; and a poem entitled "L'Harmonie didactique."

ELWIN. THE REV. WHITWELL, M.A., a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 26, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He held for some years the curacy of Hemington-with-Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review* in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860. Since then he has been engaged in preparing a new edition of "The Works of Alexander Pope," the eighth volume of which appeared in 1872.

ELWYN, THE REV. RICHARD, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, won the Bell University Scholarship in 1846, the Craven University Scholarship in 1848, graduated in 1849 as Senior Classic, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity. He was appointed Second Master of the Charterhouse in 1855, and Head Master on the death of Dr. Elder in 1858. He resigned in 1863. Subsequently he became Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, and in 1871 he was collated to the prebendal stall of North Newbald, in York cathedral. He was collated to the vicarage of Ramsgate, Kent, in 1872.

ELY, BISHOP OF. (*See* WOODFORD, DR.)

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, LL.D., essayist, poet, and philosopher, born at Boston, May 25, 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1821. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian church of Boston; but soon after formed peculiar views with regard to forms of worship, abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man thinking," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838. He did not pretend to reason, but to discover; he announced, but did not argue. In 1838 Mr. Emerson published, "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" in 1839, "Nature, an Essay;" and in 1840 he was associated with Margaret Fuller, in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, transcendental philosophy, and religion, which was continued four years. In 1841 he published "The Method of Nature," "Man the Reformer," three lectures on the times, and the first series of his "Essays;" in 1844 the second series of his "Essays." In 1846 the first volume of his "Poems," appeared. In 1848 he travelled in England, and delivered lectures here on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century." In 1850 he published a small volume entitled "Representative Men," containing six lectures delivered the previous year. The men whom he portrayed in this little volume were Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakspeare, Napoleon, and Goethe, each of whom he regarded as the type of a class. In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the

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"Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." Mr. Emerson's more recent works have been "English Traits," 1856; "The Conduct of Life," 1860; an "Oration on the Death of President Lincoln," 1865; "May Day and other Pieces," in verse, 1867; "Society and Solitude;" a third volume of essays, 1870; an introduction to Professor Goodwin's translation of Plutarch's Morals, 1871; "Parnassus, selected Poems," 1871; and a fourth volume of essays, 1871. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1866.

EMLY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MONSELL, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick from Aug., 1847, until his elevation to the peerage. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sept.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Dec., 1868, till 1870; and Postmaster-General from the latter date till 1873, when he was created a peer.

ÉNAULT, LOUIS, journalist and author, born at Isigny, Calvados, in 1824, studied law at Paris, and became an advocate. He was imprisoned a short time after the revolution of 1848, on account of his connection with the Legitimist party, and on his release he quitted France and visited England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Germany. Returning to Paris in 1851, he engaged in literary pursuits; in 1853 made a journey to the East; and in 1854 was intrusted by the Government with a mission, having for its object the examination of the north of Europe, including the shores of the Baltic, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. M. Énault was for some time engaged upon the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Nord*, as literary critic, and has contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine*, *Le Pays*, *L'Illustration*, *Figaro*, *La Correspondance Littéraire*, and *La Revue Française*, either in his own name or under the pseudonym of Louis de Vermond. He is the author of "Promenade en Belgique et sur les Bords du Rhin," published in 1852; "La Terre Sainte," in 1854; "Constantinople et la Turquie, Tableau historique," &c., in 1855; "Voyage en Laponie et en Norvége," in 1857; "De la Littérature des Indous," in 1860; and "La Méditerranée, ses Iles et ses Bords," in 1862. Many of M. Énault's works are romances, the scenes being laid in places he has visited. Amongst them may be named "Christine," 1857; "La Vierge du Libau," 1858; "L'Amour en Voyage," and "Un Amour en Laponie," in 1861; "Stella," 1863; "En Province," and "Olga," in 1864. He has translated for the *Pays*, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom;" "Werther," in 1855; and has edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Épinay." M. Énault was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

ENGLAND, SIR RICHARD, G.C.B., son of the late Gen. Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada, in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw active service at Flushing in 1809, on the staff in Sicily in 1810-11, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832-3 he held the chief military command in Kafraria, and distinguished himself in the Kaffir war of 1835-6 In the latter year he served in India, in command of the field force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Afghan war, in which he effected the relief of Kandahar with a brigade of the Bom-

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bay army. In 1854-5 he commanded the third division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol, June 18, 1855, and in the subsequent operations. Returning to England towards the close of that year, he was made a G.C.B., and he has received various foreign orders from France, Turkey, &c. Sir Richard is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 41st foot.

ENGSTROEM, JOHN, author, born April 7, 1794, at Kærnebo (government of Calmar), took the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1817. Having travelled extensively, he has given an account of his experience in "Resa genom Norrland och Lappland ar 1834," published in 1834; and "Resa genom sœdra Lappland; Jemtland, Trondhem och Dalarne, ar 1834," in 1835. He is the author of "Nordiska Dikter af Eivin" ("Northern Poems"), published in 1821; "Eols Hærpan" ("The Harp of Æolus"), in 1830, and various short poems and romances.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the compound name of two French novelists, who have always written in collaboration with each other, and whose names are as indissolubly united as those of our own Beaumont and Fletcher. Émile Erckmann was born at Phalsbourg in the department of the Meurthe, May 20, 1822. He was the son of a bookseller, and after studying by fits and starts in the college of his native town, he proceeded to Paris to study law, but never practised that profession. He resolved to earn a living with his pen, and accordingly commenced a series of works of fiction in conjuction with M. Alexandre Chatrian, who was born in the hamlet of Soldatenthal in the commune of Abreschwiller, in the department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826, and who was an usher in the college at Phalsbourg, when M. Erckmann made his acquaintance in 1847. From that time the two friends composed numerous tales, all signed "Erckmann-Chatrian," and characterized by such unity of composition, that no one doubted they were the production of a single individual. At first they contributed feuilletons, which attracted little attention, to provincial journals, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were failures. They at length despaired of being able to gain a subsistence by their literary efforts, and accordingly M. Erckmann returned to his law books, while M. Chatrian obtained a situation in the offices of the Eastern Railway Company. It was not until 1859 that the publication of "L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus" gave a certain amount of popularity to the name of Erckmann-Chatrian. Since then their reputation as writers of romances has been constantly and steadily increasing in consequence of a series of works containing faithful and graphic narratives of the manners and customs of Germany, and of the glories and military reverses of the Revolution and the First Empire. The titles of these works are—"Contes Fantastiques," 1860; "Contes de la Montagne," 1860; "Maître Daniel Rock," 1861; "Contes des Bords du Rhin," 1862; "Le Fou Yégof," 1862; "Le Joueur de Clarinette," 1863; "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence," 1863; "Madame Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92," 1863, originally published in the *Journal des Débats;* "L'Ami Fritz," 1864; "Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813," 1864, translated into English under the title of "The Conscript; a Tale of the French War of 1813;" "L'Invasion—Waterloo," 1865, translated under the title of "Waterloo, a Story of the Hundred Days;" "Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple," 1865; "La Maison Forestière," 1866; "La Guerre," 1866; "Le Blocus," 1867, translated under the title of "The Blockade of Phalsburg; an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire;" "Histoire d'un Paysan," 1868, an historical romance, which has also been translated into English; and "Le Juif Polonais," a play brought out suc-

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cessfully at the Théâtre de Cluny in 1869. Among their more recent productions are—"The Story of the Plébiscite, related by one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes'" (translated into English 1872), and "Brigadier Frederic: A Story of an Alsatian Exile" (translated into English 1875).

ERDMANN, JOHN EDWARD, philosopher and author, born June 13, 1805, at Molmar, in Livonia, studied theology at the University of Dorpat from 1823 to 1826, and for two years at Berlin, philosophy under Schleiermacher and Hegel. Returning in 1828 to his native town, he was, in 1829, appointed pastor to the church. In 1832 he returned to Berlin, took his degrees in 1834, and being favourably known by his writings was appointed Professor of Philosophy to the University of Halle in 1836. M. Erdmann is the author of "Essai d'un Tableau Scientifique de l'Histoire de la Moderne Philosophie," published in 1834-51; "Dissertation sur le Croire et sur le Savoir," in 1837; "Compte Rendu de notre Foi," in 1835; "Élémens de Logique et de Métaphysique," in 1841; "Cours Publics sur l'État," in 1851; "De l'Ennui," in 1852; and other works.

ERDMANN, OTTO-LINNÆUS, chemist, born at Dresden, April 11, 1804, son of the physician of that name, who introduced vaccination into Saxony; studied pharmacy; attended the course of lectures at the Medico-Chirugical Academy at Dresden; spent three years at the University of Leipsic, and took the degrees of Licentiate in Chemistry and Doctor of Philosophy. After having directed a manufactory for some time, and performed several voyages, he returned to the University of Leipsic, where, in 1830, he became Professor of Chemistry. M. Erdmann is the author of "Researches on Nickel," published in 1827; "Treatise on Chemistry," in 1828; and "Manual on the Knowledge of Goods," in 1833; and he conducted some scientific periodicals.

ERICSSON, JOHN, was born in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, in 1803. After having been a cadet in the engineers, he entered the navy as ensign in 1820, was employed in surveys in Northern Sweden, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1826, by permission, he came to England, hoping to introduce his invention of a "flame engine," which should work independently of steam. This was substantially the same as the "caloric engine," which he afterwards perfected; but owing to the circumstances under which it was tried, it proved unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission in the Swedish navy, and devoted himself, in England, to mechanical inventions, including that of the steam boiler, on the principle of artificial draught, which was extensively adopted, as it effected a great saving in fuel, and dispensed with huge flame stacks. This principle was applied to the construction of the "Novelty," a locomotive engine, which he constructed to compete for a prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the lightest and fastest locomotive engine. The "Novelty" at starting made a speed of fifty miles an hour, but failed, by an accident, to meet the conditions of the prize, which was awarded to George Stephenson; and another method of producing an artificial draught being soon devised, Ericsson failed to derive any advantage from his discovery. In 1833 he reduced to practice his long cherished project of a caloric engine, which excited much attention among scientific men, but was not practically introduced to use in England. In 1836 he showed the practicability of the use of the propeller in steam navigation, but could not convince the British Admiralty of the value of his invention. In 1839 he went to New York, where he has since resided, and having secured the attention of Mr. Stockton, then Secretary of the Navy, was, in 1841, employed to construct the war steamer, *Princeton*, the first ever built in which the propelling

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machinery was below the water-line, and out of the reach of shot. Besides the propeller, or screw, the *Princeton* contained many mechanical novelties, among which were the sliding telescope chimney and gun-carriages, with machinery for checking the recoil of the gun. At the London Industrial Exhibition of 1851, he showed many inventions, for which he received a prize. Meanwhile he again turned his attention to his caloric engine, and attempted to apply it to the propulsion of large steamers. In 1852 he built the *Ericsson*, a steamer of 2,000 tons, fitted with such an engine. A trial trip of this vessel was made in February, 1853, from New York to Alexandria, on the Potomac. On this trip the engines were in operation for 73 successive hours, without requiring any adjustment, the consumption of fuel being only five tons in 24 hours; but the speed attained was not satisfactory, and the caloric engines were replaced by steam engines. Ericsson then turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines where a large amount of power was not necessary, as for pumping, printing, hoisting, grinding, sawing, turning, working sewing-machines, &c., and for these purposes they have proved highly satisfactory. He will be known in history from his connection with what is called the "Monitor" system for the construction of vessels of war. This consists in placing the armament of the vessel in a revolving turret, impregnable to shot, and capable of delivering fire in every direction. The idea has been claimed by several persons, among others by Capt. Cowper Coles, of the British navy, about 1855; but Mr. Theodore R. Timby had patented it in America some ten years earlier. Ericsson does not claim the idea, but only its first practical application. This consisted in placing the revolving turret upon a hull itself impregnable to shot. Early in the American civil war Ericsson built, in a hundred days, for the United States government, the first vessel of this class. It did good service in March, 1862, when it put an end to the work of the Confederate iron-clad *Virginia*, which had the day before easily destroyed two of the finest frigates in the Union navy. Several other vessels of this order, embodying many improvements upon the original, were constructed under the supervision of Ericsson. After the close of the civil war he gave his attention to the construction of engines, in which heat, not in the form of steam, should be the motive power.

ERLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, for some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the son of a Dorset clergyman, was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel; and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench, Nov. 26, 1866. He was elected an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, in Feb., 1870.

ERNEST II. (DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA). AUGUSTUS-

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ERNEST CHARLES JOHN-LEOPOLD-ALEXANDER-EDWARD, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, brother of the late Prince Consort, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put forward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

ERSKINE, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE, son of Col. James Erskine, C.B., 48th regiment, born at Worthing in 1815, was educated at the Royal College of Caen, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army as ensign in the 33rd foot in 1832; became lieut. in 1836, capt. in 1843, and obtained his brevet majority in 1854. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served at the battle of Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. During the progress of the latter he greatly distinguished himself, having, in command of the picket of the light division, repulsed a sortie by the enemy Oct. 14, 1854. For the battle of Inkermann he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. in Dec., 1854. On the formation of the volunteer army of reserve, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of that force under Col. McMurdo, whom he succeeded in 1865 in the post of Inspector-General. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1860, and has been in command of the Chatham district since 1872.

ESCOSURA, DON PATRICIO DE LA, politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris, studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring from public affairs in 1846. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems:—"El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and "Hernan Cortés en Cholula;" dramas, "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1844-6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance, entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859.

ESPARTERO, DON BALDOMERO, DUKE DE LA VICTORIA, Marshal and at one time Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was intended, on account of his feeble constitution, for the priesthood, but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion, and was placed at a military school until, his twenty-third year, whem he entered upon active

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service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Gen. Morillo in the South American Colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died, took a decided part in favour of his daughter, Isabella II., opposed Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in 1841 Espartero became Regent of Spain, and governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Gen. Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Gen. Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. Having remained for some time in London, he was invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, much against her will, having sent for Gen. Espartero, and commissioned him to resume the direction of affairs, he entered the capital, and in conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, his former rival, formed a ministry, July 19; but his government encountered great difficulties in the corruption of the court and of the administrative departments, in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters came to a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Gen. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa; but he took no part in the quarrels made in his name, and again lost one of the most brilliant positions that fortune or military prestige could offer. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as senator, and since that time has rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics. After the revolution of 1868, which ended in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Gen. Espartero gave his hearty adhesion to the Provisional Government, although he took no active part in the events of that period. In May, 1869, during the debates on the policy of re-establishing the monarchical form of government, a deputy, Señor Garido, suggested that Espartero should be chosen King of Spain, but the proposal was not favourably received by the Cortes. In Feb., 1875, he gave in his adhesion to the cause of King Alfonso XII.

ESQUIROS, HENRI ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris in 1814, was educated in an institution directed by the Abbé Frère, the author of a curious system on the philosophy of history. His first work, a volume of poetry, "Les Hirondelles," was published in 1834. It was reviewed in a very flattering manner by M. Victor Hugo. In 1837 he brought out "Les Magiciens," a fantastic romance, and in 1839 "Charlotte Corday," a romance. In 1840 he published three remarkable books on workwomen and prostitutes, under the titles of "Les Vierges Martyres, les Vierges Folles, les Vierges Sages. In 1841 appeared "Les Chants d'un Prissonier," poems written in the prison of Ste. Pélagie, in the same cell which Béranger once occupied, to which M. Esquiros was condemned for supporting the opinions of Lamennais. In 1847 he brought out "L'Histoire des Montagnards," and "Paris," or the sciences, institutions and manners of the nineteenth century, a collection of articles that had previously appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1848 M. Esquiros, although approving the revolution, refused any appointment from the Provisional Government. In 1849 he published "De la Vie Future," or conjectures on another world; in 1850 was elected as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly for the department of the Sâone-et-Loire, and in 1851 published his "Martyrs de la Liberté," and his "Fastes Populaires," or the history of the working classes up to the seventeenth century. After the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851, he was one

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of the members of the Assembly most strongly opposed to the rising empire, and having been exiled, proceeded to Belgium, where he wrote "Le Château d'Issy," or studies of the life of a priest; and in 1853 went to Holland, where he collected materials for a series of essays for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have been translated into English. In 1855 he came to England, where he resided for several years, occupying his time as Examiner to the Military Council of Education, and in writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some admirable essays on English life and character. They have been translated and published in London under the title of "The English at Home," the first series having been issued in 1862, and the second in 1863. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the fourth circonscription of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and on the establishment of the Government of the National Defence he was appointed Superior Administrator of that Department in Sept., 1870, but he resigned his office in the following month in consequence of the disturbances caused by the Reds at Marseilles, during which his son was killed. In Nov., 1870, M. Esquiros assumed the editorship of the *Égalité* of Marseilles. At the general election of Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. He votes with the Extreme Left.

ESSEX, THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF, better known formerly by her maiden name of Katherine Stephens, the daughter of a carver and gilder, born Sept. 18, 1794, was placed under the tuition of Mr. Lanza in 1807, and was his articled pupil for five years, during which time she sang at Bath, Bristol, Southampton, and the Pantheon, London. In 1812 she became the pupil of Mr. Welch, and made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes;" afterwards appeared as Polly in the "Beggars' Opera," and as Clara in the "Duenna." In 1814 she sang at the Ancient Concerts. After remaining some years at Covent Garden, she transferred her services to Drury Lane. She had been offered an engagement at the Opera House, to supply the place of Mdme. Catalini, but declined it, not being sufficiently acquainted with the Italian language. For some few years before her retirement, she devoted herself almost exclusively to oratorios and concert singing. Her voice, a soprano of unusual compass and purity, reached to the high D, and her rendering of simple and pathetic ballads was considered perfect. A more spotless character has not been known on the stage, Miss Stephens being as much loved as admired by her audiences. In 1838 she became the second wife of the fifth earl of Essex, and was left a widow, without issue, in the following year.

ESTCOURT, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS SUTTON SOTHERON, eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury (many years M.P. for Oxford University), was born in 1801, and educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1829, in the Conservative interest, for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 to 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded the late Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, when Mr. Walpole resigned, owing to a difference of opinion repecting reform, he became his successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order, and retired with his party in June, 1859. The Right Hon. S. Estcourt, who represents a family which has been seated on the same property on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire for upwards of 500 years, retired from public life in March, 1865, on

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account of a severe attack of illness.

ÉTEX, ANTOINE, sculptor, born at Paris, March 28, 1806, studied in the ateliers of MM. Dupaty and Pradier, receiving at the same time lessons from MM. Ingres and Duban. From 1827 to 1829 he competed for the prize at Rome; obtained a second prize in 1828, the subject being "Le Jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon;" and visited Italy, Algeria, Corsica, Spain, Germany, and England. At the "Salon" of 1833 he exhibited, amongst other important works, a colossal "Cain," which attracted much attention, and led to his receiving the commission to execute two of the groups for the Arc de l'Etoile. Several of his works having been rejected for exhibition at the "Salon," he did not again compete until 1841, when he was again successful. M. Étex, in addition to being a sculptor, has achieved renown as a painter, engraver, and architect; obtained a first class medal for sculpture in 1833, and the decoration in June, 1841. He is the author of "Essai sur le Beau," published in 1851; "Cours Élémentaire de Dessin," and "J. Pradier, Ary Scheffer, Études," in 1859.

EU, (COMTE D'), PRINCE LOUIS PHILIPPE MARIE FERDINAND GASTON D'ORLÉANS, born at the château de Neuilly, in the department of the Seine, April 28, 1842, is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, and one of the grandsons of King Louis Phillipe. Brought up in exile, he was educated for the military profession, and went to take service in South America. In 1864 he married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro II. of Brazil, heiress apparent of that vast empire. Domesticated in the palace of the male branch of the House of Braganza, and distinguished by the title of Marshal of the Empire, he took the command of the Brazilian forces as they were straining every nerve for a supreme effort in Paraguay, and brought to a happy termination a campaign which, were its particulars entrusted to the treatment of a great poet, might rank among the most epic exploits of our times. The struggle with Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, lasted for six years with varying success, and was closed by the death of Lopez on March 1, 1870, when General Camara, of the Brazilian cavalry, overtook the Dictator at Aquidubon, and, as he refused to surrender, he was cut down, sword in hand, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested their attachment to their leader till the last. The Comte d'Éu afterwards made a triumphant entry into Rio Janeiro with the *élite* of his victorious troops.

EUGENIE, EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. EUGÉNIE-MARIE DE GUZMAN, COUNTESS OF TÉBA, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. On the death of the count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after

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the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie since her marriage was comparatively uneventful, having been passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette; in visits to the various royal *maisons-de-plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood; by a journey to England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, was a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the emperor towards Italy has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended. In July, 1866, she made, with the Prince Imperial, an official tour in Lorraine, and was present at the *fête* held at Nancy in commemoration of the reunion of that province with France. On the occasion of the centenary of Napoleon I., in Aug., 1869, she proceeded with the Prince Imperial to Corsica. In Oct. of the same year her Majesty made a voyage to the East on board the steam yacht *l'Aigle*. She went first to Venice, thence to Constantinople, next to Port Saïd, where she was present at the formal opening of the Suez Canal (Nov. 17), visited the most interesting places in Turkey and Egypt, and returned to France at the end of November. At the commencement of the war between France and Germany she was appointed Regent (July 27, 1870) during the absence of the Emperor. Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on the 4th of Sept., she hurriedly left the Tuileries, and escaped from France. She landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 9, 1870, and shortly afterwards proceeded to join the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the Imperial exiles. In Oct., 1871, the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother.

EVANS, JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Geological and Numismatic Societies, a son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, was born in 1823, and educated at Bosworth school. In 1864 he published "The Coins of the Ancient Britons." He has also written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. 38 and 39), and a variety of papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors.

EVANS, MARIAN, a popular English novelist, well known under the pseudonym of "George Eliot." She is the daughter of a poor clergyman, but in early life was adopted by a wealthy clergyman who gave her a first-class education. When she left school, which happened while she was still very young, Mr. Herbert Spencer became her tutor and friend, and under his skilful training her mind was developed rapidly and broadly. She applied herself to the languages, mastering German, French, and Italian, became an accomplished musician, and familiarized herself not only with the fine arts, but also

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with metaphysics and logic. While in this stage she translated Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (1846) from the fourth German edition, and soon afterwards became one of the staff of the *Westminster Review*. Here by her intimacy with Mr. John Stuart Mill and others, she became confirmed in their peculiar religious and philosophical views. Her translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity" appeared in 1853. Subjoined is a list of her subsequent works:—"Scenes of Clerical Life," 2 vols. 1858, published originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*; "Adam Bede," her most popular novel, 1859; "The Mill on the Floss," 1860; "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe," 1861; "Romola," 1863; "Felix Holt, the Radical," 1866; "The Spanish Gypsy," a poem, 2nd edit., 1868; "Agatha," a poem, 1869; "Middlemarch, a study of provincial life," 4 vols. 1871-72; "The Legend of Jubal and other Poems," 1874.

EVANS, SEBASTIAN, LL.D., youngest son of the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, March 2, 1830, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1868. He became manager of the artistic department in Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co.'s glass works in 1857, in which capacity he designed the "Robin Hood" window exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, and lithographed by Mr. Waring in his "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Brother Fabian's MS. and other Poems." In 1867 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and in 1868 unsuccessfully contested the borough of Birmingham in the Liberal interest. He resigned the editorship in Oct., 1870. Dr. Evans is author of a number of essays and poems, which have appeared in various periodicals. Several of his lectures have also been separately published.

EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL, was born at Boston, Feb. 6, 1816. His father was Jeremiah Evarts, D.D., best known as the Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1821-31). William Evarts graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 was admitted to the New York bar, where he soon took a high position. In the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was the leading counsel for the defendant, and from July, 1868, to the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, he was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva. These are strictly the only public offices which he has held, although his name has been several times brought forward in connection with the highest posts in the Government. Although an accomplished scholar, he has published only a few occasional discourses and addresses. Among these are the "Centennial Oration before the Linonian Society of Yale College," 1853, and an "Address before the New England Society," 1854. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1857; from Yale in 1865; and from Harvard in 1870.

EVERSLEY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, D.C.L., the eldest son of the late Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading (who assumed the name of Lefevre in addition to Shaw on marrying a lady of that name, whose ancestors were among the French refugee families that fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), born Feb. 22, 1794, and educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons for the now disfranchised borough of Downton, sat for Hampshire in 1831-2, and represented the northern division of that county from the passing of the Re-

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form Act till his elevation to the peerage. He was chosen in May, 1839, Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to the late Mr. Abercromby (afterwards Lord Dunfermline), and retired after an eighteen years' tenure of office, in 1857. In this capacity his dignified and courteous demeanour, strict impartiality, and thorough acquaintance with the forms and rules of the House, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and even under Sir R. Peel's Conservative administration no attempt was made to substitute another in his place, though he professed Liberal politics. His lordship, who was created Viscount Eversley on his retirement from the Speakership, April 11, 1857, is High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, honorary Lieut.-Col. of the Hants Yeomanry, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry service, with the rank of Col. in that force. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner of Church Estates, which he resigned in 1859, when he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

EWALD, HENRY GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Orientalist, was born at Göttingen Nov. 16, 1803. After a course of education in the College and University of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages; at the age of twenty he was nominated Professor at the College of Wolfenbüttel; in 1824 he was recalled to Göttingen, where he settled, and where he was appointed in 1831 to the chair of Philosophy, and afterwards to those of Oriental Languages and Theology, which he held when, in 1837, the present king of Hanover having ascended the throne, the protest of Dahlmann, the two Grimms, Girvinus, Weber, and others, against the policy of the new government appeared. Having signed it with the rest, he was suspended from his professorships, quitted Göttingen, and spent some years in examining the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet "On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch." After the suppression of the kingdom of Hanover by Prussia in 1866, Professor Ewald became so conspicuous by his fidelity to the fallen dynasty that he was tried for high treason. He was acquitted, however, and in May, 1869, was elected a member of the North German Parliament, in spite of the efforts of the partizans of Prussia to prevent his return. In June, 1874, Dr. Ewald was tried at Hanover for a libel on Prince Bismarck. The libel was contained in an article written by the professor in a Particularist magazine, in which the Chancellor was compared to Frederick II. and Napoleon III.—with the former in "his unrighteous war with Austria, and his ruination of religion and morality;" and with the latter in "picking out the best time possible for robbery and plunder." The doctor was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Professor Ewald has written "The Composition of Genesis," published in 1823; "Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry," in 1825; "The Song of Songs," in 1826; "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament," in 1835; "A Hebrew Grammar," in 1842; "History of the People of Israel up to the Advent of Christ," in 1843-50; several other works, and a great number of literary and scientific reviews. His most recent works are "Das Sendschreiben an die Hebräer und Jacobos' Rundschreiben," 1871; and "Sieben Sendschreiben des neuen Bundes," 1871. The fifth volume of an English translation of his "History of England," appeared at London in 1874.

EXETER, BISHOP OF. (*See* TEMPLE.)

EYRE, THE MOST REV. CHARLES,

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a Catholic prelate, born in 1817, at Askam Bryan Hall, York, and educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Andrew's church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1843; removed to St. Mary's, Newcastle, in 1844; became senior priest at St. Mary's cathedral, Newcastle, in 1847, and remained there, with a short interval, till Christmas, 1868. He was for many years canon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle; and for some time was Vicar-General; was appointed Archbishop for the Western district, and Delegate-Apostolic for Scotland in December, 1868; and was consecrated in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, Rome, Jan. 31, 1869, by the title of Archbishop of Anazarba *in partibus infidelium*. Archbishop Eyre is the author of "History of St. Cuthbert," published at London in 1849.

EYRE, EDWARD JOHN, some time Governor of Jamaica, born in Aug., 1815, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsey and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, finished his education at the Louth and Sedbergh grammar-schools. Failing to obtain a commission in the army at seventeen years of age, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and having arrived at Sydney about 1833, with a capital of £400, engaged in sheep-farming and the transporting of cattle. He was successful, and invested the profits in the purchase of an estate situated on the Lower Murray, upon which he settled and remained for several years, during which period he was appointed resident magistrate of his district, and Protector of Aborigines. In the numerous disputes which arose between the European settlers and the aborigines, he acted with much discretion, and upheld as much as possible the lawful rights of the wandering native tribes. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads their cause. In the meantime he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude, between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Mr. Eyre had strongly opposed the notion that a practical road existed in that direction for sending sheep and cattle to West Australia, though he believed that there were fertile lands in the interior beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. An expedition to test this idea was set on foot, which started June 20, 1840, Mr. Eyre being at its head. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations, and having been considered as lost, he reached Albany, King George's Sound, July 7, 1841. His journey proved the enormous difficulty and practical uselessness of the Western route. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. He remained there six years, residing generally at Wellington, but administering the government of the Middle Island, in which the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago are situated. While in New Zealand he married a daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N., by which lady he has several children. Having served his full term as a colonial governor, he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health, which had become much impaired by his long residence in tropical climates and overwork. The rest he obtained was, however, short, for in 1862 he was chosen by the late Duke of Newcastle,

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Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. When Mr. Eyre reached Jamaica, he had a difficult task before him. The island was in a state of retrogression. Cuba had usurped its trade, several of the richest estates were uncultivated, and demagogues used inflammatory language in order to excite the negroes to rebellion. In consequence of the non-return of Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the Island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864; and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. His policy was completely successful, and what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. His measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, excited much resentment among certain sections at home, and a commission of enquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee, published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre, who reached Southampton, Aug. 12, was entertained at a banquet there, Aug. 21. In the meantime, large funds were collected by an association of persons who styled themselves "The Jamaica Committee," for the prosecution of the ex-Governor, and some of the officers who acted under him. Immediately a numerous and influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury, was formed for the protection and defence of Mr. Eyre, and funds were liberally subscribed by the public. Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were charged with murder, but the Grand Jury after a very exhaustive charge from the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, threw out the bills, April 11, 1867; and the magistrates at Market Drayton, before whom Mr. Eyre was arraigned, also on a charge of murder, refused to commit him. Numerous other legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, were instituted against Mr. Eyre, extending over a period of about four years, and entailing an expenditure connected with his defence of over £10,000. In every instance, however, the proceedings instituted failed to substantiate any case against Mr. Eyre. Full particulars respecting the life and public career of Mr. Eyre will be found in an interesting memoir by by Mr. Hamilton Hume, published in 1867.

EYRE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR VINCENT, C.B., K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Artillery, born in 1811, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in Cabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months effected his escape to Sir G. Pollock's camp in Sept., 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," in 1843. He has shown his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and is the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Major-General Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian Mutiny, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, was made a C.B. in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 in reward

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of his Indian services. During the late conflict between France and Prussia he was chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among French Ambulances," 1870.

F.

FAED, JOHN, artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, where his father was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting, which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are — "Shakspere and his Contemporaries;" and two series of drawings illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." Since coming to London in 1864, Mr. Faed has painted "The Wappenschaw; or, Shooting Match;" "Catherine Sefton;" "The Old Style;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Haddon Hall of Old;" "The Ballad;" "Old Age;" "The Stirrup Cup;" "The Old Crockery Man;" "John Anderson, my Jo';" "Parting of Evangeline and Gabriel;" "The Old Brocade;" "Auld Mare Maggie;" "Gamekeeper's Daughter;" and "The Hiring Fair."

FAED, THOMAS, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and after executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855 his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The First Break in the Family;" his more recent pictures being "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pair," "From Dawn to Sunset," "Baith Faither and Mither," and "The Last o' the Clan." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864. He was elected an honorary member of the Vienna Royal Academy in Jan. 1875.

FAIDHERBE, LOUIS LÉON CÉSAR, a French general, born at Lille, June 3, 1818, studied first at the college of his native town, entered the Polytechnic School at Paris, and next proceeded to that of Metz, which he left in 1842, with the rank of lieutenant in the first regiment of engineers. He commenced his military career in Algeria, where he was stationed during the years 1844 and 1845; and in 1848 he went to Guadaloupe with the rank of captain. Being habituated to life in the tropics, and acquainted with questions of colonization, which he had thoroughly studied during his residence in the Antilles, he addressed in 1850 a demand to the Ministry of War to be attached to the staff at Senegal; but as there happened to be no vacancy at the time, he returned to Algeria, where he constructed the advanced fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign against the Kabyles under General Saint-Arnaud (1851), and in the expedition in the highlands under General Bosquet (1852). The

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services he rendered at the time of the disaster which brought this last expedition to an end, procured for him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the same year he was, in consequence of his reiterated requests, sent to Senegal, and after a residence of two years there he had acquired such an extensive and accurate knowledge of the wants, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony, that M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, did not hesitate to intrust him, in 1854, with the supreme government of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe therefore devoted his whole energies to the task he had so long desired to undertake, namely, the renovation of the colony, and it took him no less than seven years to accomplish it. After a warfare of four years' duration, he recaptured from the Moors the left bank of the river Trarza (1858), annexed the coasts of Baol, Sine, Saloum, and Casamanza; established a system of fortresses, forts, and wooden blockhouses, which guaranteed the security of the country, and also a network of electric telegraphs; opened new factories at Dagana, Podor, Matan, and Saldé; and finally waged a war of extermination against the Prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the vast project of founding an immense Mussulman empire in Central Africa, by driving out the foreigners, and uniting the native tribes in a kind of confederation. This war, which was a question of life or death for the colony, and which spread over a territory no less than 300 leagues in extent, is the chief military exploit of M. Faidherbe. It terminated in 1860 by the submission of the apostle of Islam. After having crowned his undertaking by establishing regular relations with Caylor, a powerful state which separates the two important French establishments at St. Louis and Gorec, he quitted Senegal in order to take the command of the subdivision at Sidi-bel-Abbès, having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. During his absence from the coast of the Atlantic, the programme drawn up by him was disregarded by the authorities, and affairs came to a crisis. Consequently, on May 20, 1863, the Minister of Marine again sought the intervention of M. Faidherbe, who, raised to the rank of General of Brigade, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years later the state of his health compelled him to return to a less deadly climate, and accordingly he was appointed to the chief command of the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria. During the late disastrous war between France and Germany, General Faidherbe acted a conspicuous part, being nominated in Nov. 1870, to the chief command of the Army of the North (22nd corps). In July, 1871, he was returned to the Assembly for three departments—the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, and the Somme—but in the following month he resigned his position as deputy, in consequence of his conviction that the Assembly was assuming duties other than those conferred upon it by the electors, and also because he entirely disapproved the disbanding of the National Guards. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Campagne de l'Armée du Nord en 1870-71." Paris, 1871.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir Thomas, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connexion with education. Under the signature of "Amicus" he has contributed, during many years, to the *Times* newspaper, either on the relations between employers and employed, the social progress of England, Trade Unionism, and other subjects. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in

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1857, and on her Majesty's visit in June, was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father Aug. 18, 1874. Sir Thomas Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

FAITHFULL, Miss Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, was born at Headley rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated in a school at Kensington, where she early showed that singular firmness and independence which have since characterized her. She was presented at Court in her twenty-first year, and entered for a short time into the gaieties of London life. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram-street, in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of her Majesty. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship produced at the Victoria Press, is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, who was pleased to signify her approbation by giving a warrant appointing Miss Faithfull printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull commenced a monthly publication, entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, in which the views she seeks to advocate, and the claims of women to remunerative employment, were earnestly set forth. In the spring of 1868 Miss Faithfull published a novel, entitled "Change upon Change," which ran into a second edition within a month of its publication, and was received with great favour by the press, "as abounding in clever pictures of social life of the higher class." Shortly after this Miss Faithfull made her *début* at the Hanover Square Rooms as a lecturer. She has achieved a marked success in this capacity, and frequently lectures in our leading literary and philosophical institutions. In 1872-73 Miss Faithfull visited the United States, and received the most unique reception in Steinway Hall ever accorded to a woman. Summoned by those who had most distinguished themselves in literature, art, science, and industry, it was responded to by the very *crême de la crême* of the best society of New York, with whom were mixed a large representation of the working women eager to honour this practical warm-hearted Englishwoman. On her return to England Miss Faithfull started a weekly penny paper, entitled, *Women and Work*, which is eminently practical, and forms an industrial record of the kind of employments in which women are engaged, as well as a guide to those who require to know where to find "hands" and helpers.

FALKENSTEIN, Edward Vogel von, a German general, born Jan. 5, 1797, in Silesia, was destined for the clerical vocation, but in 1813 he entered as a volunteer Jäger into the West Prussian Grenadier regiment, and before the termination of the year became second lieutenant of his regiment, with which he took part in the campaign of 1813, and particularly in the battles of Grossgörschen, Bautzen, Katzbach, Bischofswerde, and Potczaplitz. In the campaign of 1814 he led, as junior lieutenant, his battalion out of the fight in the battle of Montmirail, where all the other officers were wounded, and received, in recognition of his conduct, the Iron Cross. He moreover took part, during this campaign, in the battle of Château Thierry, in the blockade of Thionville, and in the affairs at Mercy and Laon, and received the Prussian Order of St. George of the fifth class. In the campaign of 1815 he took part

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in the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, and marched into Paris. In 1821 he became First Lieutenant, and was ordered to the Typographical Bureau, where he continued until the end of 1824. In 1829 he became Captain and chief of a company, in 1841 Major, then Commandant of the combined reserve battalion of the Guards, and afterwards of the first battalion of the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, in which character he led his battalion against the insurgents during the days of the Berlin revolution of 1848. On March 18, 1848, he was wounded in a street fight. He had scarcely recovered when he entered on the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, taking part particularly in the affair of Schleswig, for which he received the Order of the Red Eagle (third-class with swords). In 1849 he became Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1850, Chief of the General Staff of the Third Army-Corps; in 1851, Colonel; in 1855, Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade; and later of the 3rd Guards Brigade; and in 1855, Major-General. In 1856 he was placed at the disposal of the Government as Director of the Department of Military Economy. Having become, in 1858, Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Fifth Division, and later of the Second Division of the Infantry Guards, he was ordered, in Dec., 1863, as Chief of the General Staff, to the command of the troops in Holstein, in which capacity he took part in the campaign in Schleswig and Jütland, particularly in the battles of Fredericia and Düppel. He also received the supreme command over the two Prussian Divisions then in Jütland, and the rank of Military Governor of Jütland. His services were rewarded by the Order pour le Mérite. After the peace he undertook the command of the Seventh (Westphalian) Army Corps, and attained, on June 18, 1865, to the grade of a General of Infantry. In 1866, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, Vogel von Falkenstein was nominated to the command of the so-called Main army, with which he marched rapidly into Hanover, took possession of the whole country, and sent a division under General von Beyer against Cassel, of which he took possession, and barred the way to the march of the Hanoverian army southwards, so as to effect a junction with the South-German troops. After the Hanoverian army had capitulated at Langensalza, Vogel von Falkenstein hastened with the main army *vid* Fulda and through the Rhone; on July 10, gave battle to the Bavarians at Hammelberg, Kissingen, Waldaschach; and on July 16 took possession of Frankfort. He had brilliantly discharged the difficult task committed to him, and on July 19 was relieved of the command of the Main army, and nominated Military Commander of Bohemia, in order that he might thence conduct the operations against Bavaria. On the conclusion of peace, General von Falkenstein undertook the command of the First Army Corps, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords, in recognition of his splendid services. On the outbreak of the war with France, in 1870, Vogel von Falkenstein received the supreme command as Military Governor of the Home troops, to which was committed the defence of the German coast against expected invasion.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, BISHOP OF THE. (*See* STIRLING, DR.)

FALLOUX, ALFRED FRÉDÉRIC PIERRE, COMTE DE, a French politician, born May 7, 1811, at Angers, is the son of a merchant who, at the Restoration, received a patent of nobility as a reward for his zeal in the cause of the monarchy. The son showed by his two earliest works—Histories of Louis XVI. and of Pope St. Pius V.—published respectively in 1840 and 1844, that he inherited the Legitimist principles of his family, and their ardent love of the cause of order and religion. The department of Maine-et-Loire returned him in 1846 to the Chamber of Deputies, where he became conspicuous by his

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zealous advocacy of liberty of religious teaching. After the flight and abdication of King Louis Philippe, in 1848, M. de Falloux was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and laboured there with an amount of zeal and political courage which extorted admiration even from his opponents. He was one of the deputies who organized the resistance to the insurgents of the 15th of May, and on the 29th, being appointed reporter in the question of national workshops, he moved the dissolution of the Chamber, which was the signal for the uprising of the Red Republicans in June. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, M. de Falloux was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1848, and held that post until the end of Oct., 1869, when he resigned in consequence of his being censured for submitting to the Assembly an organic measure relating to education without having first brought it under the notice of the Council of State. Thereupon he took his place in the Legislative Assembly, to which he had been again returned by the department of Maine-et-Loire, and, acting in concert with Montalembert, provoked the most violent recriminations from the Left. After the *coup d'état*, withdrawing from the arena of politics, he occupied himself with agricultural pursuits, but his name continued to be brought very frequently under the notice of the public in connection with his extreme Catholic sentiments. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Congress held at Mechlin in 1867. In 1869 he attempted to re-enter the Assembly for the 3rd circonscription of La Vendée, but was defeated by the official nominee. The Count de Falloux, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1856, has written a vast number of articles in the *Correspondant*, of which he is one of the editors, and also the following works :—"Histoire de Louis XVI.," 1840, 2nd edit. 1843 ; "Histoire de Saint Pie V., Pape, de l'ordre des Frères Prêcheurs," 2 vols., 1844, 3rd edit. 1859 ; "Souvenirs de Charité," 1857 ; "Madame Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1859 ; "Méditations et Prières," 1863 ; "La Convention du 15 Septembre," 1864 ; "Itinéraire de Turin à Rome," 1865. He has also edited the Letters of Madame Swetchine and some devotional works by the same author.

FARLEY, JAMES LEWIS, only son of the late Thomas Farley, Esq., of Meiltran co. Cavan, was born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and studied at Trinity College. After the Crimean war and the Peace of Paris, in 1856, the attention of English capitalists was directed to Turkey, and the Ottoman Bank was formed. Mr. Farley accepted the post of Chief-Accountant of the branch at Beyrout, which he assisted in successfully establishing. In 1860 he was appointed Accountant-General of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on questions relative to the trade and finances of Turkey, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* during the present Sultan's visit to Egypt in 1863, and during the Imperial and Royal visits to Constantinople in 1869. He is also the author of several valuable works :—"Two Years in Syria," published in 1858 ; "The Druses and Maronites," in 1861 ; "The Resources of Turkey," in 1862 ; "Banking in Turkey," in 1863 ; and "Turkey," in 1866. Mr. Farley is said to have done more than any other single writer to accurately inform English readers as to both the natural wealth and the social condition of Turkey. In recognition of his literary services to the empire, he was, in March, 1870, appointed Consul at Bristol for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Since then he has contributed a series of "Letters on Turkey" to one of the Bristol journals, and made consider-

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able efforts in developing the trade between that port and the Levant. He is a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and a Corresponding Member of the Institut Égyptien, founded by the First Napoleon in Alexandria.

FARNALL, HARRY BURRARD, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Harry Farnall, R.N., born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Downing College, Cambridge. He has held for some years the post of an Inspector of Poor-Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, caused by the civil war in the United States, was appointed Special Commissioner by Lord Palmerston's government, and administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent, and Lieut-Col. in the 1st battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers. He was made a C.B. in Dec., 1865.

FARR, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S. D.C.L., Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, born at Kenley, Shropshire, in 1807, was educated at Dorrington and Shrewsbury, entered the University of Paris, and proceeded to the University of London in 1831. At an early age he showed a strong taste for statistical inquiry and the systematizing of figures. He discharged the duties of house surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary for six months in 1832, and afterwards commenced the practice and teaching of medicine in London; edited the *Medical Annual* and the *British Annals of Medicine*, was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's office in 1838, and organized there the statistical department, of which he continues to be the superintendent. He assisted the Registrar-General in taking the census in 1851, 1861, and 1871; he was a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India in 1859; and was delegated by the Government to attend the International Statistical Congresses held at various times in the chief capitals of Europe. He is the author of many contributions to the medical journals, the article "Vital Statistics," in McCulloch's "Statistics of the British Empire," annual official Reports on the Public Health, and on the Causes of Death in England (1837-75), the "Finance of Life Assurance," "Paper on the Income-Tax;" and parts of the Census Reports 1851 and 1861. He has contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London; reported in detail on the Cholera Epidemic of 1849; framed a New Statistical Nosology; and constructed the English Life Tables, with Values of Annuities and Premiums for Single and Joint Lives. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society, in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and the application of Scheutz's calculating machine to that purpose. Dr. Farr was chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute in May, 1872.

FARRAR, THE REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in the Fort, Bombay, in 1831, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B.A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. In the latter year he became a foundation scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in that university in 1854, being bracketed fourth classic, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1856. During his academical course at Cambridge, he obtained the Chancellor's medal for the best English Poem in 1852, the Le Bas Prize Essay in 1855, and the Norrisian Prize Essay in 1856. Mr. Farrar became Assistant Master at Harrow school in 1855; an honorary Fellow of King's College,

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London, in 1858; a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1866; University preacher in 1868, and again in 1874 and 1875; an honorary Chaplain to the Queen, Nov. 18, 1869; Hulsean lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1870; Master of Marlborough College, Jan. 16, 1871; and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1873. He is author of the following works of fiction: — "Eric, or Little by Little," 10th edition 1858; "Julian Home," 4th edition, 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 4th edition 1863. His philological works are—"The Origin of Language," 1860; "Chapters on Language," 1865; "Greek Grammar Rules," 6th edition 1865; "Greek Syntax," 3rd edition 1867; and "Families of Speech," 1870. He has also published "A Lecture (before the Royal Institution) on Public School Education," with Notes, 1867; and edited "Essays on a Liberal Education," 2nd edition 1868. His theological works are—"The Fall of Man and other Sermons," 1865; "Seekers after God" (Sunday Library), 1869; "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870," 1871; "The Silence of the Voice of God," a volume of sermons, 1873; and "The Life of Christ," 2 vols., 1874. The latter work reached its twelfth edition in a single year. Besides these works, Dr. Farrar has been a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review;" and published papers and lectures delivered before the Royal Institution, Sion College, the British Association, the Church Congress, &c.; some of which have led to important modifications in the training given in our public schools.

FARRAR, THE REV. JOHN, a Wesleyan minister, born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 29, 1802, and educated at Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds. He became a Wesleyan minister in Aug., 1822; governor and tutor of Abney House Wesleyan Theological Institution in 1839; classical tutor in Richmond College in 1843; governor of Woodhouse Grove School in 1858; governor of Headingley College in 1868; secretary of the Wesleyan Conference from 1851 to 1853, and from 1859 to 1869; and president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1854 and 1870. He is the author of a "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary;" "Proper Names of Scripture;" and a "Manual of Biblical Geography."

FAUCIT, HELEN, daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, born in 1816, made her formal *début* in London, Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia in the "Hunchback," and achieved a distinguished success. She at once took rank as a leading actress, and became an important member of Mr. Macready's companies, during the production of his Shaksperian revivals, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Helen Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchess de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Browning's "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina Sforza;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shaksperian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, has been highly commended. Miss Helen Faucit obtained great success in her representation of "Antigoné," and in "King René's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, to whom she was married in 1851. This lady, who has continued to appear on the stage at rare intervals since her marriage, fulfilled an engagement at

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Drury-lane Theatre for a limited number of nights in 1864 and 1865.

FAURÉ, JEAN-BAPTISTE, singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the "Conservatoire," from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and has appeared several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

FAVRE, GABRIEL-CLAUDE-JULES, a French statesman, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained the consistent champion of French Republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bulletins" of the same year. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848; refused to join in a vote of thanks to Gen. Cavaignac, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the Montagne on the flight of M. Ledru Rollin. Elected after the *coup d'état* of 1851 to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhône, he refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favour of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war. At the general election of 1869 M. Favre narrowly escaped losing his seat. He was proposed for various constituencies, but it was thought he had the best chance in the 7th circonscription of the Seine, and the 1st circonscription of the Rhône. At Lyons, however, he sustained a severe defeat, polling only 5,991 votes against 16,985 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate, M. Raspail. In Paris the contest was a closer one. M. Favre was opposed by M. Cantagrel, who held very advanced radical opinions, and by M. Henri Rochefort, who was well known to be particularly odious to the Government. The result of the first ballot showed that out of 34,308 votes recorded M. Favre obtained only 12,028 against 10,033 given to Rochefort and 7,437 to Cantagrel. The latter thereupon retired, but M. Rochefort maintained his candidature. M. Favre, however, was returned by 18,267 votes against 14,503 given to his opponent. On the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Government of the National Defence, he was appointed Minister of War (Sept., 1870), in which capacity he proceeded, on the 18th of that month, to the headquarters of the King of Prussia at Ferrières, in order to consult with Count Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections for a Constituent Assembly to take place. The negotiation came to nothing, in consequence of Count Bismarck insisting, as a preliminary condition, on the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun. In Jan., 1871, M. Favre was invited by Lord Granville to attend, as representative of France, the conference held in London on the Black Sea question,

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but he declined to do so for various reasons, one of the principal being the refusal of Count Bismarck to provide him with a safe-conduct. M. Favre resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs July 23, 1871, and on the 1st of the following month he made his re-appearance in his robes as a barrister in the Salle des Pas Perdus, at the Palace of Justice. Since then he has actively resumed practice at the bar. He was elected bâtonnier of the Order of Advocates at Paris in Aug., 1860, and again in 1861, and a member of the French Academy in May, 1867. Many of his most famous speeches have been published, and he is also the author of several pamphlets. The principal of these are, "De la Coalition des Chefs d'Atelier à Lyon," 1833; "Anathème," 1833; "Sixième Procès du Précurseur," 1833; "Affaire Ladvocat et Boullenois," 1837; "Biographie Contemporaine," 1837, of which only two numbers were published; "La Liberté de la Presse," 1849, and "Défense de Félix Orsini," 1866.

FAWCETT, HENRY, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge son of W. Fawcett, Esq., J.P., of Salisbury, born 1833, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar; graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in Sept., 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; was returned for the last-mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of Feb. 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters, on "National Education" and "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism," and another edition with some additional chapters was published in 1874. He has since published "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871. Professor Fawcett married Millicent daughter of Newson Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867. Mrs. Fawcett, who was born in 1847, published in 1869 "Political Economy for Beginners;" in 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett published a joint volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects; in 1874 Mrs. Fawcett published a little volume of "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett has taken an active part in advocating the extension of the parliamentary suffrage to those women who fulfil the qualifications of property and residence demanded of the male elector.

FAY, THEODORE SEDGWICK, was born at New York, Feb. 10, 1807. Having received a liberal education, he was admitted to the bar in 1828, but instead of following the legal profession, he devoted himself to literature, and became one of the editors of the *New York Mirror*, some of his articles to which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man." Having married in 1833, he spent three years in Europe, and published his "Minute Book," a journal of travel, and his first novel, "Norman Leslie." In 1837 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was transferred, in 1853, in the capacity of Resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1861. In 1840 he published the "Countess Ida;" in 1843, "Hoboken: a Romance of New York," and

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in 1851, "Ulric, or the Voices," a poem in twenty cantos. Among his other works are: "Views of Christianity" 1856; "Great Outlines of Geography," 1867; and "First Steps in Geography," 1873.

FAYE, HERVÉ-AUGUSTE-ÉTIENNE-ALBANS, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 5, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland, and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1853, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the "Lalande" prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Étoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithale et sur une Limite Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1841; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the University Academy of Nancy. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; and "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852.

FAZY, JEAN-JACQUES, statesman and economist, descended from a French Protestant family, born in Geneva, May 12, 1796, studied in France, settled in Paris, took the part of the Liberals against the Restoration, and distinguished himself specially by his pamphlets on political economy. He has been connected at different times with the political press in France; in 1830, as editor of *La Révolution*, signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X.; was opposed to the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended the throne of France, joined the Radical opposition. He carried his French politics with him into Switzerland, and as a political leader obtained much influence in his native country. To his native place, Geneva, he is considered to have been a benefactor, in having been the principal means of causing the demolition of its ancient fortifications, thereby giving it increase of territory, and greater power of material development. In recognition of his services in this respect, his fellow-citizens presented him with a considerable portion of land. M. Fazy fell into disgrace in Aug., 1864, on account of the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevière to a chair in the Council, and serious riots ensued, which resulted in the death of many persons, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw, though he was appointed a member of the Great Council, Nov. 14 in that year. In 1865 he moved the adjournment of the presentation of the budget by the Council of State, on the ground that the Council had not been re-appointed as it ought to have been in the month of November, and as his motion met with no support, he sent in his resignation. He was re-elected, however, in Nov., 1868. He was one of the founders of the journal *La France Chrétienne*, was some time editor of the *Revue de Genève*, and displayed considerable taste for poetry in his tragedy, "La Mort de Levrier," published in 1826.

FECHTER, CHARLES, actor, born in Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, London, about 1823. His father was a German and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in France, and for some time applied himself to sculpture; but having an inclination for the stage, he made his

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début at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," spent some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a company that made the round of Italy. On his return he applied himself to sculpture, which has continued to be the occupation of his leisure. His first success on the French stage was as Duval, in "La Dame aux Camélias," and he appeared at Berlin in 1846. On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of "Hamlet," in which character he first appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1860, and he performed Othello at the same house in 1861. At the Lyceum, opened under his lesseeship in Jan., 1863, M. Fechter brought out "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Long Strike," and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal character. At the commencement of the year 1870 he went to the United States, where he achieved a decided success as an actor.

FEILD, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, born in 1801, distinguished himself as a boy at Rugby, gained a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, was first class in mathematics in 1823, and was appointed public examiner in 1827. He held a college living, English Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, until 1844, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland. The income is £1,200, Parliament providing £700, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the remainder. The Venerable Archdeacon Kelly was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland in Aug., 1867.

FÉLIX, FATHER, preacher, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810, entered the Society of Jesus in 1837, of which he afterwards became a professed member. He completed his theological studies at Brugelette, Louvain, and Laval, and at a distribution of prizes at the college of the first-named place, his oratorical powers attracted notice. In 1851 Father Félix preached in Paris with much success, and worthily fulfilled the duties of the office held by Fathers Lacordaire and Ravignan. To *L'Ami de la Religion* he has contributed largely, and is the author of some works. As a preacher, Father Félix has obtained high reputation. His conferences at Notre Dame, and several of his sermons, have been printed.

FENTON, REUBEN E., born July 4, 1817, in Chatauqua co., New York. He displayed an early inclination for military studies, and was chosen colonel of a regiment of New York State Militia before he was twenty-one years of age. He studied law, but engaged successfully in the timber trade, acquiring a large fortune. After filling some minor local and state offices with credit, he was elected, in 1852, to Congress, and for several years identified himself with some of the most important measures passed by that body. He gave earnest support to the administration during the civil war, and was elected Governor of New York in 1864, and again in 1866. In 1869 he was elected U.S. Senator from the State of New York, his term expiring March 4, 1875. During the presidential canvass of 1872, he advocated the election of Mr. Greeley, in opposition to Gen. Grant, the republican candidate.

FERDINAND I., ex-Emperor of Austria, eldest son of Francis I., Emperor of Germany, was born April 19, 1793, and succeeded his father on the throne of Austria, March 2, 1835. His weakness, bordering on imbecility, made him a mere puppet in the hands of his Prime Minister, Prince Metternich. In 1848 his kindness of heart would not allow him to suppress the revolution by violent means, and, after having sanctioned and betrayed it, and after having repeatedly fled from Vienna, he was prevailed upon, or rather compelled by his crafty sister-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia, to abdicate in favour of her son, Francis Joseph

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(Dec. 2, 1848). Since then he has mostly resided at Prague, taking no part in public affairs. He married, in 1831, the Princess Maria Anna Carolina Pia, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia.

FERDINAND IV., (SALVATOR-MARIE-JOSEPH-JEAN-BAPTISTE-FRANÇOIS-LOUIS-GONZAGUE-RAPHAEL-RÉNIER-JANVIER) ex-Grand-Duke of Tuscany, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being an archduke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, D.C.L., F.R.S., architect, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education was commenced at the High School at Edinburgh, and afterwards at a private school in England, whence he passed to the counting-house, and eventually proceeded to India, where he became an active partner in a large mercantile establishment, in which he remained some years. At length he gave up business, and journeyed through various parts of the East, chiefly with a view of studying the styles of architecture these countries contained. One of the first fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in 1845, the plates, working plans, and sections, as well as the text, being from his own hand. "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," and an "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847. His "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. This volume is an instalment of a projected work in three parts, which was to have comprised a universal *résumé* of past art—Hindoo, Mohammedan, Gothic, &c. The materials collected for this work were used in his "Handbook of Architecture," published in 1855. An "Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification," by earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and in the great military operations of the Civil War in the United States. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson, who is the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," published in 1851, was the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom. In 1862 Mr. Fergusson published a "History of the Modern Styles of Architecture" as a sequel to the Handbooks, and in 1865, that work being out of print, he remodelled the whole, and published it as "A History of Ancient and Modern Architecture," in 3 volumes. A second edition of this work in 4 volumes is now (April, 1875) passing through the press. In addition to these works, he published, in 1868, a large work in quarto, at the expense of the Indian Government, entitled "Tree and Serpent Worship," with upwards of

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100 plates and illustrations. A second edition of this work appeared in 1873. On April 17, 1871, at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he was presented with the Royal Gold Medal, which, with her Majesty's approval, is annually awarded to an eminent architect, or as in the present case, to an author who has distinguished himself by his architectural researches.

FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, Bart., K.C.M.G., son of the fifth baronet, was born at Edinburgh, in 1832, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1849. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the Grenadier Guards, and attained the rank of Captain in 1854, but in the following year he retired from the Army. He represented the county of Ayr in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, from Dec., 1854, to April, 1857, and from Oct., 1859, to 1868; was Under-Secretary for India from June, 1866, to July, 1867; and Under-Secretary for the Home Department from the last date till Aug., 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia and sworn of the Privy Council. On March 2, 1873, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, but he resigned that post in the following year.

FERGUSSON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon, born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, March 20, 1808, was educated at the Grammar-school of Lochmaben, and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he commenced his professional studies under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox and John Turner, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to both of whom he about twelve months after became confidential assistant. His connection with Dr. Knox continued about nine years, during which period he had numerous opportunities of pursuing his favourite study—anatomy. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1828, a Fellow of that corporation in 1829, began to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery in 1831, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in 1836, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1839. He settled in London in 1840, having been appointed Professor of Surgery in King's College, London, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He is now Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London. He was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on July 14, 1870, was for some time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in that institution, delivering two courses of lectures on "The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century," which have since been published. He was for five years Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Vice-President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and was formerly President of the Pathological Society. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, to the British Home for Incurables, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, to the Scottish Hospital, to the Caledonian Asylum, Honorary Surgeon to the St. George's and to the London Scottish Volunteers. He is Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, and was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late Prince Albert. In addition to special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, and Lithotrity, Excision of Joints, Aneurism, &c., he is the author of "A System of Practical Surgery," which has now reached its fifth edition, and is held in the highest estimation by the profession: and is the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, embodying ingenious improvements. He was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon."

FERRARA, FRANCESCO, an Italian professor, financier, and political eco-

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nomist, born at Palermo, in Dec., 1810, became, in 1834, head of the Statistical Department in Sicily, and established the *Giornale di Statistica*, to which he contributed numerous articles. A friend of the revolutionary movement, he became a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to convey to the Duke of Genoa, brother of King Charles Albert, the offer of the Neapolitan crown; but as the authority of the King of Naples was re-established during his absence, Signor Ferrara prudently remained in Turin, where, in 1849, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. As Finance Minister in the Ratazzi cabinet, he proposed in 1867 the liquidation of the ecclesiastical patrimony by imposing special taxes on the clergy to the extent of about £24,000,000. He is a warm advocate of free trade principles. His chief works on political economy are:—"Importanza della Economia Politica e condizioni per coltivarla; introduzione al Corso 1849-50, nell' Università di Torino," 1849; and his "Biblioteca dell' Economista," which gives annually biographies of eminent political economists and selections from approved treatises on the science. The latter publication was commenced in 1850, and ten volumes of it had appeared in 1858.

FERREY, BENJAMIN, F.S.A., born at Christchurch, Hants, April 1, 1810, and educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset, was articled in 1825 to the elder Augustus Pugin, father of the distinguished Welby Pugin, architect, and accompanied the former in his several travels when publishing "The Antiquities of Normandy," and other works. On completing his articles, he entered the office of the late Walter Wilkins, R.A. After leaving him, he commenced practice as an architect in 1832. He was appointed honorary diocesan architect to the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1835. In May, 1870, he received the Royal Gold Medal, annually awarded, with her Majesty's sanction, to some eminent architect or architectural *savant*. Mr. Ferrey has executed numerous churches and other public and private buildings: among the former may be noticed St. Stephen's, Westminster, for the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and St. James's Church, Morpeth. He has published the "Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch," 1834, and "Recollections of Augustus Welby Pugin," 1861. With the exception of Mr. Scott, he has built more churches than any other architect of the day.

FERRY, JULES, a French advocate, journalist, and politician, born at Saint-Dié, in the Vosges, April 5, 1832, joined the Paris bar in 1851, and became connected with the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. In 1864 he was included in the "Procès des Treize," the next year he became one of the principal contributors to the *Temps*, and in 1868 obtained great notoriety by the trenchant attacks he made in the columns of that journal on Baron Hausmann's administration of the city of Paris. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif by the 6th circonscription of Paris, and in Sept., 1870, he became a member of the Government of the National Defence. Apart from newspaper articles, M. Ferry has published nothing but a few political pamphlets.

FEUILLET, OCTAVE, dramatist, born at Saint-Lo (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with MM. P. Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and has written for the various theatres, comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. His most remarkable

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dramatic productions are—"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "La Tentation," "La Redemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie." His best-known novels are "Bellah," "Le Cheveu Blanc," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "Histoire de Sibylle," and "Monsieur de Camors." He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and in the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

FÉVAL, PAUL HENRI CORENTIN, a popular French novelist, born at Rennes, Sept. 27, 1817, was bred to the law, and called to the bar at his native place, but soon abandoned the legal profession, and turned author. He has written an astounding number of novels, many of which had a large circle of readers. We can only find space to enumerate those which have been translated into English, viz. :—"The Loves of Paris," translated by J. W. Ross, 1846; "The Duke's Motto," translated by B. Browne, 1863; "The Woman of Mystery," translated by J. Stebbing, 1864; and "Thrice Dead," 1869. M. Féval was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1869.

FFOULKES, EDMUND SALUSBURY, B.D., born at Eriviatt, Denbigh, Jan. 12, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Jesus College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow, and subsequently Tutor, of his college, but he resigned both appointments in 1855, on being received into the Roman Catholic Church. He re-entered the Church of England in 1870. Mr. Ffoulkes is the author of "A Manual of Ecclesiastical History," "The Counter Theory," "Christendom's Divisions;" two letters to Archbishop Manning, viz., "The Church's Creed and the Crown's Creed," and "The Roman Index;" "The Athanasian Creed, by whom written, and by whom published;" "Difficulties of the Day, and How to Meet Them: Eight Sermons preached at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's Gate," 1872; and other minor works.

FICHTE, IMMANUEL HERMANN, a German philosopher, son of the celebrated philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte (who died in 1814), was born at Jena, July 18, 1797, studied philology and philosophy at the University of Berlin, filled between 1822 and 1842 professorships at Saarbrücken, Düsseldorf, and Bonn; and in 1842 was appointed Professor in the University of Tübingen. He has written a large number of works, in which he mostly follows the philosophical theories of his father, though he also claims to be the author of an original system which, in contradistinction to the Hegelian pantheism, he calls "concrete theism." He has also edited his father's "Complete Works," 8 vols., Berlin, 1845-46.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819, where his father was a Congregational minister. After an education in his native town, he commenced life in a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. His affairs prospered to such an extent that he was able to retire partially from business in 1853, and to make a tour in South America. In 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Oceanic telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland, granting him an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. From this time Mr. Field devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the submarine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He visited England in 1854 and 1856 for the prosecution of his schemes, and ac-

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companied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between this country and Newfoundland. His arrival in the United States after the second attempt was the signal for a series of ovations in his honour. He visited England again in 1859, and took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in a great measure, due to his exertions, in the course of which he has crossed the Atlantic more than fifty times. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool entertained Mr. Field and others who had been engaged in the great undertaking of laying the submarine telegraph between England and America, March 14, 1867. On that occasion he and some of his fellow-labourers received from Congress a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise, and at the Paris Exposition he received the grand medal, the highest prize, and the British Premier declared that it was only the circumstance of his being a citizen of another country that prevented him from receiving high honours from the British Government. He still retains his interest in this and other ocean telegraphs, and in 1871 was one of the incorporators of a proposed new company to lay a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean *viâ* the Sandwich Islands, to China and Japan.

FIELD, DAVID DUDLEY, jurist, brother of the preceding, born at Haddam, Connecticut, Feb. 13, 1805. He was educated at Williams College, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and commenced practice at New York. He is chiefly known for his labours in the cause of law reform. Having been appointed, in 1847, by the Legislature of the State, a commissioner on practice and pleadings, he took an active part in the preparation of the new code of procedure. He was intrusted by the State of New York, in 1857, as president of a commission, to prepare a political code, a penal code, and a civil code, works which, when incorporated with the codes of procedure, will contain the entire body of the law. The civil and penal codes have now been completed and incorporated into the statute law of the state. He has been a very liberal patron of Williams College, his Alma Mater. He has also been a prominent advocate of Free Trade, and President of the Free Trade League. In 1866 he brought before the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, a proposal for a general revision of the Law of Nations, and procured the appointment of a committee of eminent jurists of different countries to prepare the outlines of a code, which, after having been approved by the Association, should be submitted to the different Governments. As the American representative in this committee he prepared, in 1873, a large volume entitled "Outlines of an International Code," which attracted great attention from European jurists. In the same year he attended a meeting at Brussels, which resulted in the formation of an association composed of eminent jurists, economists, and legislators, from all parts of the civilised world, for the reform and codification of the Law of Nations; the object being to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of disputes between nations. Of this Association Mr. Field was chosen President. In Aug., 1873, he left the United States to make a tour around the world.

FIELD, THE REV. FREDERICK, M.A., born in London in 1801, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, as 10th Wrangler, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, and in 1824 was elected Fellow of his college. He edited the Greek text of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St, Matthew, with various readings and notes, published in 1839; the same writer's "Interpretation of the Pauline Epistles," on a similar plan in 7 volumes, 8vo, forming part of

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the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 1845-62; and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, according to the Alexandrian codex, published at the Oxford University Press. This latter work was revised and rearranged for the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1842 Mr. Field was presented by his college to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863. He has since edited Origen's Hexapla (for the delegates of the Clarendon Press), 2 vols. 4to, 1867-1875. Mr. Field is a member of the "Old Testament Revision Company."

FIELD, HENRY MARTYN, brother of Cyrus West Field, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Williams College in 1838, studied theology, and in 1842 became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1847 he resigned his charge, and came to Europe, where he remained two years. Returning to America he was appointed, in 1851, pastor of a church at West Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1854 he became one of the proprietors and editors of *The Evangelist*, a religious newspaper published in New York. In 1858 he made another European tour, which he has described in "Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice." In 1867 he again came to Europe to visit the Paris Exposition, and as delegate to the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. He has published, "The Good and the Bad in the Roman Catholic Church," 1848; "The Irish Confederates, a History of the Rebellion of 1798," 1851; and "History of the Atlantic Telegraph," 1872.

FIELD, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., was born at Wallingford, Berkshire, in 1812, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1837. He was appointed to the Curacy of St. Clement's, Worcester, in 1835; to the Curacy of Chipping Norton, in 1839; to the Chaplaincy of the Berkshire Gaol in 1840; and to the Rectory of West Rounton, Yorkshire, in 1857. Mr. Field is a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding, (1859), and Chairman of the Visiting Justices of the North Riding prisons. Mr. Field was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates for establishing Reformatory schools, and the separate system of imprisonment. To promote these objects he gave much evidence before committees of both Houses of Parliament, and his published works have been numerous. He is the author of "Prison Discipline," 2 vols., 1848; "The Life of John Howard," 1850; "University and other Sermons," 1853; "Convict Discipline," 1855; "Correspondence of John Howard," 1856; "Remarks on the Lord's Prayer," 1857; several pamplets and sermons; some publications issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and papers in the Transactions of the Social Science Association.

FIELD, STEPHEN JOHNSON, another brother of Cyrus West Field, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, Nov. 4, 1816. At the age of thirteen he went to the East and passed about three years in Smyrna and Athens, engaged in the study of modern languages, especially of Romaic. Returning to America, he entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1837. He then studied law with his brother, David Dudley Field, whose partner he became. In 1849 he went to California, where he has since resided. After holding various legislative positions, he was in 1857 chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, of which, in 1859, he became Chief Justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1873 he was nominated by the Governor of California one of a commission to examine the code of laws of the state, and to prepare amendments to the same for legislative action.

FIELD, THE HON. WILLIAM

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VENTRIS, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Bedfordshire, was born in 1813. He was educated at Burton Grammar school, in Somersetshire, and was at first articled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton, and Smale, solicitors, of Exeter, but was afterwards with Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised in that branch of the profession in London from 1840 to 1843, as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salter's Hall-court; but from 1843, having entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, and reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdom of the Western circuit, he prepared for the bar. He began in 1847 to practise under the bar as a special pleader. In 1850 he was called to the bar, and joined the Western circuit. This he afterwards exchanged for the Midland, where he gained a large practice, as well as in London, both in commercial cases at Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 Mr. Field was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a bencher of the Inner Temple. He became leader of the Midland circuit, besides practising largely before the Judicial Committee and Railway Commission, and other tribunals. Mr. Field was nominated a Justice of the Queen's Bench in Feb., 1875.

FIELDS, JAMES THOMAS, author and publisher, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Dec. 31, 1817. He was educated at the high school of his native town, and in 1831 went to Boston, where he became clerk in a bookstore. At the age of eighteen he delivered an anniversary poem before the Boston Mercantile Association, Edward Everett being the orator of the occasion, and twelve years later he read before the same association a poem, "The Post of Honor," Daniel Webster being the orator. Soon after he reached his majority Mr. Fields became a partner in the publishing house of Ticknor, Reed, and Fields. Mr. Reed withdrew in 1844, and the firm became Ticknor and Fields. Mr. Ticknor died in 1864, and the firm became Fields, Osgood, & Co. In 1870 Mr. Fields withdrew in order to devote himself to literature and lecturing, and the firm is now James S. Osgood & Co. Under all its changes of name this firm has been distinguished for the high character of its publications. Among the American authors whose works it has produced are, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, and Whittier; it is also noted for its liberal dealing with British authors. It has published several periodicals, among which are the *Atlantic Monthly*, from 1860 to 1873, and for several years past the *North American Review*. Mr. Fields made the first attempt at the collection of the writings of Thomas De Quincey, in 21 volumes. In 1849 he published a volume of poems, another in 1854, and a third "A Few Verses for a Few Friends," in 1858; and a volume of prose sketches, "Yesterdays with Authors," 1873. In November, 1873, he delivered before the Lowell Institute at Boston a course of lectures on Modern English Literature. He has visited Europe several times.

FIGUIER, GUILLAUME LOUIS, a French chemist and scientific writer, was born at Montpellier, Feb. 15, 1819, being nephew of Pierre Oscar Figuier, Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy in that town. He commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, was created Doctor of Medicine in 1841, and in the following year went to Paris to continue his studies. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of the School of Pharmacy in his native place. Afterwards, however, he returned to Paris, and in 1855 became scientific editor of *La Presse*. His contributions to scientific journals are almost innumerable, and the list of his separate publications would occupy a considerable space. Among the most important of the latter are:—"Exposition et Histoire des Principales Découvertes Scientifiques Modernes," 3 vols. 1851-

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53, 5th edition, 1858; "Histoire des Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes," 4 vols., 1859-60; and "Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1866. "The Human Race" (1872); "The Insect World" (1872); and several other popular works by M. Louis Figuier have been translated into English.

FISCHER, KUNO, was born at Sandewalde, in Silesia, in 1824, and studied in the Universities of Leipsic and Halle. Dr. Fischer belongs to the younger Hegelian tendency in philosophy. Having held, from 1848 to 1850, a post as private tutor, he delivered in 1850, as a private docent, philosophical lectures in the University of Heidelberg. In 1855 he went to Berlin, in order to habilitate in the philosophical faculty, but had not begun his lectures when he received his call as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. Dr. Kuno Fischer has written, "Diotima, the Idea of the Beautiful," Pforzheim, 1849; "History of Modern Philosophy," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1852-55; "Apology for my Doctrine," Mannheim, 1854; "Logic and Metaphysics," Stuttgard, 1852; "Bacon of Verulam," Leipsic, 1856; and "Die Selbstbekenntnisse Schillers," Frankfort, 1858.

FISH, HAMILTON, born in New York, Aug. 3, 1808. His family is among the oldest, wealthiest, and most highly educated of the city. He was educated at Columbia College, New York city, at which he graduated in 1828, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. In 1837 he was a member of the State Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1842, and served from 1843 to 1845. In the autumn of 1847 he was chosen Governor of New York, serving till 1850; and in 1851 was elected United States Senator. On the expiration of his term, in 1857, he visited Europe with his family, and spent several years there, studying carefully the institutions and governments of the different nations. He returned home at the commencement of the civil war, and exerted his influence, and contributed liberally of his fortune in order to maintain the Government. In 1869, on the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was appointed Ambassador to France, President Grant called Mr. Fish to the position of Secretary of State, and reappointed him at the commencement of his second term, March 4, 1873. To Mr. Fish belongs the credit of suggesting the Joint High Commission with Great Britain, which met in 1871, for the purpose of settling the various difficulties between the two nations, and his labours in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington were arduous, and enhanced his previous reputation as a diplomatist. In Nov., 1873, he negotiated with Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, a settlement of the question respecting the *Virginius*, an American vessel, which had been seized by the Spaniards for conveying men, arms, and munitions to the insurgents in Cuba.

FISHER, HON. CHARLES, D.C.L., member of the Executive Council, and Attorney-General of the province of New Brunswick, graduated at King's College, New Brunswick, and received the degree of D.C.L. Having studied law, he was admitted as an attorney and visited England. In the autumn of 1837 he was elected to represent York, his native county, in the provincial parliament; in March, 1865, he was rejected for his advocacy of the union of the various provinces of British America; but a vacancy occurring soon after, he was elected by a large majority. In 1848 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council by Sir Edmund Head, and he then declined to accept any office of emolument, not wishing to interfere with his private business, and he resigned his seat at the council at the end of two years and a half. In 1852 he was appointed, by the Government of New Brunswick, one of the commissioners to consolidate and codify the statute law of the province, and to

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inquire into the proceedings of the courts of law and equity, and into the law of evidence, and several of his suggestions were adopted. In the session held in October, 1854, to consider the "Reciprocity Treaty," Mr. Fisher carried a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which resigned, and he was commissioned to form a new administration, and was appointed Attorney-General. With his colleagues he resigned office in May, 1856, but after a few months was again called upon to form an administration, in which he succeeded, and resumed the office he had previously held until the spring of 1861. In Oct., 1864, he was appointed a delegate to consider the question of the union of British America, and in July, 1865, shortly after he had lost his election, he was unanimously chosen a delegate from Fredericton to the great trade convention held in Detroit. He has always been an advocate of the union of British America. Upon the resignation of the Government, in April, 1866, he was again appointed Attorney-General, with a seat in the Executive Council. In July, 1867, on behalf of the Government, he moved the address in the Assembly for the appointment of delegates to settle the terms of union with other provinces, and was selected, with other gentlemen, to proceed to London with reference to this question. Mr. Fisher accordingly attended the conference of the representatives of British North America held in London, by which the terms of the union were arranged.

FITZGERALD, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DAVID, son of the late David Fitzgerald, born in Dublin in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in 1838, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. Having led the Munster circuit for some years, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1855, and Attorney-General in 1856. Mr. Fitzgerald represented Ennis in the House of Commons from July, 1852, till Feb., 1860, when he was promoted to the Judicial Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He is a commissioner of national education in Ireland, of charitable donations and bequests, and of endowed schools.

FITZGERALD, PERCY HETHRINGTON, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P., born in 1834, at Fane Valley, co. Louth, Ireland; was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he was called to the Irish bar, and appointed a Crown Prosecutor on the North-Eastern circuit. He is the author of many works of fiction, the following of which originally appeared in *All the Year Round*:—"Never Forgotten," "The Second Mrs. Tillotson," "The Dear Girl," "Fatal Zero," "The Doctor's Mixture," "The Bridge of Sighs;" and "The Middle Aged Lover;" also of "Bella Donna" (published in the *Dublin University Magazine*), "Mildrington the Barrister," "Seventy-five Brook Street," which, in the first instance, passed through the columns of the same magazine; "Beauty Talbot;" "Jenny Bell;" "Polly;" "The Sword of Damocles," in *Once a Week;* "Rev. Alfred Hoblush;" "The Woman with the Yellow Hair" (stories for *Household Words*); "The Night Mail;" "Diana Gay," and "Fairy Alice." His other works are: "The Life of Sterne," 2 vols.;" "Life of Garrick," 2 vols.; "Charles Townshend;" "A Famous Forgery," being the life of Dr. Dodd; "Charles Lamb;" "Principles of Comedy;" "Le Sport at Baden;" "Proverbs and Comediettas," 1869; "School Days at Saxonhurst;" "Autobiography of a Small Boy;" "Loves of Famous Men;" "Pictures of School Life and Boyhood;" "Story of my Uncle Toby" (Bayard series); "The Kembles," 2 vols., 1871; "Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas;" "The Romance of the English Stage;" an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," in 3 vols.

FITZGERALD, THE RIGHT REV.

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WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, son of Maurice Fitzgerald M.D., born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbishop Whately appreciating his merits, transferred him from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853 Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics," and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's "Cautions for the Times," and of one of the answers to "Essays and Reviews." He was joint editor (with Dr. Abeltshauser) of the *Irish Church Journal*, and has published several sermons and charges. In 1859 he supported Lord Wodehouse's bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was consecrated to the see of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh in 1862.

FITZGERALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., born in 1817, completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A. in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan. 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although then unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and discharged the duties of that post with singular ability. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a prominent position amongst the opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1866, made a Privy Councillor, Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb., 1867. In the same year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. He resigned the Governorship of Bombay in March, 1872, and at the general election of Feb., 1874, re-entered Parliament as M.P. for Horsham.

FITZPATRICK, WILLIAM JOHN, son of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, born Aug. 31, 1830, was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for co. Dublin, and is the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin," (2 vols.); "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal" (a sequel); "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately" (2 vols.); "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or Notes on the Cornwallis Papers;" "The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798;" "Ireland before the Union, with the unpublished diary of Lord Chief Justice Clonmel, 1774-1798;" "Irish Wits and Worthies, with Dr. Lanigan, his Life and Times," 1873; "Historic Disclosures of the Days of Tone and Emmet," and several pamphlets, historical and critical. Mr. Fitz-

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patrick's books have been reprinted in America. In Ireland he has been invited to preside at some meetings of the Historical Society of Trinity College, and his books have, more than once, been quoted in the judgments of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. In 1869, on the death of Mr. Moore, the popular member for Tipperary, Mr. Fitzpatrick was called upon by the press and people of that county to succeed him, but a modest note from Mr. Fitzpatrick in the *Times* of the day declined the proffered trust. He has contributed biographical notices to the *Athenæum*, to *Fraser*, to the *University Magazine*, to the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography," and to some of the trimestrial reviews. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a life-member of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1871 Mr. Fitzpatrick was created an Honorary Doctor of Laws.

FLAMMARION, CAMILLE, a French astronomer, born at Montigny-le-Roi (Haute-Marne), Feb. 25, 1842, received his education in the ecclesiastical seminary of Langres and at Paris, was a student in the Imperial Observatory from 1858 till 1862, when he became editor of the *Cosmos*, and was appointed scientific editor of the *Siècle* in 1865. At this period he obtained, by a series of lectures on astronomy, a certain reputation, which was subsequently increased by his giving in his adhesion to "spiritualism." In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. M. Flammarion is the author of "La Pluralité des Mondes Habités," 1862, 15th edit. 1869; "Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Rèels," 1864; "Les Merveilles Célestes," 1865; "Dieu dans la Nature," 1866; "Histoire du Ciel," 1867; "Contemplations Scientifiques," 1868; "Voyages Aériens," 1868; and "L'Atmosphère," 1872.

FLEMING, SIR VALENTINE, second son of Valentine Fleming, Esq., of Tuam, co. Galway, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having been called to the English bar, he was appointed in 1841 Commissioner of the Insolvent Court for Hobart Town, and was promoted successively to the Solicitorship and Attorney-Generalship of Tasmania. In 1854 he was appointed Chief Justice of that colony, and received the honour of knighthood in 1856. He resigned the Chief Justiceship in May, 1870, and now resides in London. Sir Valentine represents a branch of the Flemings who claim the ancient Irish barony of Slane.

FLEURY, ÉMILE FÉLIX, a French general, born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1815, studied at the Collége Rollin, but having met with pecuniary reverses, accepted an engagement in Nov., 1837, in the corps of Spahis, then just formed, and took part in eleven campaigns in Algeria, during which he was three times wounded and five times commended in "orders of the day." His advancement was rapid. He became Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and Major in July, 1848, when he returned to France, and became a General of Brigade, March 18, 1856, and General of Division, Aug. 13, 1863. He embraced with ardour the Bonapartist cause, and was wounded in the head in the disturbance which followed the *coup d'état*, a movement in which it is said he took a prominent if not actually a leading part. On the establishment of the empire he was nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor, Colonel of the Guides, and Grand Equerry of the Crown. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of honour in 1849, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1859. Summoned to the Senate by decree, March 15, 1865, he became Chief Equerry to Napoleon III. in Dec., 1865. He received the Grand Cross of St. Anne in 1864. General Fleury has been employed in several diplomatic missions. In

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particular he was sent, at the close of 1866, to King Victor Emmanuel, after the annexation of Venetia, and in Sept., 1869, he was chosen to replace M. de Talleyrand as ambassador at St. Petersburg. He resigned the latter post immediately after the revolution in Paris, in Sept., 1870, and proceeded to Switzerland with Madame Fleury and his children.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M.D., was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, Oct. 20, 1812. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated M.D. in 1833. He practised his profession for a number of years in Buffalo, New York, where he rose to eminence, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. He was called some years later to the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, and in 1861 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Flint has a high reputation in the pathology and treatment of diseases of thoracic viscera. He has published many valuable medical works, the most important being a "Practical Treatise on the Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of the Diseases of the Heart," 1859; and "The Practice of Medicine," 1856, 5th edition 1871; which has become a text book in the medical schools of the United States. In 1872 he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine. His son, AUSTIN FLINT, jun., born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836, studied medicine, and in 1859 was appointed Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College. He afterwards visited Europe for professional study, returning in 1861, and was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, a position he still holds. In 1869, he received honourable mention and an award of 1,500 francs from the committee of the French Academy on the Monthyon prize. His great work is "The Physiology of Man," in 5 vols., the first of which was published in 1866, the last at the close of 1874. Both father and son have contributed medical articles to the "American Cyclopædia (1873, *et seq.*).

FLOTOW, FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHUS VON, composer, born at Tenterdorf, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 27, 1812, was intended for the profession of diplomacy. His fondness for music induced him to go to Paris, where he placed himself under the composer Reicha. The revolution of 1830, recalled him to Germany, whence he returned a few years later with several operas composed by him during the interval. None of these, however, found favour with the Parisian managers, and it was only the impression they produced by their representation in private before amateurs that obtained for him the commission, in 1838, to furnish the music to "Le Naufrage de la Méduse." This at once established his position, the opera being successful. Since that time he has composed several, of which the "Forrester," produced in 1840; "L'Esclave de Camöens," in 1843; and "L'Âme en Peine," in 1846, hold possession of the French stage; while "Stradella," in 1844, "Martha," in 1858, and "Zilda," in 1866, established his reputation in Germany as a composer of light operas. "Indra," "Rübezahl," and "Marie-Katerina," are favourites in Germany. After residing in Paris and in his native town, M. Flotow settled in 1855 at Schwerin, where he became director of the Court Theatre. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute in 1864.

FLOWER, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., second son of E. F. Flower, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, born at that place Nov. 30, 1831, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon, in April,

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1864, served in the Crimean war; and settling afterwards in London, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1869 Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which offices he now holds. Mr. Flower is the author of numerous memoirs on subjects connected with anatomy and zoology in the Transactions of the Royal Zoological and other learned societies; also of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," 1870; and of "Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body," 2nd edit., 1872. He married in 1858, the youngest daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth.

FLÜGEL, GUSTAVE LEBRECHT, orientalist, born at Bautzen, Feb. 18, 1802; was educated at the University of Leipsic, whence he proceeded to Vienna in 1827, and became the pupil and friend of the celebrated Von Hammer. He devoted himself with zeal to the study of Hebrew and the Semitic languages. His "Arabic Anthology of Thâalibi," published in 1829, attracted the attention of the Austrian government, who intrusted him with a scientific mission. In this capacity he spent three years in traversing Hungary, Styria, parts of Germany, and France. In 1832 he was elected to a Professorship in the College of Meissen, and in 1833 published his "History of the Arabs" and an edition of the Koran. After other journeys to Paris and Vienna, he produced his "Concordance of the Koran," a valuable work. His most important production, published at the expense of the Oriental Society of London, is an edition, with a Latin translation, of "The Encyclopædic and Biographic Dictionary of Hadschi-Chalfa," which appeared in 1835-1854.

FONVIELLE, WILFRID, a French aëronaut and popular writer on scientific subjects, born at Paris in 1828, was originally a teacher of mathematics, but first became known to the public as a journalist, and as a popular exponent of scientific knowledge. Of late years he has made numerous balloon ascents, in order to carry on scientific experiments at great altitudes. During the siege of Paris he escaped from the city in a balloon, and proceeding first to Paris and afterwards to London, gave a series of conferences, in which he expatiated on the benefits of the Republican form of government. His principal scientific works are,—"L'Homme Fossil," 1865; "Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible," 1866; "Éclairs et Tonnerres," 1867, translated into English by T. L. Phipson, under the title of "Thunder and Lightning," 8vo., London, 1868; "L'Astronomie Moderne," 1868. An account of the balloon ascents made by M. Fonvielle, Mr. Glaisher, and others, appeared in French in 1870, and an English translation was published in 1871, under the title of "Travels in the Air." In addition to the above-mentioned works, M. Fonvielle has written several political pamphlets.

FORBES, THE RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER PENROSE, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, second son of the late Lord Medwyn, a Scotch judge of Session, born at Edinburgh in 1817, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1841, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was soon afterwards ordained, and in 1847, on the death of Bishop Moir, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, in Scotland, when he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He is the author of numerous devotional works, based on the writings of the early Fathers of the Church; including Commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitental Psalms, and the Te Deum; an Explanation of the Nicene Creed, and of the thirty-nine Articles; and sundry volumes of sermons. Bishop Forbes has also edited "The Remains of the late Arthur West Hadden, B.D., rector of Barton-on-the-Heath," 1874.

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FORBES, ARCHIBALD, journalist, born in 1838, is a native of Morayshire, Scotland. After studying at the university of Aberdeen he served for several years in the Royal Dragoons, and his knowledge of the practical details of military affairs stood him in good stead when, accepting a journalistic career as special correspondent for the *Daily News*, he accompanied the German army from the commencement to the close of the Franco-German war. Since then, in the same capacity, he witnessed the close of the Commune, visited India during the famine of 1874, saw fighting in Spain, at one time with Carlists, at another with Republicans, at a third with Alfonsists. Among his works are "Drawn from Life," a military novel; "My Experiences of the War between France and Germany;" and "Soldiering and Scribbling: a Series of Sketches," 1872.

FORNEROD, CONSTANT, born in 1820, at Avenches (canton Vaud, Switzerland), studied law and political economy at the Universities of Lausanne, Tübingen, Heidelberg, and at Paris. On his return to his native country, he took part in the political movements of 1844-5; was Secretary to the Government of Vaud in 1845, and was chosen member of the Council of State for the same canton in 1848; was elected a member of the Council of the Swiss Confederation in 1853, and became distinguished as an orator. He became President of the Council in 1855, after the death of M. Druey, and although the youngest member of the Diet, he was elected President of the Swiss Confederation Jan. 1, 1857. M. Fornerod, who is a Liberal, has held several important offices; in 1864 he was Commissary of the Confederation in the canton of Geneva, and in 1866 President of the Federal Council, but he resigned the latter office in Oct., 1867, in order to take the management of the Crédit Foncier of Geneva.

FORNEY, JOHN WEIN, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1817. In 1833 he became an apprentice in the printing office of the *Lancaster Journal*, and in 1837 editor and joint proprietor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, the two papers being consolidated about 1840. In 1845 Mr. Forney went to Philadelphia, becoming editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, a leading Democratic journal. In 1851 he was chosen Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1853. Having closed his connection with the *Pennsylvanian*, he became editor of the *Union*, the Democratic organ at Washington. Resigning this post in 1856, he returned to Pennsylvania in 1857, and was a Democratic candidate for the office of U.S. Senator, but was defeated by Mr. Simon Cameron. Thereupon, in August, 1857, he began the publication, at Philadelphia, of an independent Democratic journal, *The Press*, for which he secured able assistants, notable among whom was Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. The *Press*, originally a weekly, became a daily in October, 1862. He also began the publication, in Washington, of the *Chronicle*, at first a weekly, but from Oct. 1862, a daily; he subsequently disposed of his interest in this paper. From 1861 to 1868 Mr. Forney was Secretary of the U.S. Senate. He travelled in Europe in 1867, and wrote for his newspapers a series of letters, collected in 1869 into a volume entitled "Letters from Europe." He also published, in 1873, "Anecdotes of Public Men," consisting of papers which had before appeared in the *Press* and the *Chronicle*. Towards the close of 1874, he disposed of a part of his interest in the *Press*, of which he ceased to be the editor.

FÖRSTER, Dr. ERNST JOACHIM, a celebraced German art-critic and painter, brother of Frederick Förster, a distinguished historian and poet, who died in 1868, was born at Munchengosserstädt, April 8, 1800. At first he applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, but soon determined to devote himself to art, and accordingly entered the studio of

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Peter Cornelius at Munich. He was employed in painting the frescoes in the Aula at Bonn, and those of the Glyptothique and the Arcades at Munich, but his reputation rests chiefly on his discovery of several ancient pictures, and on his works in elucidation of the history of art. His greatest "find" was the frescoes of Avanzo, which date as far back as 1376, in the chapel of San Giorgio at Padua. Of his works, which are all written in German, we may mention three excellent guide-books to Munich, Italy, and Germany; "Studies relating to the History of Modern Art," 1835; "Letters on Painting," 1838; "History of German Art;" "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 1855; and a "History of Italian Art," 1869. He has likewise written a life of Jean Paul Richter, and edited several of his works.

FÖRSTER, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., was born at Grossglogau, Nov. 24. 1800. In 1837 Dr. Förster became Canon of Breslau Cathedral, and from 1844 to 1848, was a prominent defender of the Roman Catholic Church. On May 19, 1853, he was made Prince Bishop of Breslau. In March, 1875, he boldly published the Pope's Encyclical, which declared the Falck laws to be null and void. The Prussian Government took immediate steps to depose him from his see, but as the Breslau diocese extends to Austrian territory, it was apprehended (April, 1875) that the Bishop, after his deposition by the Prussian Government, would proceed to govern from Austrian territory that portion of his diocese in which he was no longer recognised by the law. Fears were naturally entertained, therefore, that political complications of a delicate nature might arise. Bishop Förster has written "Life of Diepenbrock," 2nd edition, 1859; "The Christian Family," 4th edition, 1854; and other works.

FORSTER, JOHN, born at Newcastle, in 1812, was educated for the bar, to which he was called, but at an early age he devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, during ten of which he was its editor; contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years editor); and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him, but resigned after holding it nearly a year. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy. Mr. Forster is the author of "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," published in 1831-4; "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," in 1848; "Biographical and Historical Essays," in 1859; "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," and "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," in 1860; "Sir John Eliot, a Biography, 1590-1632," in 1864; "Walter Savage Landor, a Biography, 1775-1864," in 2 vols., 1868; and "The Life of Charles Dickens," 3 vols., 1871-74.

FORSTER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, son of William Forster, a minister of the Society of Friends, who died on an anti-slavery mission in Tennessee, was born at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818. He was educated at the Friends' school, Tottenham, and became a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Leeds in April, 1859, and was first returned to the House of Commons in Feb., 1861, for Bradford, which he still represents. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration, from Nov., 1865, till July, 1866, and was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from Dec., 1868, to Feb., 1874. Mr. Forster displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill in 1870, and the

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Ballot Bill in 1871, though he gave great offence to the Nonconformists by his advocacy of the famous 25th clause. When Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition at the commencement of the year 1875, it seemed probable that Mr. Forster would become the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, but in a letter dated Feb. 1, he stated that even if the choice of the party fell upon him at the "caucus" which had been summoned to meet at the Reform Club two days prior to the assembling of Parliament he could not undertake the task of leading the party, "as it appeared to him clear that he should not receive that general support, without which he ought not to attempt to fulfil the duties of this most difficult but honourable post." The choice of the party consequently fell on the Marquis of Hartington. Mr. Forster is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1850, Jane Martha, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold D.D., head-master of Rugby school.

FORSYTH, SIR THOMAS DOUGLAS, C.B., K.C.S.I., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, born in 1827, educated at Rugby and afterwards at Haileybury, where he highly distinguished himself and carried off several gold medals. He went out to India in 1848 in the civil service of the East India Company, and was first appointed Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjaub, and afterwards Deputy-Commissioner, which office he held from 1852 to 1856. He took an active part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, while holding office at Umballa, and was in consequence made a C.B. He then became Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and in 1859 Commissioner and Civil Judge in the Punjaub, of which Sir Robert Montgomery was the Lieut.-Governor. For a short period he held the office of Financial Commissioner in the Punjaub. In 1870 he was selected by Lord Mayo, the Governor General of India, to conduct a mission to Yarkund in Eastern Turkistan, and was thanked by the Governor-General for his services. When in 1873 it was determined to send an envoy to the ruler of that country in order to negotiate a commercial treaty, Sir T. D. Forsyth was again appointed to that post, and after an arduous journey across the gigantic mountain ranges which separate India from Kashgar, he succeeded in getting a treaty signed which is likely to produce important advantages by opening up commercial intercourse with the most flourishing country in Central Asia. For this service he received the honour of knighthood and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He has lately been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, Q.C., LL.,D. M.P., son of the late Thomas Forsyth, Esq., of Liverpool, was born at Greenock in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was standing Counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and is Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or, the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; "The Life of Cicero," in 1864; "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law," in 1869; "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century, in Illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age," in 1871;

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"Hannibal in Italy: an Historical Drama," in 1872; "Essays Critical and Narrative," in 1874; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Having been elected member for the borough of Cambridge in the Conservative interest in July, 1865, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Bath in Oct. 1873, but was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Marylebone at the general election of Feb., 1874.

FORTESCUE (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH FORTESCUE, the eldest son of the late earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839-41), born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow; entered Parliament in 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third earl, Sept. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851, being at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman, of several successive metropolitan commissions of sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital, with a view to the motion which he carried afterwards in 1858, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him to retire from the House of Commons. His Lordship is the author of pamphlets upon "The Health of Towns," 1844; "Official Salaries," 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," 1859; and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer. She died in 1866, leaving him a large family.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, author and botanist, born in Berwickshire, about 1813, was educated at a village school in the Merse, and early exhibited a spirit of perseverance. Selecting horticulture as his occupation, he obtained employment in the Botanical Gardens of the Scotch capital. Having in that position made the most of the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, he was promoted to a post in the gardens of Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Horticultural Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China," in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and its author, whilst curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune returned to England, and having published his valuable work, entitled "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," started once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit, from 1853 to 1856." In 1857 Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the

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seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*.

FOSTER, BIRKET, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812, educated at Hitchen, Herts; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind; and has since been employed on most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Professor Tom Taylor, published in 1863. Having resolved to follow a different branch of art, and having in 1860 been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society, he has met with very great encouragement.

FOWLER, JOHN, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the eldest son of Mr. John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, was born in 1817. After completing his education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. F. Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under that gentleman, who was then engaged in the construction of the large reservoirs which supply the town of Sheffield with water. He at the same time acquired a knowledge of railway engineering, and surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton. Although this railroad was commenced twenty years afterwards by Mr. Brunel, Mr. Fowler completed it. As assistant to Mr. Rastrick, he gained further experience in railway engineering. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer for the construction of the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. Having settled in London, Mr. Fowler was continuously employed in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, &c., in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. But probably he is better known to the public as "Fowler of the Underground Railway," having designed and constructed the Metropolitan "Inner Circle" Railway and its peculiar locomotive engines and plant. Mr. Fowler is consulting engineer to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, to the Great Western Railway, and to other companies; and is also Engineer-in-Chief to the Government of Egypt.

FRANCATELLI, CHARLES ELMÉ, of Italian extraction, born in London, in 1805, was educated in France. Having had the good fortune to study under the celebrated M. Carême, he took a high view of culinary science, and making his art an honourable profession, rose to become successively chef de cuisine to the establishments of the earls of Chesterfield and Dudley, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Rowland Errington. He afterwards managed St. James's Club, better known as Crockford's, whence he removed to the Royal household, where he remained some years as maître d'hôtel and chief cook in ordinary to her Majesty. He next farmed the once flourishing Coventry House Club, and for seven years held the post of chef de cuisine to the Reform Club. He has been successful as an author; his first work, the "Modern Cook," published in 1845, having gone through twelve editions. "The Cook's Guide and Butler's Assistant" appeared in 1861, and was followed by "Cookery for the Working Classes," and "The Royal English and Foreign Confectionary Book." He is manager of the Freemason's Tavern,

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FRANCIS II., EX-KING OF NAPLES, was born Jan. 31, 1836, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba," in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans, who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes at first entertained, that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government, were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter; Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian-Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

FRANCIS V. (FRANCIS FERDINAND GÉMINIEN) ex-Duke of Modena and Reggio, Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, born June 1, 1819, married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonda, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., Jan. 21, 1846. On the death of Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma, the duke, in virtue of the treaties of 1815, claimed the territories of Jivizzano for his duchy, and when the inhabitants resisted, from a desire to join Tuscany, he procured the intervention of Austria. On the accession of Pius IX., Rome and Tuscany concluded a liberal alliance with Piedmont, while the Duke of Modena drew closer to Austria, and signed a treaty of commerce advantageous to the latter. Alarmed by the revolution of 1848, Francis V. promised a constitution, and having sought safety in flight, the duchy voted in favour of annexation to Piedmont. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, led to the return of the duke, who restored the old *régime*, which came to an end after the Italian war of 1859, when he again took flight. By a vote of the nation, Modena, in common with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, became part of the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., was born Aug. 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession) and of the Princess Sophia. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly, and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, Sept. 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inau-

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gurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-4, the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwillingness to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace, July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. Early in 1865 the Emperor liberated Joseph Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent. The Ministerial Council was reconstituted July 27. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days after confirmed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. The Emperor again visited Hungary, in order to open the Diet, in Dec., 1863. The ratifications of a treaty of commerce between Austria and England were exchanged in Jan., 1866. The Emperor and Empress visited Pesth-Ofen Jan. 29, where they remained until March 5. The armaments against Prussia commenced, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen, in March, 1866. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the Army of the North on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In this work he was powerfully aided by Count Beust, the late Prime Minister of Saxony, whom he summoned to his councils in Oct. 1866, and who remained in office as his Principal Minister until Nov. 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Andrassy. One of the principal results of the policy pursued by Count Beust was the coronation of the Emperor at Pesth, as King of Hungary, June 8, 1867. The Emperor was present at the opening of the Isthmus of Suez Canal in Nov. 1869. In 1871 he had a memorable interview at Gastein with the Emperor of Germany; and there was a meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg in Feb. 1874.

FRANCIS, FRANCIS, born in 1822,

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at Seaton, in Devonshire, was educated at St. Paul's School, Southsea, and appointed Commissioner of Oyster Fisheries for Ireland in 1869. He is a Director of the Hammam, or Turkish Bath, and the Brighton Aquarium companies, and has been editor of the fisheries department of the *Field* for seventeen years. Mr. Francis inspected and reported on the oyster-fisheries of France and the United Kingdom, and the sea-fisheries of Ireland, and has written several works on the fisheries and fishing, notably, "The Angler's Register," "Fish Culture," "A Book on Angling," "By Lake and River," 1874; and Reports on salmon-ladders, besides many works of fiction, "Pickackifax," "The Real Salt," "Newton Dogane," "Sidney Bellew," &c. He has for many years been an energetic agitator for fishery reforms, and a contributor to current literature. Mr. Francis has received medals from the French and Australian governments for his services to the fisheries.

FRANKLAND, EDWARD, D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, received his education at the Grammar School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; and in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines) in 1865. He was nominated one of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers in 1868, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871. Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866 a corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; and in 1869 a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria. He is the author of "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; also of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal-gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames," on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and elsewhere," and on the "Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the joint author, with Mr J. Norman Lockyer, of "Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun."

FRANKLIN, JANE, LADY, daughter of John Griffin, Esq., born about 1805, became in 1826 the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the governorship of that colony. When, nine years later, he started on his third expedition to the Northern Seas, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. In 1849 she addressed a moving appeal to the people of the United States through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850, and in subsequent years, Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions (chiefly at her own cost) supplementary to those sent by the Government. Lieut. Bellot, whose untimely end at a later period, when serving in H.M.S. *Phœnix*, excited universal commiseration, made his first voyage to the Arctic Sea in one of these expeditions. The results of the latest effort of Lady Franklin in sending out the *Fox*, under command of Capt. (now Sir Leopold) McClintock in 1857, are well known. They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and his

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party must have perished as far back as June 11, 1847, not, however, before they had attained the knowledge that they had accomplished the discovery they were sent to make, namely, the existence of the North-west Passage. This interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, was ascertained by Capt. McClintock's expedition. The House of Commons voted £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Fox*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John Franklin's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred upon Lady Franklin the honour, and exceptional distinction, of their founder's gold medal at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

FRANKLIN, WILLIAM BUEL, was born at York, Pennsylvania, Feb. 27, 1823. He graduated first in his class at the West Point Military Academy in 1843, and was stationed on the survey of the northern lakes. During the war with Mexico he served on the staff of Gen. Taylor, and in 1848 was Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point. In 1852 he was chosen to the similar post in the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City, New York, and was also for the next eight years engaged as consulting engineer on various public works, and was superintendent of the Capitol extension and other public buildings at Washington. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he received a commission as colonel of infantry, and in Aug., 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He served with credit in McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula, and was made major-general of volunteers, and brevet brigadier-general in the regular army, commanding a corps at the battle of Fredericksburg in Dec., 1862. In 1863 he was placed in command of the department of the Gulf, and was second in command in Banks's Red River expedition, April, 1864, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted as major-general in the regular army in 1865, resigned his commission in March, 1866, and is now Vice-President and General Agent of the Colt Fire Arms Manufactory at Hartford, Connecticut, and consulting engineer for the erection of the new State House there. He has furnished for the "American Cyclopædia" several articles, among which are those upon Muskets and Rifles.

FRANKS, AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.S.A., F.G.S., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horæ Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

FRASER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, LL.D., professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, in Sept., 1819. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He early devoted himself to metaphysical studies and literary pursuits, and was appointed to lecture on mental philosophy in the New College, Edinburgh, in 1846. In 1850 he became editor of the *North British Review*, which he conducted till 1857, when he entered on the duties of his present chair in the University of Edinburgh, as successor to Sir W. Hamilton. In 1871 he was chosen one of the examiners in the Moral Science Tripos of the University of Cambridge, and in 1872 he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the

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India Civil Service Examinations. He contributed numerous articles, chiefly philosophical and educational, from time to time, to the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals. In 1856 he published "Essays in Philosophy," and in 1858 "Rational Philosophy." In 1871 he produced a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," and in the same year the "Life and Letters of Bishop Berkeley, and many of his Writings hitherto unpublished, with an account of his Philosophy," both of them published by the Oxford Clarendon press.

FRASER, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in 1818, was educated at Bridgenorth and Shrewsbury schools, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that university in 1839, and took his B.A. degree the same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He became rector of Childerton, Wiltshire, in 1847; Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral from 1858 to 1860; rector of Upton Nervet, Berkshire, in 1860; Prebendary of Salisbury in the same year; and was select preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854-56, and again in 1862-64. Mr. Fraser acted as Assistant Commissioner in the inquiry into popular education, 1858-60; in the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1865, to which he reported on the educational systems of the United States and Canada; and in the commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture. In Jan., 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishopric of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated on March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford by diploma.

FREDERICK CHARLES (FREDERICK CHARLES NICHOLAS), Imperial Prince of Germany, eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the emperor, was born March 20, 1828, and has from early youth devoted himself to the military profession, and holds a number of appointments in the German Army. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian general Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for years previously laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash displayed by the Prussians in 1866 were, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at 260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6 he defeated General Froissart at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely in-

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vested that fortress, which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on Oct. 27, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, 50 generals, and 6,000 officers) and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28), recaptured Orleans (Dec. 4), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (Jan. 13, 1871). He was created a Field-Marshal Oct. 28, 1870. The Prince married, Sept. 14, 1837, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

FREDERICK WILLIAM (FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES), Imperial Prince of Germany, and Crown Prince of Prussia, is the eldest son of William, King of Prussia, and now Emperor of Germany. He was born Oct., 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march fron Miletin to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, commenced to throw

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additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 28 he was created a Field-Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field-Marshal. After the termination of the war the Imperial Prince, as he has been styled since his father's being proclaimed Emperor of Germany, paid a visit to this country (July, 1871), accompanied by the Princess, and, after spending a few days in London, their Imperial Highnesses became the guests of the Queen at Osborne. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has six children,—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrix Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sept., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sept. 5, 1856, and married a daughter of William I. of Prussia, Sept. 20. An ardent advocate of German unity, he became an ally of Prussia in the Franco-German war (1870-71), and the Badenese soldiers contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the German arms.

FREEMAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late John Freeman, Esq., of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, was born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823. He was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841, Fellow in 1845, filled the office of Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History in 1857-8 and in 1863-4, and in the School of Modern History in 1873. He was created honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury, in 1870, and honorary LL.D. by the University of Cambridge in 1874. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Somerset in 1868. On May 24, 1872, he delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge, the subject being "The Unity of History." He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," 1849; an "Essay on Window Tracery," 1850; "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," 1851; "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," —the latter conjointly with Dr. Jones, the present Bishop of St. David's; "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863; "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the first four volumes appeared in 1867-1871; "Old English History," 1869; "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870; "Growth of the English Constitution," 1872; "General Sketch of European History," 1872; "Historical Essays," 2 series, 1872-3; "Comparative Politics," 1873; "Disestablishment and Disendowment, what are they?" 1874.

FREER, MARTHA WALKER, daughter of John Booth Freer, Esq., M.D., born at Leicester, Oct. 25, 1822, was married, in 1861, to the Rev. John Robinson, rector of Widmerpool, near Nottingham, but continues to write under her maiden name. She is the authoress of several interesting historical works, including the "Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre," published in 1854; "Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre," in 1854; "Elizabeth de Valois and the Court of Philip II.," in 1857; "Life of Henry III. of France," in 1858; "Life of Henry IV. of France,"

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in 1860; "The Last Decade of a Glorious Reign (being the completion of the Life of Henry IV.)," in 1863; "The Married Life of Anne of Austria," in 1864; and "The Regency of Anne of Austria," in 1866.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, poet, born June 17, 1810, at Detmold, in Northern Germany, where his father held a situation as teacher in one of the public schools. At ten years of age he was sent to the local gymnasium, where he made rapid progress in literature, and on leaving school was bound apprentice to a merchant at Loest, in Westphalia. In 1829 he left Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation in the office of a foreign banker, in which he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. While at Amsterdam, with the aid of his friends Herren Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, he applied himself to literature, and on his return to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless he became once more a merchant's clerk, and did not altogether retire from commercial pursuits until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1842 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him a small pension, which he accepted, believing the king to be a Liberal, and a man of progress. On being undeceived on this point, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book, which created a great sensation, made its author the subject of a royal prosecution, and he was compelled to flee from Germany in the autumn of 1844. In 1846 the poet resumed his occupation of a merchant's clerk in the city of London. He purposed emigrating to the United States to settle, but in the revolution of 1848 went to Germany, and after some months' agitation he was imprisoned at Düsseldorf, for publishing a poem entitled "The Dead to the Living." After two months' confinement, he was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime," being tried by a jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England. This author has written "Poems," published in 1838; "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," in 1840 and 1841; "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," in 1842; "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," in 1844; "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, in 1845; "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt," &c., and "Six Revolutionary Poems," in 1846; "New Political and Social Poems," in 1848 and 1851; "Shakspere's Venus and Adonis," translated, in 1850; "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," in 1849; "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poems," in 1852; and "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," in 1854.

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, was born in Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 21, 1813, his father emigrated from France, and became a teacher of French in Norfolk, Virginia, where he married. He died in 1818, leaving a widow and three children. John Charles, at the age of fifteen, entered the junior class of the College at Charleston, South Carolina, but was expelled on account of some irregularities. He then became a teacher of mathematics, and took charge of an evening school. In 1833 he was appointed teacher of mathematics on board the sloop-of-war *Natches*, about to sail on a cruise to South America. Returning after an absence of two years, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Navy; but he soon resigned this position, and became a railroad surveyor. In 1839 he received from President Van Buren a commission as lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers. In 1841 he made a runaway match with a daughter of Senator Benton,

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of Missouri. In 1842 he projected a geographical survey of the region lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. During his first expedition, which lasted four months, he partially explored the South Pass through the Rocky Mountains, and ascended their highest summit, since known as Fremont's Peak, 13,570 feet in height. His report, published in 1843, excited much attention. Immediately thereafter he planned a more extensive expedition, purposing to go entirely across the continent, and to survey the unknown region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. He set out in May, 1843, with 39 men, and on the 6th of Sept., after having travelled more than 1,700 miles, he reached the Great Salt Lake, of which no accurate account had ever been given. His report had a powerful influence in promoting the Mormon Settlement of Utah. From the Great Salt Lake he proceeded to the upper waters of the Columbia river, which he descended till he reached Fort Vancouver, near its mouth. On Nov. 10 he started on his return to the States, selecting what is known as the North-east route through a region crossed by rugged mountain chains. He soon encountered deep snows, which forced him to descend into the great basin, where he found himself in midwinter in a desert region, with the prospect of the death of his whole party from cold and hunger. He found by astronomical observations that he was in about the latitude of the Bay of San Francisco; but between him and the valleys of California was a range of snow-clad mountains, which the Indians declared no man could cross. Fremont undertook the passage without a guide, and after forty days' travel reached Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, early in March. His men were reduced to skeletons, and of the sixty-seven horses and mules with which he set out, only thirty-three were alive. He set out on his return journey March 24, and reached Kansas in July, 1844, having been absent fourteen months. Having been brevetted captain, he set out early in the spring of 1845, on his third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of Oregon and California. The summer was spent in examining the head waters of the rivers whose source is the dividing ridge between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, and in October he again encamped on the shore of the Great Salt Lake. Thence crossing the Sierra Nevada in the dead of winter, he made his way with a few men into the valley of the San Joaquin, in California, where he left his men to recruit, and went himself to Monterey, the capital, to obtain from the Mexican authorities permission to pursue his explorations. This was granted, but almost immediately revoked, and Fremont was ordered to leave the country. He refused compliance, and Gen. Castro, the Governor, assembled a considerable force to attack him. Fremont had but sixty-two men, but they were well armed and had ammunition in abundance. He threw up a rude fort of felled trees, and awaited the attack. Finding that the Mexicans dared not assail him, he withdrew on the evening of the fourth day, and pursued his way without molestation through the valley of the Sacramento to Oregon. Early in May, 1846, he met a party sent in search of him, with despatches from Washington, directing him to watch over American interests in California, there being reason to apprehend that the Mexicans were about to transfer the region to Great Britain. He returned to California, and Gen. Castro assembled a force to destroy the American settlements on the Sacramento. The settlers flocked to Fremont's camp, and in a short time Northern California was freed from Mexican authority, and on July 4 Fremont was elected Governor by the American settlers. About this time an American squadron had taken possession of Monterey, with directions to conquer California, war

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having broken out between the United States and Mexico. Commodore Stockton, who commanded the fleet, appointed Fremont Military Commandant and Civil Governor of California, and on Jan. 13, 1847, he concluded with the Mexican authorities a treaty which left the country in possession of the United States. Meanwhile Gen. Kearny, with a small force of dragoons, reached California, and a quarrel arose between him and Com. Stockton as to the right of command there. Kearny, as Fremont's military superior, gave him orders conflicting with those of Stockton, and he refused to obey them. In the spring orders came from Washington directing Stockton to make over the command to Kearny, and Fremont then placed himself under the orders of Kearny, who set out overland for the States, directing Fremont to accompany him. Reaching Fort Leavenworth, in August, Kearny placed Fremont under arrest, and ordered him to report himself to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Fremont demanded a trial, and a court martial was held, ending Jan. 31, 1848, by which he was found guilty of mutiny and disobedience to the lawful command of a superior officer, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. President Polk confirmed a part of the sentence, but remitted the penalty. But Fremont declined to accept the favour, and resigned his commission. In Oct., 1848, he started on his fourth expedition, which was fitted out at his own expense. With thirty-three men and one hundred and twenty mules he made his way along the upper waters of the Rio Grande, through the country occupied by hostile Indian tribes, his object being to find a practicable route to California. In attempting to cross the snow-covered Sierra, his guide lost his way, and the party encountered terrible sufferings from cold and hunger, some of them even being driven to cannibalism. One third of his men and all his animals perished, and he was forced to retrace his steps to Santa Fé, in New Mexico. Here he gathered another party of thirty men, and finally succeeded in discovering a new route, by which he reached Sacramento in the spring of 1849. He determined to settle in California, where he had, in 1847, bought the Mariposa estate, a large tract containing rich gold mines. His title was disputed, but was in 1855 decided in his favour by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1849 he was elected one of the Senators from California, which had now become a State of the Union. Lots being drawn, Fremont drew that for the short term, ending March 4, 1851. His actual service as Senator lasted only three weeks. In 1852 he came to Europe, where he remained two years. Learning that Congress had made an appropriation for the survey of three routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific, he fitted out, on his own account, a fifth expedition to complete the survey commenced in the previous one. He left Paris in June, 1853, found passes through the mountains on the line of latitude 38° and 39°, and, after great hardships, reached California. In the spring of 1855 he took up his residence in New York to prepare a narrative of this last expedition. His name now began to be mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency by those who wished to oppose the Democratic party on the basis of opposition to the extension of slavery. The Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, nominated Fremont. Mr. Fillmore was nominated by the "American" party, and Mr. Buchanan by the Democrats. Buchanan received the 174 electoral votes of 19 states; Fremont the 114 votes of 11 states; Fillmore the 8 votes of Maryland. The popular vote for Buchanan was about 1,838,000; for Fremont, 1,341,000; for Fillmore, 874,000. From 1858 to 1860 Fremont resided mainly in California. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was made a major-general, and

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placed in command of the Western district, his headquarters being at St. Louis. On Aug. 8, 1861, he issued an order emancipating the slaves of persons in his district who were in arms against the United States. This order was considered to be premature by President Lincoln, and was annulled. In November Fremont was relieved from his command; but three months later was made commander in the mountain district of Virginia, where he conducted unsuccessful operations against the Confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson. Shortly afterward Gen. Pope was appointed to command the entire army in Northern Virginia. Fremont declined to serve under an officer whom he outranked, resigned his commission, and took no further part in the war. In May, 1864, a portion of the Republican party, who had become dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, nominated Fremont for the Presidency. He accepted the nomination; but in September, perceiving that there was no chance of success, withdrew his acceptance, and has since taken no part in public affairs. He has, however, taken an active part in promoting a projected Southern Transcontinental Railroad. In connection with this he was charged with fraudulent transactions in France; a trial was held in his absence in Paris, in 1873, and he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment. During the winter he resides in New York, and at Mount Desert Island in Maine in the summer.

FRENCH, EX-EMPRESS OF THE. (*See* EUGÉNIE.)

FREPPEL, CHARLES ÉMILE, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, was born at Obernai (Bas-Rhin) in 1827, and after being admitted to holy orders was appointed Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the theological faculty at Paris, where he soon became noted as a teacher, writer, and preacher. He was for some years an honorary canon of Notre Dame; preached the Lent "conferences" in the chapel of the Tuileries in 1862; was appointed Dean of the church of St. Geneviève in 1867; and was summoned to Rome in 1869 to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vatican Council. The Abbé Freppel, who is decorated with the Legion of Honour, has published—"Les Pères Apostoliques et leur Époque," 1859; "Les Apologistes Chrétiens au deuxième Siècle," two series, 1860; "Saint Irénée et l'Éloquence Chrétienne dans la Gaule aux deux premiers Siècles," 1861; "Examen Critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," 1863, an admirable work, which has passed through numerous editions; "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus-Christ," 1863; "L'Oraison Funèbre du Cardinal Morlot, Archevêque de Paris," 1863; "Tertullien," two vols., 1864; "Saint Cyprien et l'Église d'Afrique au troisième Siècle," 1865; "Clément d'Alexandrie," 1865; "Examen Critique des 'Apôtres' de M. Renan," 1866; "Panégyrique de Jeanne d'Arc, prononcé dans la Cathédrale d'Orléans à la fête du 8 Mai, 1867," Paris, 1867; and "Origène," 1868.

FRERE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARTLE EDWARD, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., fifth son of the late Edward Frere Esq. and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, was born in 1815, and having received his early education at King Edward the Sixth's grammar-school at Bath, he was sent to Haileybury College. In 1834 he entered the India Civil Service, and after holding some revenue appointments, became in 1842 secretary to Sir George Arthur, then Governor of Bombay. He was appointed, in 1856, British Resident in Scinde, and Chief Commissioner there in 1860. For his services during the Indian mutiny he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1859, and twice received the thanks of Parliament. In March, 1862, he was nominated Governor of Bombay, from whence he returned to England early in 1867, when he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. In the same year he received from the uni-

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versity of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir Bartle Frere also became vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. In Oct., 1872, he was appointed by the British government a special commissioner to proceed to East Africa to inquire into the slave trade. Sir Bartle Frere, with his suite, arrived at Zanzibar in the Enchantress March 12, 1873 and in May he procured the signing of a treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar abolishing that traffic. On his return to England he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and on July 16, 1874, he was presented to the freedom of the City of London. Sir Bartle Frere has written "Pandurang Hari: or Memoir of a Hindoo," new edit. 1873; and a pamphlet "On the Impending Famine in Bengal: how it will be met, and how to prevent future Famines in India," 1874.

FRERE, THE REV. JOHN ALEXANDER, M.A., a son of James Hatley Frere, Esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1838. He was successively Fellow, Tutor, and Senior Dean of Trinity College; was Whitehall Preacher in 1847-8; Christian Advocate at Cambridge; and was appointed Vicar of Shillington, Beds, in 1853. He is the author of "The Inspiration of Scripture," published in 1850; "Inconsistencies of the Rationalistic Mode of treating the Contents of Sacred Scriptures," in 1851; "The Idea of the Incarnation not derived from Jewish or Greek Speculation," in 1852; and "The Testimony of the Spirit to the Incarnation," in 1853.

FRÈRE-ORBAN, HUBERT JOSEPH WALTHER, a Belgian statesman, born at Liège, April 22, 1812, was called to the bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Finance Minister in that year, and again from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterwards appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finances when the new Government was formed in Jan., 1868. The principal event of his administration was the quarrel between Belgium and France as to the law relating to the Belgian railways and the transfer to a French company of the management of the Luxemburg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869. M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office.

FRERICHS, FREDERICK THEODORE, born March 24, 1819, at Aurich, in Hanover, studied in the University of Göttingen, chiefly in medicine and the natural sciences, took his degree as doctor, and afterwards visited the principal seats of learning on the Continent, devoting himself to pathological and anatomical studies. On his return he settled at Göttingen, where he opened a course of lectures which was extremely popular in the university. In 1851 he undertook the direction of the Polyclinic and Academic hospital at Kiel. Having taken part in the war of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark, he was obliged to return to Germany in 1852, and became titular professor of pathology and therapeutics in the University of Breslau, and was director of the Medico-Clinical school. In 1854 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle, with the title of his body physician. He has contributed to Wagner's "Physiological Dictionary," and to Liebig's "Chemical Dictionary," and is the author of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," which was translated into French, and published in Paris in 1860-1. In 1859 on the death of the illustrious Schönlein, he was appointed his successor at Berlin, where he also became a Councillor of State and a Member of the Scientific

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Deputation at the head of the Prussian Medical Department.

FREUND, WILHELM, Ph.D., lexicographer, was born in 1806, at Kempen, in Posen, and, having studied philosophy and philology in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, he established, in 1828, an Israelitish educational institute in Breslau, and became afterwards tutor in the Elizabeth gymnasium in Berlin. In 1848 he received a provisional appointment as tutor in the gymnasium in Hirschberg, but as a definite position was refused to him, in consequence of his being an Israelite, he proceeded to England in 1851. Dr. Freund has written a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," Leipsic, 1834-1845, in 4 vols., which has furnished the basis of Dr. William Smith's "Larger Latin Dictionary;" "Gesammtwörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," Breslau, 1844; "Latin-German and German-Latin-Greek School Dictionary," 2 vols., Berlin, 1848-1855. He has also edited Cicero's "Pro Milone," Breslau, 1838, and "School Library of Greek and Roman Antiquities," 2 vols., Berlin, 1846.

FREYTAG, GUSTAV, a German novelist, dramatist, and journalist, born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, July 13, 1816, received his preliminary education at the College of Oels, and next studied in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1838. In 1847 he went to Dresden, and afterwards to Leipsic, where, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he established a journal called *The Messenger of the Frontier* ("*Grenzboten*"), of which he became the principal editor. Previously to this he had made his first essay as an author by publishing a volume of poems entitled "In Breslau," 1845, which was followed by "The Espousals, or Kuntz von Rosen" ("Die Brautfahrt, oder Kuntz von Rosen"), an historical comedy, 1845; two dramas, "Valentine," 1847, and "Count Waldemar," 1848; "The Journalists" ("Die Journalisten"), a comedy, 1854; "The Scholar" ("Der Gelehrte"), a tragedy, printed in Ruge's "Poetische Bilder;" and "Eine arme Schneiderseele," a comedy. His novel, entitled, "Soll und Haben," the 6th edition of which was published in 1856, at once obtained for him a prominent position among German writers of fiction. It was translated into English by Mrs. Malcolm, under the title of "Debit and Credit," 8vo., Lond., 1857; and another translation, by L. C. C., appeared the same year at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. His more recent works are "Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes," 8vo., Leipsic, 1862, translated by Mrs. Malcolm under the title of "Pictures of German Life," 4 vols., 8vo., Lond., 1862-3; "and "Die Verlorene Handschrift," 8vo., Leipsic, 1864, translated by the same lady under the title of "The Lost Manuscript, a novel," 8vo., Lond., 1865. Most of Herr Freytag's dramatic compositions were printed in a collected form at Leipsic in 3 vols., 1848-50. In consequences of differences with the publisher of the *Grenzboten*, Herr Freytag retired in 1870 from the editorial chair of that journal, which he had occupied for twenty-three years, and became the conductor of a new weekly journal published at Leipsic.

FRISWELL, JAMES HAIN, born in 1827, at Newport, Shropshire, and educated at Apsley school, was originally intended for the law, his father having been a London solicitor. Evincing a preference for literature, he appeared as an author in 1852, by contributing to the *Puppet Show*, conducted by Angus Reach and Albert Smith; has since written for many periodicals, including *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Leader*, *Spectator*, *London Review*, and *Saturday Review* newspapers; and is the author of some successful works; amongst which may be mentioned "Houses with the Fronts off," "Ghost Stories," "Out and About," "Footsteps to Fame," "Sham," "A Daughter of

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Eve," and "One of Two," a novel, 3 vols., 1871 (3rd edit., in one vol., 1874). He published, in 1864, "Life Portraits of Shakespeare," a work discussing the merits of the various representations of the "Immortal Bard;" is the author of "The Gentle Life," a volume of essays, which has reached its 21st edition, including one dedicated by desire to the Queen; "About in the World;" followed by a second volume of "The Gentle Life," which the publishers have formed into a series, in which has appeared "Like unto Christ," a translation of the "De Imitatione Christi" of A'Kempis; a translation of "Montaigne's Essays;" and "Varia, or Readings from Rare Books;" "A Man's Thoughts," a volume of essays, 1872; "The Better Self," another collection of essays; and "Familiar Words," a collection of quotations, 2nd edit., 1874. He is also the projector and general editor of the "Bayard Series." He has edited more than one periodical, and has taken an interest in the advancement of the working classes, delivering lectures, giving readings, and forming classes for their instruction.

FRITH, WILLIAM POWELL, R.A., born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. This picture, a general favourite, was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night;" and to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor," followed in 1844 by his "Interview between Knox and Mary Queen of Scots," and another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—"The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters." "Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette" is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution in 1845, in which year he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution his "Norah Creina," and at the Academy a "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "The Return of Labour," a cottage scene. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merry-making a Hundred Years Ago," and the "Saracen's Head," illustrative of a story in the "Spectator;" and in 1848, his "Old Woman accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl," in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his "Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and another "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith exhibited three pictures,—"The Portrait of a Lady;" a scene from "The Goodnatured Man;" and "Sancho

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telling a tale to the duke and duchess to prove that the Knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table." The Exhibition of 1851 contained two of his pictures, "The Gleaner," and "Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais." In 1852 he was elected R.A., and exhibited "A Child at its Evening Prayers," and "Pope making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." In 1854 he contributed five subjects, —"Life at the Sea-side," purchased by her Majesty; "Portrait of Ann Page," "The Love Token," "A Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," from "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited "Maria Tricking Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves;" and in 1856 "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Dream of the Future." He has since exhibited "Ramsgate Sands," "The Derby Day," "The Railway Station," perhaps the most renowned of his many popular pictures; and was commissioned by her Majesty to paint the marriage ceremony of the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Frith was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna in March, 1869, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium in August, 1871, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden in Dec., 1873.

FROEBEL, JULIUS, a German writer, traveller, and politician, born at Griesheim, near Stadtilm, in 1806, is the son of a clergyman, and a nephew of the late Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the "Kindergärten" system of schools for children, who died in 1852. After studying at Rudolstadt, Keilhau, Stuttgart, Munich, Weimar, and Berlin, he was appointed in 1833 to the chair of Philosophy and Natural History at Zurich. Subsequently he officiated in the high school of that town as Professor of Mineralogy, to which science he made an important contribution by his "Grundzüge eines Systemes der Krystallogie, oder der Naturgeschichte der unorganischen Individuen," 8vo., Zurich, 1843; 2nd edit. 1847. Having become a naturalized citizen of Switzerland in 1826, he took part in politics, in the interest of the extreme Radical party, and edited *Der Sweizerische Republikander*. He also founded a publishing house at Zurich and Winterthur, under the name of "Literarisches Comptoir," and, devoting himself exclusively to this establishment, he relinquished his professorship in 1844, and issued several scientific works and many political pamphlets, which found a large circle of readers. Many of them, however, were suppressed by the Government. Having returned to Germany, Herr Froebel was expelled from the Prussian territory, and took up his abode in Dresden until the revolution of 1848, when he became a popular leader of the Democratic party, and a member of the German Parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He accompanied Robert Blum to Vienna, and was arrested, but acquitted by the same court-martial which pronounced the sentence of death upon his unfortunate friend. On the dissolution of the Parliament he repaired to Switzerland, and afterwards to the United States. He lectured in New York on German politics, engaged in commercial pursuits there, went in 1850 to Nicaragua, and afterwards engaged in one or two commercial expeditions to Santa Fé and Chihuahua. In 1855 he edited a journal at San Francisco, and in 1857, after his return to Germany, he was expelled from Frankfort, since which period he has resided in this country. Among his works, which include many on geography and politics, are: "System der socialen Politik," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1847; "Die Republikander," an historical drama in five acts, Leipsic, 1848; and "Aus Amerika, Erfahrungen, Reisen, und Studien," 2 vols., Leipsic, 1857-58, translated

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into English, under the title of "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States," London, 1859.

FROSSARD, GENERAL, the son of a French officer, was born in 1807, and educated in the Polytechnic School of Paris. In 1831 he entered the army as a lieutenant, and proceeded to Algeria, where he won preferment. In the construction of the fortifications of Paris under Louis Philippe, Frossard took part. In 1849 he also took part in the French expedition to Rome, and became a member of the general staff. In the Crimean war he acted as Colonel, and rendered important services during the siege of Sebastopol. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded, as Brigadier-General and Chief of the entire Franco-Italian Geniecorps, and had elaborated an extensive plan of operations against the quadrangle of fortifications, which was, however, rendered unnecessary by the speedy conclusion of the Peace of Villafranca. In consequence of the battle of Solferino he was promoted to be Adjutant to the Emperor and Chief of the Imperial Military Chancery. Before four years had expired, he was appointed Governor to the Prince Imperial for the purpose of conducting His Highness's military education. General Frossard is esteemed a brave soldier and a good theoretician. In the Franco-German war he was Commandant of the Second Army Corps, and was present at the affair of Saarbrücken, when he gained a slight advantage over the troops of the Crown Prince, but on Aug. 6, 1870, he was completely vanquished at Forbach.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, R.A., was born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy, the subject being "Prometheus Bound," and won the prize. In the competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he gained a prize (in the third class of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prize-holder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived, and he abandoned portrait-painting. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is known, followed, and readily found purchasers:—"A Bacchanalian Dance" and "Nymphs Dancing," both in 1844; "Sabrina," in 1845; and "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick, in 1846. The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy in that year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty; in 1848 "Euphrosyne," commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Sirens," in 1849. Among his principal pictures are "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda," both in 1850; "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas," in 1851; "May Morning," in 1852; "Chastity," in 1854; "Bacchante and Faun," in 1855; "The Graces," in 1856; "Narcissus," in 1857; "Zephyr and Aurora," in 1858; "Daughters of Hesperus," in 1860; "Venus and Cupid," in 1861; "Panope," in 1862; "The Graces," in 1863; "L'Allegro," in 1864; "The Death of Adonis," in 1865; Scene from "The Tempest," in 1866; "Hylas," in 1867; "Aurora and Zephyr," in 1868; "By the Waters of Babylon," in 1869; the "Bacchanalian Revel," in 1870; and "Serena, found of Salvages," in 1874. He was elected a Royal Academician, Dec. 30, 1870.

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FROTHINGHAM, OCTAVIUS BROOK, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 26, 1822. He was educated at Harvard College, where he studied theology in the Divinity School. In 1847 he was ordained, and settled as pastor over a Unitarian church in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1855 he removed to Jersey city in New Jersey. In 1859 he went to New York, and since Feb., 1860, has been the pastor of the Third Unitarian Society there. He is regarded as the leader of the Radical or Rationalistic Unitarians, objects to the use of the term "Christian" as applied to that branch of the Unitarians, and is an able exponent of what is sometimes called he School of Free Thought. He has written largely for journals and reviews, has published more than 150 sermons and discourses, and is the author of "The Parables," 1864; "Stories from the Old Testament," 1864; "Renan's Critical Essays," translated 1864; "The Child's Book of Religion," 1871; "The Religion of Humanity," 1872; and "Life of Theodore Parker," 1874.

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, JUN., politician and historian, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1812. His early efforts were devoted to journalism, and he formed a connection with the *Boston Post*, of which he was for many years one of the editors. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1839, and continued a member till 1850, when an attempt to return him to Congress in the Democratic interest failed. In 1851 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that party, and was active in procuring the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency of the United States. As a delegate to the Convention summoned in 1853 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham took part in its debates. He published "History of Charlestown," 1848; "History of the Siege of Boston; and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill," 1849; "Account of the Bunker Hill Monument," 1849; "Life of General Joseph Warren," 1865; and "Rise of the Republic of the United States," 1872.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English essay (subject, Political Economy), and was elected Fellow of Exeter College in 1842. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints." He is the author of "The Shadows of the Clouds," published in 1847, and the "Nemesis of Faith," in 1849; both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. In 1850 he began to contribute articles to the *Westminster Review* and to *Fraser's Magazine*, chiefly on English history; and in 1856 published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug., 1871. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Froude went to the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The burden of his addresses was that Irishmen had themselves, to a large extent, caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. An animated contro-

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versy ensued between him and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. At the close of the year 1874 Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the late Caffre insurrection, and he returned to London in March, 1875. His latest work is entitled "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1871-74.

FULLER, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Beaufort, South Carolina, April 22, 1804. He graduated at Harvard College in 1824, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar of South Carolina before he entered upon his twenty-first year. He was on the road to professional eminence, when he was prostrated by sickness. Upon his recovery he became a communicant in the Episcopal Church, but afterwards united with the Baptist denomination, and studied for the ministry. He was ordained in 1833, and became pastor of the Baptist church at Beaufort, South Carolina, and in 1847 of the Seventh Baptist church in Baltimore, the largest society of the denomination in that city. A series of controversial letters between him and the Right Rev. Dr. England, Catholic bishop of Charleston, entitled "Letters on the Tax-Book of the Roman Chancery," was issued in 1840. He has also published "Correspondence with Dr. Wayland on Domestic Slavery," 1845; "An Argument on Baptism and Close Communion," 1849; several volumes of Sermons and Letters; and, in conjunction with Rev. J. B. Jeter, "The Psalmist," a hymn-book in general use in the Baptist denomination.

FULLERTON, LADY GEORGIANA, second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the court of France under the Orleans dynasty, was married in 1833 to Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., eldest son of George A. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel, entitled "Ellen Middleton," a domestic story, published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel bearing on the war of creeds; and "Lady Bird," a tale published in 1852, after her conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. Her more recent works are, "The Life of St. Frances of Rome," and "La Comtesse de Bonneval," 1857; "Rose Leblanc," like the former work, in French, 1860; "Laurentia, a Tale of Japan," 1861; a novel entitled "Too Strange not to be True," 1864; "Constance Sherwood," an autobiography, 1865; "A Stormy Life," 1867; "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," 1869; "Life of Louisa de Carvajal," 1873; and "Life of Father Henry Young of Dublin," reprinted from the *Irish Monthly*, 1874.

FURNESS, WILLIAM HENRY, D.D., born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1802. He was educated in that town and at Harvard College, graduating from thence in 1820. He studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, graduating in 1823, and in 1825 was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society in Philadelphia, where he still officiates. He early took a decided stand against slavery, and until its final overthrow continued his unwavering opposition to it. He has published "Remarks on the Four Gospels," 1836; "Jesus and his Biographers," 1838; "History of Jesus," 1850; "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," 1859; "The Veil partly lifted and Jesus becoming Visible," 1864; "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels," 1868; and "Jesus," 1870. He has also published a volume of Prayers entitled "Domestic Worship," and three or four volumes of "Sermons and Discourses." He has written a considerable amount of poetry, mostly devotional. He edited for three years "The Diadem," an annual, and has produced many exquisite translations from the German, both in prose and verse. A collection of gems of German verse, containing

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his version of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and many other German lyrics, has passed through numerous editions. He has also published "Julia, and other Tales," from the German, 1859; has contributed to *The Christian Examiner*, and has published a large number of occasional sermons.

G.

GACHARD, LOUIS PROSPER, an historical writer, born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1800, was brought up as a practical printer, and settled in Belgium, where he associated himself with the movement for independence, and was naturalised in 1831. At the same time he was appointed Keeper of the Public Records of Belgium, and since that time he has been frequently commissioned by the Government to search national and foreign libraries for documents illustrative of the history and antiquities of Belgium. M. Gachard, who is a member of the Academy of Brussels, and Secretary of the Historical Commission, has published "Analectes Belgiques," 1830; "Rapport sur les Produits de l'Industrie Belge," 1835; "Documents Politiques et Diplomatiques sur la Révolution Belge de 1790," 1843; "Documents Inédits," 3 vols., 1845; "Extraits des Registres des Consaux de Tournay," 1846; "Relation des Troubles de Gand sous Charles-Quint," 1846; "Mémoires sur les Bollandistes et leurs Travaux, depuis 1773 jusqu'en 1789," 1847; "Inventaire des Archives du Royaume," 1849; "Correspondence de Guillaume le Taciturne," 6 vols., 1851-59; "Correspondance de Charles-Quint et d'Adrien VI.," 1859; "Don Carlos et Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1863; "Actes des Etats Généraux des Pays-Bas, 1576 à 1585," 2 vols., 1866; "Correspondance de Marguerite d'Autriche avec Philippe II.," vol. i., 1867; "Jeanne la Folle," 1869, in which he gives a view of the question connected with the unhappy mother of Charles V., which is opposed to that of Gustave Bergenroth; and "La Bibliothèque des Princes Corsini à Rome," 1869, in which the history of a library is made as interesting as if it were a personal narrative.

GADE, NIELS WILHELM, a Danish composer, born at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1817, became first violinist in the chapel royal at Copenhagen. In 1841 he won the prize offered by the Copenhagen Musical Association by his first great composition, "Nachklänge von Ossian." Supported by the king he proceeded, in 1843, to Leipsic, there to complete his musical education. Having in 1844 made a tour into Italy, he returned to Leipsic in order to undertake, in the absence and in the place of Mendelssohn, the direction of the Gewandhaus concerts. In 1848 he settled down in Copenhagen, where he became Organist, Director of Music, and Master of the Chapel Royal. Besides his prize composition, he has also written five symphonies, a quintette and an octette, several pieces for the voice with orchestra, as the "Erl King's Daughter," and Spring-tide Phantasy," and many smaller compositions.

GAERTNER, FRIEDRICH VON, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, born at Coblentz in 1792, studied at Munich and Paris, in England and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Munich Academy, and having passed some time as a practical artist, in 1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. He is the architect of the new library at Munich, which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement, and he furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the king of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten ever since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the cathedrals at Ratisbon and Bamberg was executed

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chiefly under his direction. On the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAGERN, BARON HEINRICH WILHELM AUGUST VON, some time First Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, born at Beyruth, Aug. 20, 1799, received his early education at the military school of Munich, was present at Waterloo; after the peace entered the University of Göttingen, and studied at Jena and Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his connection with secret societies, on leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became private secretary to Grollman, the Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign. The best part of Baron Gagern's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William, who refused to accept the imperial crown. Baron Gagern fought as major in the ranks of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and retired into private life in 1852. He published, in three volumes, the Life of his brother, Gen. Friedrich von Gagern, in 1856.

GALE, JAMES, Ph.D., F.G.S., an inventor, born at Crabtree, near Plymouth, Devonshire, in July, 1833, and educated at Tavistock in a select class, formed by the master of the British School. While still a youth he was afflicted with the total loss of sight, but he bore this terrible affliction with patience, devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, became a partner in a manufacturing business, and subsequently practised as a medical electrician at Plymouth. His name first became generally known in 1865, when he announced that he had discovered "a means of rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will, the process for effecting the same being simple, effectual, and cheap, the quality and bulk of the gunpowder remaining uninjured." Arrangements were made for a trial of the process at the Government House, Mount Wise, Plymouth, June 27, 1865, and the experiments, carried on in the presence of a number of military and naval officers, were attended with the most satisfactory results. The experiments were repeated with equal success at Wimbledon, London, Woolwich, and on the coast of Sussex, and also by Mr. Gale himself in the presence of the Queen and the royal family. The invention is very simple; it consists of mixing powdered glass with the gunpowder, which is thereby rendered unexplosive. The glass can, by a simple process, be again separated from the gunpowder, which, of course, then resumes its explosive character. Mr. Gale is likewise the inventor of the ammunition slide-gun, the fog-shell, the balloon-shell, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1866; a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society the same year; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rostock in 1867. A biography of Dr. Gale, written by Mr. John Plummer, appeared in 1868, under the title of "The Story of a Blind Inventor."

GALIGNANI, WILLIAM, was born in London, March 10, 1798. He and his brother, John Anthony Galignani (born, Oct. 13, 1796; died, Dec., 1873) became well known as the proprietors and directors of the English daily newspaper issued at Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*, and as the publishers of many valuable works. The *Messenger* was established in 1814, by their father, who commenced an English publishing house in Paris in 1800, and brought out an important monthly review, entitled the "Repertory of English Literature, Arts, and Sciences," in 1808. After his decease, in 1821, the *Messenger* resumed, under the management of

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his sons, a more important position. Its principal object is the advocacy of cordial relations between Great Britain and France. Mr. William Galignani and his brother were decorated with the Legion of Honour. The English Government presented to them, in 1866, through Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, a magnificent silver épergne, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was given to Messrs. Galignani in recognition of their constant efforts to promote benevolent objects in favour of British subjects, and more especially for their munificence in erecting and supporting at their private expense an hospital in Paris for the use of our distressed countrymen.

GALLAIT, LOUIS, historical painter, born at Tournay (Belgium), in 1810, studied at Antwerp and Paris, first exhibited at Brussels, and produced, in 1833, his picture of "Tasso in his Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries. "The last Moments of Egmont," painted in 1853, "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honours paid to Egmont and Horn," were among the chief attractions in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862. This artist, who resides at Brussels, was, in July, 1862, entertained at a public dinner given to him by the amateurs and artists of Great Britain. He is a member of the Academy Royal of Belgium; obtained a medal in France in 1835, and the decoration in June, 1841. Mr. Gallait was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869; and the Paris Academy of Fine Arts elected him, Jan. 29, 1870, to the position of Foreign Associate, vacant by the death of the great German painter Overbeck.

GALT, SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH, K.C.M.G., son of John Galt, the author, born at Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1817, educated in this country and in Canada, was in the service of the British and American Land Company from 1833 to 1856, and the Commissioner and Manager of their entire estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849. The Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, requested him to form an administration in Aug., 1858. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until that ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Mr. Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, when Ministers failed to carry a measure securing certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in view of the greatly-increased power obtained by the French and Roman Catholic majority under confederation. Mr. Galt felt, as the representative in the Government of the Protestants of Lower Canada, that he could best serve their interests by retiring. The result appears to have justified his view. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity, although not a member of the Canadian Government, has secured protection for his co-religionists. Mr. Galt is regarded as the ablest financier in the colonies, and has taken a prominent part in all the measures adopted to unite and consolidate British America. He is still a member of the Dominion Parliament. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869.

GALTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S., youngest son of S. T. Galton of Duddleston, near Birmingham, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia" and the "Botanic Garden," was born in 1822, and educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, which he left to study medicine, first at the Birmingham Hospital, and subsequently at King's College, Lon-

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don. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844, travelled in North Africa and on the White Nile, then rarely visited, in 1846, and afterwards made a journey of exploration in the western regions of South Africa in 1850, starting from Walfisch Bay. For this journey, of which he afterwards published an account, "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa," 1853, he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1852, in whose proceedings he subsequently took an active share, first as member of council, then as secretary and vice-president. Mr. Galton is also the author of the "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries," a work which has already gone through five editions, and has been warmly appreciated by travellers and emigrants, also of "Meteorographica," 1863, the first attempt to chart the progress of all the elements of the weather, on a large scale, and through which, the existence and theory of anti-cyclones was first established by him. He was appointed, on behalf of the Royal Society, a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which examined, after the death of Admiral Fitzroy, into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office, and he is now one of the managing committee of that office. In later years he has published the following works bearing, more or less directly, on Heredity: "Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences," 1869; "English Men of Science; their Nature and Nurture," 1874; also several memoirs on the same topics, including "Experiments in Pangenis, by breeding from rabbits of a pure variety, into whose circulation, blood taken from other varieties, had previously been largely transfused." Proc. Royal Soc., 1871. He was general secretary of the British Association from 1863 to 1868, and president of its Geographical section at Brighton, 1872; he has been vice-president of the Royal, Royal Geographical, and Anthropological Societies, and has served in the councils of many others.

GAMBETTA, LÉON, a French statesman, born at Cahors, of a Genoese family, Oct. 30, 1838. Adopting the legal profession, he became a member of the Paris bar in 1859, and soon acquired fame as a forensic orator, being much employed in political causes both in the capital and the provinces, while he obtained immense popularity among certain classes of the Parisians on account of his advanced Republican opinions. In March, 1869, on the occasion of the prosecution of the *Émancipation* newspaper at Toulouse, the young and eloquent orator received a most enthusiastic reception in the south. At the general election held that year, M. Gambetta stood for Paris and Marseilles, as a representative of the "irreconcilable opposition," and was returned for both constituencies, but elected to take his seat for Marseilles. In Jan., 1870, he made a violent attack on the Ollivier Ministry, declaring that the day would come when the majority of the people would, without appealing to force, succeed in establishing a Republic. On the fall of the Empire and the consequent formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and soon showed that he possessed administrative powers of a high order. When a serious misunderstanding took place between the Delegate Government at Tours and the National Defence Committee in Paris, regarding the contemplated election of deputies, M. Gambetta was selected by his colleagues to proceed to the former city and explain the position of affairs in the capital. Accordingly he left Paris on Oct. 7, 1870, in a balloon named the "Armand-Barbès," accompanied by a secretary and an aëronaut, passed safely over the Prussian lines, and reached Rouen in the evening. Proceeding without loss of time to Tours, he there assumed the direction, and for some months was virtually Dictator

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of all those provinces of France which were free from the German invaders. He urged the people to continued resistance, raised the Army of the Loire, and after the Delegate Government had been obliged to remove to Bordeaux, he issued a proclamation advocating war *à outrance*, and resistance even to complete exhaustion. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his dream of driving out the Prussians was not realized, and that his volunteer armies were completely crushed by the well-trained forces of the enemy. On Feb. 6, 1871, MM. Arago, Garnier Pagès, and Eugène Pelletan, members of the Paris Government, arrived at Bordeaux, bringing with them a decree signed by all the members of the Government, which annulled that of M. Gambetta, by which certain classes of electors were disqualified as candidates for the Assembly. In consequence of this censure, M. Gambetta at once resigned his functions. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Spain, and resided there for some months in seclusion, but he has since returned to France and obtained a seat in the Assembly, where he is regarded as a leader of the Radical wing of the Republican party. In Sept., 1872, he made a kind of Democratic "Progress" in the South of France, receiving a semi-official welcome from the municipal authorities. He delivered a famous speech at Grenoble, which was regarded as a manifesto and programme of the Red party, amounting to a declaration of war against the Government of the National Assembly.

GARBETT, THE VENERABLE JAMES, M.A., born about 1802, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Public Examiner at Oxford in 1829, Rector of Clayton, Sussex, in 1835, Prebendary of Chichester in 1843, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1851. He preached the Bampton lectures before the University of Oxford in 1842, and held the post of Professor of Poetry from that date until 1852. He has published his "Bampton Lectures," "Prælectiones Academicæ," five volumes of sermons, pamphlets on the great questions of the day, and "Archidiaconal Charges."

GARCIA. (*See* VIARDOT-GARCIA.)

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Nice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country, was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, whence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brasil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome, he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United

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States. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men; and with this force he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gaeta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and he published at Palermo, July 26, 1862, a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, Aug. 1. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavacino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered, Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Caprera. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht (the Duke and Duchess accompanying him), and reached Caprera in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved July 23, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi retired to Caprera. The year 1867 was a still more disastrous one for Garibaldi. In spite of the reserve maintained by the Italian Government, he determined to complete, if possible, the unification of Italy. Accordingly he revived the agitation on the Roman question, and openly organised an invasion of the States of the Church. The Government resolved to suppress this movement, and accordingly its leader was

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arrested at Asinalunga, by order of the Minister Ratazzi, on Sept. 24. Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alessandria, but was afterwards permitted to return home to Caprera, in the neighbourhood of which island a man-of-war was stationed in order to prevent the escape of the revolutionary chief. This vigilance was, however, unavailing, as Garibaldi escaped on the 14th of Oct., and proceeding to Florence, harangued the populace and started on the 22nd to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. At the head of four battalions of volunteers he defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26); but on the 4th of Nov. the Garibaldians again encountered, at Mentana, the Pontifical troops, who had been reinforced by a portion of the French expeditionary corps, and suffered a speedy and crushing defeat, thanks mainly, according to the official report of General de Failly, to the superiority of the Chassepot rifle, which "did wonders" on this memorable occasion. Garibaldi was arrested at Figline, on his journey to Caprera, and carried to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. The General protested against this act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian Deputy and an American citizen. He was set at liberty on the 26th, and retired to his island home, which he again left on hearing of the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic, when, hastening to France, he placed his sword at the disposal of the Government of the National Defence. He landed at Marseilles Oct. 7, 1870, arrived at Tours, the seat of the Government Delegation, two days later, and on the 16th was nominated to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. Great expectations were formed in some quarters of the Garibaldian troops, but they rendered little or no service in the field, while their conduct towards the clergy and the inmates of conventual establishments excited a feeling of disgust in the minds of all the respectable people in the country. In Feb., 1871, Garibaldi was returned a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments, but at the preliminary sitting of that body at Bordeaux, on the 12th, the General, "loving the Republic but hating the priesthood," ungraciously gave in his resignation. He also resigned the command of the Army of the Vosges, and soon afterwards took his departure for Caprera. In the year 1874 the fact was made public that Garibaldi was in necessitous circumstances, whereupon offers of pecuniary assistance were made to him by several of his admirers in England, Scotland, and the United States. Some of these offers he accepted, but he declined, in not very respectful language, to accept a national gift which was voted to him in the Chamber of Deputies by 207 votes against 25 (Dec. 19). Being elected a member of the Italian Parliament, he emerged from his island retreat and proceeded to Rome, where he took his seat amid much popular enthusiasm, Jan. 25, 1875. Since then he has been engaged in promoting a project for the deviation of the Tiber, and for the improvement of the Roman Campagna.

GARNIER, JEAN-LOUIS-CHARLES, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture and drawing at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. At the commencement of 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Léveil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848 for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured in the island of Egina the temple of Jupiter, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which was exhibited at the Salon de Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie, under M. Ballu

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In 1856 he published, in the "Revue Archéologique," an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863, obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera-house at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was intrusted with the execution of this important work. The Opera-house was opened in Jan., 1875, when M. Garnier was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

GARNIER-PAGÈS, LOUIS-ANTOINE, politician, was born at Marseilles, July 18, 1803. The double name he bears is owing to the fact that his mother was twice married, first to M. Garnier and then to M. Pagès, a professor of rhetoric in the Sorbonne. The son, who was a commission-agent in Paris when the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, played a part at the barricades. He was elected a deputy of the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and commercial subjects. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the reform banquets which preceded the revolution of 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced several important reforms; amongst others, the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commission and of the Legislative Assembly, March 21, 1864; and was again returned to the Chamber in 1869. After the fall of the Empire he became a member of the Government of the National Defence, which was proclaimed at the Hôtel-de-Ville, but he did not play a very conspicuous part during the siege of Paris; and not being returned to the National Assembly at the general election of Feb., 1871, he retired from the strife of politics, and fixed his residence at Cannes. He has written "L'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860-2, and a continuation, entitled "L'Histoire de la Commission Exécutive," in 1869.

GARRETT, ELIZABETH, M.D. (*See* ANDERSON.)

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1804. His father, a shipmaster, abandoned his family while his children were young. William was in 1814 apprenticed to a shoemaker, but was afterwards sent to an academy, where he supported himself by sawing wood. Subsequently he was apprenticed to the printer and publisher of the *Newburyport Herald*. When about eighteen years of age he began to write for the *Herald*, and for the *Salem Gazette*. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he became editor of the *Free Press*, and this proving unsuccessful, he took charge of the *Natural Philanthropist*, a temperance paper published in Boston, in 1827. In 1829 he was engaged by Mr. Benjamin Lundy, of Baltimore, Maryland, to assist him in editing *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, a journal advocating the emancipation of the slaves, and published at Baltimore. His invectives against the internal slave-trade, and the men who were prosecuting it, led to his imprisonment for libel; he remained in prison for two months, when Mr. Arthur Tappan, a New York merchant, paid his fine and effected his release. On the 1st of Jan., 1831, he commenced, in Boston, the publication of the *Liberator*, a weekly anti-slavery journal, which he continued for thirty-four years. The Legislature of Georgia passed an act offering a reward of $5,000 (£1,000), to any person who should arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under the laws of the State

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the editor or publisher of that paper. For the first five years he was almost daily threatened with assassination. The mayor of Boston was constantly appealed to from the South to suppress his paper, and so great was his peril that his friends urged him to go armed; but being conscientiously a non-resistant, and afterwards one of the founders of the American Peace Society, he refused. In 1835 a mob in Boston broke up a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and violently dragged Mr. Garrison, who was one of the speakers, through the streets, intending to murder him. He was rescued by the mayor, and committed to the gaol for the night, to preserve his life. He had visited Great Britain in 1833, and made the acquaintance of the eminent anti-slavery leaders there. On his return he had organized the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was subsequently president for twenty-two years. In 1840 he again visited England, and was most cordially received. During the next twenty years and more he continued to contend for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, gaining in influence and power each year; and when the great result was accomplished, in 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society, and discontinued the publication of the *Liberator*, as its mission was accomplished. His friends presented him with $30,000 (£6,000), as a memorial offering for his services to the nation. In 1867 he again visited England. A volume of his poems and sonnets was published in 1843, and "Selections from his Writings and Speeches" in 1852.

GARSIDE, THE REV. CHARLES BRIERLEY, M.A., born April 6, 1818, at Manchester, is son of the late Joseph Garside, Esq., surgeon, and Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Pearson, Esq. From the grammar school of his native city, where he obtained an exhibition in 1837, he was sent to Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1838. There he carried off the prize for the Latin and English Essay in 1840, and became in the same year Hulme Divinity Exhibitioner. He graduated B.A. (third class *in literis humanioribus*) in 1841; M.A. in 1844. Having been ordained in 1842 by the Bishop of Gloucester he became curate, first at Jetbury, Gloucestershire, next at Christ Church, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, and afterwards, in 1847, at Margaret Street Chapel, London. Mr. Garside was received into the Catholic Church, June 21, 1850, and was ordained priest at Rome by Cardinal Patrizzi, Dec. 23, 1854, having in the previous month of May graduated as *Baccalaureus in Theologiâ* in the Collegio Romano. He was appointed domestic chaplain to Bertram, the last Catholic Earl of Shrewsbury, in April, 1855; assistant priest at St. Mary's, Chelsea, in 1857; and at St. Aloysius's, Somers Town, in May, 1861. His works are:—"The Barter of Faith for Opinion," 1850; "Discourses on Some Parables of the New Testament," 1869; "The Prophet of Carmel," 1873, dedicated to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman; "The Helpers of the Holy Souls," 1874; and "The Life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque," 1874.

GARTH, SIR RICHARD, son of the late Rev. Richard Garth, of Farnham, Surrey, born in 1820, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, and went the Home circuit. He sat in Parliament for a short time (1866-68) in the Conservative interest, as one of the members for Guildford. In March, 1875, he was nominated Chief Justice of Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood.

GASCOIGNE, CAROLINE LEIGH, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, long a member of the House of Commons, born May 2, 1813, and married to Gen. Gascoigne, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, of Chillwall, M.P. for Liverpool in 1834, was at an early

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age distinguished for her devotion to literature. Her first work, "Temptation, or a Wife's Perils," published in 1839, was followed by "The School for Wives," in 1839; "Evelyn Harcourt," in 1842; "Belgravia," a poem, in 1851; "Spencer's Cross Manor-House," a tale for children, and "Recollections of the Crystal Palace," a poem, in 1852; "The Next Door Neighbours," in 1855; "Doctor Harold," a novel, in 1865; "My Aunt Prue's Railway Journey," in 1865; and "Dr. Harold's Note-Book," in 1869.

GASSIOT, JOHN PETER, D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the late John Peter Gassiot, of Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, France, by Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Beestone, Yorkshire, was born in 1797. Mr. Gassiot is a merchant in London, a Magistrate for Surrey, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the City, Treasurer of the London and St. Katherine's Dock Companies, and a Vice-President of the London Institution. For many years he was a director of the London and Westminster Bank, but he resigned that post in Jan., 1875. Mr. Gassiot is the author of various papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society; and of "Monetary Panics and their Remedy, with opinions of the highest authorities on the Bank Charter Act," 2nd edit., 1867. He is D.C.L. of Oxford, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

GATLING, RICHARD JORDAN, M.D., was born in North Carolina, Sept. 12, 1818. While a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed, and another for thinning out cotton plants. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing rice. Removing to St. Louis, in 1844, he adapted this invention to sowing wheat in drills. For several winters he attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in 1849 removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in railroad enterprises and real estate speculations. In 1850 he invented a double acting hemp-brake, and in 1857 a steam plough, which, however, he did not bring to any practical result. In 1861 he conceived the idea of the revolving battery gun which bears his name. Of these he constructed six at Cincinnati, which were destroyed by the burning of his factory. Afterwards he had twelve manufactured elsewhere, which were used by Gen. Butler on the James River. In 1865 he improved his invention, and in the year following, after satisfactory trial, it was adopted into the United States service. It has also been adopted by several European governments. He now resides at Hartford, Connecticut.

GATTY, THE REV. ALFRED, D.D., is a member of a Cornish family, but was born in the city of London, April 18, 1813. He was for five years at the noted school, Temple Grove, East Sheen, acquiring the rudiments of education; afterwards both at the Charterhouse and Eton. For a short time he prepared for the legal profession, but in April, 1831, he entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and whilst an undergraduate printed a small volume of Poems. At the beginning of 1836 he took the degree of B.A., having some time previously passed the necessary examinations; and in 1837 was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon to the curacy of Bellerby, in the parish of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. In 1838 he graduated M.A., and in the following year married Margaret, the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, best known as having been the friend and chaplain of Lord Nelson. In the year of his marriage he was presented to the vicarage of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, a very large and arduous parish, where he has ever since resided. Mrs. Gatty, being highly accomplished, and with fine literary taste, joined her husband in writing a Life of Dr. Scott in 1842, which was quickly out of print. They also subsequently edited a Life of Dr. Wolff, the missionary, which passed through two

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editions; and they wrote their Tour in Ireland in 1861, under the title of "The Old Folks from Home," which had a like success. Mrs. Gatty was also assisted by her husband, during her long fatal illness, in the compilation of her last work, "A Book of Sundials." Dr. Gatty's own literary works are a volume of Sermons, 1846; a second volume of Sermons, 1848; "The Bell; its origin, history, and uses," second edition, 1848; "The Vicar and his Duties," 1853; "Twenty Plain Sermons," 1858; "The Testimony of David," 1870; a folio edition of Hunter's "History of Hallamshire," to which he added about one-third new matter (1869); also "Sheffield: Past and Present," 1873. In 1861 he was appointed a rural dean by Archbishop Longly, who during the following year bestowed upon him the honorary dignity of Sub-dean of York Cathedral. On Oct. 4, 1873, Dr. Gatty had the misfortune to lose his amiable and gifted wife, after ten years of suffering, during which time her intellect never lost its strength or clearness.

GAUNTLETT, HENRY JOHN, Mus. D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, late vicar of Olney, Bucks, was born at Wellington, Salop, in 1806. He was educated by his father, who for many years maintained a college for the instruction of candidates for holy orders. He was intended for the church, but ultimately chose the law for his profession, and practised it in the city of London for many years. From the age of nine he had been passionately fond of music, especially of the works of Sebastian Bach. About 1827 he became organist of St. Olave's, Southwark, which office he held more than twenty years. Seeing that nothing could be done for Bach music without the Bach organ, Dr. Gauntlett very early commenced a crusade against the old G organ, meeting with the bitterest opposition on all sides; but the erection, by the late Mr. William Hill, under the superintendence of Dr. Gauntlett, of the grand pedal organs in St. Luke's, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, the parish church of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dr. Raffles' chapel, Liverpool, St. John's, Calcutta, the pulling down and rebuilding of the great organ in the Birmingham Town Hall, and the entire reconstruction of the great organ in Christ Church, Newgate Street, carried the point, and the C organ became from that time the ordinary organ of the country. The efforts of Dr. Gauntlett have also been directed to the reform of the hymn tunes. He edited the last two parts of the *Psalmist*, 1836-41; assisted the late J. B. Sale with his "Hymns for the Church, and their Tunes;" edited, with Mr. Kearns, "The Comprehensive Tune Book," 1846-7; and produced, in conjunction with the Rev. W. J. Blew, that perfect cyclopædia of ancient and modern hymnody, the "Church Hymn and Tune Book," 1844-51, which proved the pioneer and model of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and of almost every classical tune-book since published; nearly the whole of the music in this volume is the composition of Dr. Gauntlett. For the Rev. J. J. Waite he edited the "Hallelujah," 1848-55: he also edited and composed the music in "The Congregational Psalmist," for the Rev. Dr. Allon, 1851; likewise Carlyle's "Manual of Psalmody," 1860; the chief part of the "Office of Praise," "Tunes, New and Old," and Harland's "Church Psalter and Hymnal," 1868. Dr. Gauntlett has contributed largely to the "Parish Church Hymnal." He commenced the revival of Gregorian music by publishing, in 1844 (in conjunction with Mr. C. C. Spencer), "The Hymnal for Matins and Evensong;" and followed this up by "The Psalter arranged to the Ancient Tones, with Harmonies for the Organ," 1847. In 1848 he published the whole of the Bible version of the Psalms, in 5 vols.; and in 1850, "The Church Musician." He is also the author of "Specimens of a Cathedral Psalter," and "The

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Encyclopædia of the Chant." To these publications may be added several collections of Christmas carols, songs, anthems, *Te Deums*, *Glorias;* a separate volume, entitled "Hymns and Glorias;" "St. Mark's Tune Book;" "Hymns for Little Children;" and arrangements for the organ. In 1842 Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on Mr. Gauntlett the honorary degree of Doctor in Music, this being the first time a primate had exercised his power of granting the degree since the change of religion in the sixteenth century.

GAVAZZI, ALESSANDRO, a "No Popery" lecturer, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation, in 1846, of Pius IX. to the papal chair, he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and the Church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon, and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tricolour cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum, on the prospects and duty of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favour these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off, under a strong escort, to the prison at Cornetto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. ordered his release. On the flight of the Pope after the assassination of Rossi, and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was reappointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who had invaded the territory of the republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he left his country, to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian, and lecturing against the Catholic Church. For about six months his lectures in London were attended by crowds, and he afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations, on more than one occasion, nearly caused a riot. On his return, he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860. Since then he has several times visited England. At present he is residing at Rome.

GEDEN, THE REV. JOHN DURY, born at Hastings, May 4, 1822, was educated at Kingswood School, near

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Bristol; entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1846; from 1846 to 1851 was Assistant Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, Surrey; and in 1856 was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Classics in the Wesleyan Theological College, Didsbury, near Manchester, which office he still holds (1875). In 1870 Mr. Geden became a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Bible. His publications are confined to sermons and reviews.

GEFFRARD, FABRE, son of Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of Haytian independence, was born at L'Anse-à-Veau, Hayti, Sept. 19, 1806. After graduating in 1821, he joined the 13th regiment as a private soldier, attaining the grade of captain in 1843, in which year he joined Hirard in rebellion against Boyer, and displayed much talent. Having in 1845 been appointed General of Division, he was in 1846 deprived by President Riche of his command, and tried by a court-martial. From 1849 to 1856 he was actively engaged in the army, and distinguished himself in the campaign of 1856, particularly in the retreat from San Juan. Finding that it was the intention of President Soulouque (Faustin I.) to arrest him, he proclaimed himself President, Dec. 21, 1858: drove Soulouque from Port-au-Prince, Jan. 15, 1859, and established himself as President. A rebellion raised by Salnave in 1864-5, was suppressed by President Geffrard. A further revolutionary movement, headed by Salnave, was begun in Feb. 1867, which was so successful as to compel President Geffrard's abdication and flight to Jamaica, where he now resides with his family. He had been for many years extremely popular, and his administration of the government was attended with great success.

GEIKIE, ARCHIBALD, F.R.S., born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University, was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, President of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, &c.; is the author of various geological memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," in the *Quarterly* and *North British Review*, in *Nature*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), 1861; "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," 1863; "The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geology," 1865; and "Geology," one of the "Science Primers," 1874; and "Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison; with Notices of his Scientific Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Palæozoic Geology in Britain," 2 vols. 1874. Mr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867, he was appointed Director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec. 1870, he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in Feb. 1872.

GEINITZ, JOHANN BRUNO, a German geologist, born at Altenburg, Oct. 16, 1814, first studied pharmacy in his native town, and in 1834 entered the University of Berlin. In 1837 he was created Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Jena, and the next year he became Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Technical Institute

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of Dresden, which was converted soon afterwards into a Polytechnic School. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in that institution. Long previously to this he had been lecturer on natural history at the Pedagogic Institute at Blochmann, and keeper of the Royal Museum of Mineralogy. Professor Geinitz has written a considerable number of works and interesting memoirs on the geognostic state of certain parts of Germany, particularly Saxony.

GELL, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, D.D., Bishop of Madras, son of the late Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. He proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1846. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the see of Madras.

GEORGE I. (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE), King of Greece, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of the Princess of Wales, born Dec. 24, 1845, served for some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication of Otho I., the late king of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was married at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sept. 3, 1851.

GEORGE V. (GEORGE FREDERICK ALEXANDER CHARLES ERNEST AUGUSTUS), ex-King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain, Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and first cousin to the Queen of England, the only son of the late King Ernest, who is better known in England as the duke of Cumberland, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, and married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Alexandrina Maria, daughter of Joseph, reigning duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue:—Ernest - Augustus - William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, crown-prince of Hanover, born Sept. 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, born Jan. 9, 1848; and Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born Dec. 3, 1849. The late King of Hanover succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, King William IV. of England, June 20, 1837, when, by the Salic law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited; and died Nov. 18, 1851, being succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. His majesty, who is said to be an excellent musician, took part with Austria in the German war of 1866, and his territories were occupied by the Prussians early in June. Hanover was annexed to Prussia by decree Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 6.

GERMANY, EMPEROR OF. (*See* WILLIAM I.)

GERMINY (COMTE DE), CHARLES-GABRIEL LE BÈGUE, formerly Governor of the Bank of France, the son of a gentleman in Normandy, born Nov. 3, 1799, entered official life as Prefect of the department of Seine-and-Marne in 1830, and afterwards represented Melun in the Chamber of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of H. Humann, he became Receiver-General of Melun, and later of the Seine-Inférieure, acquiring in these two offices much varied knowledge of administrative details in connection with financial affairs, which he has since turned to account. In 1848 he was for a short time Minister of Finance. When the Crédit Mobilier

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and Crédit Foncier societies were founded in 1852, he was selected as president of the latter. It has been no fault of his that it has failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz. the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of 1857 he succeeded the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France. He is said to have been opposed to any extension of the paper currency unaccompanied by a proportionate metallic basis; and on that account was, as a candidate, less popular among a certain class of French financiers than some who were named for the office. Nevertheless his appointment gave general satisfaction in the French capital, and he held it till 1862. The Comte de Germiny has taken part in the establishment of many industrial and commercial undertakings, especially in the city of Rouen. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1860, and is Vice-President of the Council-General of the Seine-Inférieure.

GÉRÔME, JEAN-LÉON, artist, born at Vesout, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his voyage to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847, went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paintings. In Dec. 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the École des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Frieze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" "The Plague at Marseilles;" "The Death of St. Jerome;" a "Lioness meeting a Jaguar;" "Rex Tibicen," 1874; and "L'Eminence Grise," 1874. M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov. 1855. He was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle in 1869.

GIBRALTAR, BISHOP OF. (*See* SANDFORD.)

GIBSON, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, born at Trinidad, in 1807, the only son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, of the 27th regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B.A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned in Aug., 1837, as member in the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and, having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and appealed, in 1839, once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in Sept., 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During this interval he entered into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the League. Mr. Gibson was accordingly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with

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the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party" during the struggle with Russia, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly afterwards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till Dec., 1868. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge;" viz. the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1846, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell ministry in June, 1866.

GIFFORD (LORD). ADAM GIFFORD, a Scotch Lord of Session, son of Mr. James Gifford, a merchant of Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1820. After studying in the university of Edinburgh he was called to the Scotch bar in 1849, and he became an advocate depute in 1861. Mr. Gifford was sheriff of Orkney and Shetland from 1865 till he was nominated a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland in Jan. 1870, when he assumed the courtesy title of Lord Gifford.

GIGLIUCCI, COUNTESS. (*See* NOVELLO.)

GILBERT, SIR JOHN, A.R.A., President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk-street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are:—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket:" "The Plays of Shakspere," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* for many years, from the first number of that journal, but has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakspere, a work upon which he was occupied three years. In 1852 he was elected an associate, in 1853 a member, and in 1871 the President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he has been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He is a honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy Jan. 29, 1872.

GILBERT, JOSIAH, born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814, son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, grandson of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, was educated chiefly at home, became afterwards a student in the Royal Academy, practised as a portrait-painter for

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some years in London. but has lived since 1843 at Marden Ash, Ongar, engaged in literary and artistic pursuits. He is the author of, "Art, its Scope and Purpose," 1858; "Cadore, or Titian's Country," 1869; "Art and Religion," 1871; and joint author of "The Dolomite Mountains," 1864. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Alpine Club.

GILBERT, WILLIAM SCHWENCK, B.A., was born Nov. 18, 1836, at 17, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and educated at Great Ealing School. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Nov., 1864; was Clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862; and was appointed Captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia) in 1868. Mr. Gilbert is well known as a dramatic author and contributor to periodical literature. His first piece, "Dulcamara," was produced at the St. James's Theatre, in Jan. 1866. He is also author of "An Old Score;" "The Princess;" "Ages Ago;" "Randall's Thumb;" "Creatures of Impulse;" "A Sensation Novel;" "Happy Arcadia," (Gallery of Illustration); "The Palace of Truth," a fairy comedy, in three acts, brought out in Nov., 1870; "Pygmalion and Galatea," a fairy comedy, in three acts, brought out in Dec., 1871; "The Wicked World," a fairy comedy, in three acts, brought out in Jan., 1873; and "Charity," a play in four acts, brought out in Jan., 1874, at the Haymarket Theatre, where the three preceding pieces had also first appeared. "Sweethearts," a dramatic contrast in two acts, was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in Nov., 1874. "The Palace of Truth" is based on a story of Mdme. de Genlis, and "The Princess" on Mr. Tennyson's poem, but the other pieces are original. His "Bab Ballads," originally published in *Fun*, have since been printed in a separate form.

GILBERTSON, EDWARD, was born in London in 1813. The early years of his life were passed in various parts of Russia, the language of which country he speaks fluently. He left Russia in 1840, and for several years after his return to London was a frequent contributor of leading articles to the *Daily News* and other papers. In 1857 he became Secretary to the Ottoman Bank in London, and during the following four years paid several visits of inspection to the branches at Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1861 he undertook the management of the bank in the latter city, and in 1862, as member of the Financial Commission, had the chief direction, under Edhem Pasha, of the operations for withdrawing the Caimé, for which service he received the third class of the Medjidié. In 1863 he was one of the signataries of the concession of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and from that date until May, 1871, was Assistant Director-general of the bank at Constantinople. He has taken an active part in negotiating all the Turkish public loans in which the bank was interested since 1858, and has been a member of various financial commissions formed by the Ottoman Government; such as that for the amelioration of the system of public accounts, for the Budget of 1867, &c. The Sultan, in recognition of his services to the imperial treasury, has conferred on him the order of the Osmanié of the third class. Upon his arrival in England, in May, 1871, he was unanimously elected a member of the committee of the bank in London.

GILES, THE REV. JOHN ALLEN, D.C.L., born at Mark, Somersetshire, Oct. 26, 1808, was educated at the Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1828, and became a fellow of his college. He was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1836, which post he resigned in 1840, and is now rector of Sutton, Surrey. He has been a prolific writer on educational, antiquarian, and ecclesiastical subjects, and, amongst other books

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has edited or translated the works of Lanfranc, of the Venerable Bede; "Letters of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti;" "Scriptores Græci Minores;" "Terentii Comœdiæ;" "Severi Sancti Carmen;" and "The Works of King Alfred the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Alfred the Great;" "Life and Letters of Thomas Becket;" "The History of Bampton;" "The History of Witney;" "History of the Ancient Britons;" "First Lessons on Various Subjects;" "Story-Book of English History;" "Keys to the Classics," &c., about 160 volumes altogether.

GILFILLAN, THE REV. GEORGE, was born in 1813, at Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd Church at Dundee, where he still pursues his professional avocations. He contributed a series of "Literary Portraits" to the *Dumfries Herald*, and these sketches were afterwards collected, enlarged, and published under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits." The popularity of the first series induced him to prepare two supplementary volumes, which have passed through several editions. Mr. Gilfillan wrote the prefaces to a cheap edition of the "British Poets," in 48 vols., published by Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh; and is the author of "Bards of the Bible;" a "Discourse on Hades," "Five Discourses;" a work on the "Scottish Covenanters;" "The Fatherhood of God," 1853; "The History of Man," 1856; "Christianity and our Era," 1857; and "Alpha and Omega," 2 vols. of "Sermons," in 1860. He has lectured both in England and Scotland, and has contributed to the *Scottish Review*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *The Eclectic*, *British Quarterly Review*, and *Tait's Magazine*. His poem "Night" appeared in 1867. He has since issued "Remoter Stars in the Church Sky," 1867; "Modern Christian Heroes," 1869; "Life of Sir Walter Scott," 1870; and "Life of Dr. William Anderson of Glasgow," 1873. Mr. Gilfillan is understood to have other literary works in preparation, including a "History of British Poetry," with lives of the leading British Poets.

GILLMORE, QUINCY ADAMS, was born in Loraine county, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825. In 1849 he graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, being first in his class, and was employed as second-lieutenant of engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads. From 1852 till 1856 he performed the duties of assistant-instructor in practical engineering at West Point, where he received his promotion to a first-class lieutenancy. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at New York in purchasing and forwarding materials for fortifications, and also in the construction of a new fort at Sandy Hook. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was promoted Captain of Engineers, and attached to General Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, Georgia, in Feb., 1862, and commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the West as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a division in the Army of Kentucky. Ordered to South Carolina, he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. For his services during this campaign, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. When Gen. Grant became Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, Gen. Gillmore was ordered to report, with his troops, to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, as the commander of the tenth army-corps, and he co-operated with Gen. Butler, in the occupation of the south bank of the James River. General Gillmore, who took

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part in other operations, co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his movement through South Carolina. He was placed at the head of the new department of South Carolina, embracing the whole of that state, June 27, 1865, but was relieved a few months later by Gen. Sickles. After the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service, but holds the rank of major in the United States Corps of Engineers, and is engineer in charge of the defences of the Atlantic coast. He is the author of "A Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars" 1863; "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia" 1863; "Official Reports of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbour" 1864; and "A Supplementary Report on the Engineer and Artillery Operations" 1865. He has also contributed scientific articles to the "American Cyclopædia" (New York, 1873, *et seq.*) and to Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" (New York, 1874, *et. seq.*).

GIRARDIN, ÉMILE DE, journalist, was born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1802. While employed in the office of a stockbroker, he was known as Émile Delamothe, but being suddenly claimed, he took by authority the name of Gen. Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. "Emile," his first production, appeared in 1827, and "Au Hasard" in 1828. In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. He was for some time an Inspector of the Fine Arts, and he established the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, and other periodicals, at the same time dabbling in all sorts of commercial affairs; such as the mines of St. Bérain, the "Panthéon Littéraire," for which he was largely subsidized by M. Guizot. Associated with an adroit man of business, M. Boutemy, he projected the *Presse* newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe, and which was at first announced as a larger and cheaper journal than any then published in France, and as the property of a joint-stock company. In 1836 *La Presse* appeared, and at once became a popular favourite. M. De Girardin made a merit of belonging to no party, and took for his motto *Au jour le jour*. True to this and to the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. To two principles only was he constant—hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. M. De Girardin introduced the "feuilleton," as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which several columns are published daily. Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand, De Balzac, Frédéric Soulié, and other writers, were engaged by him at high rates of remuneration, and greatly extended the circulation of his journal. In 1834 M. De Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain upon his memory. Actuated less by personal animosity than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked M. Armand Carrel, of the *National*, so grossly in the columns of *La Presse*, that a duel ensued, and his antagonist was killed. In the Revolution of 1848 he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis-Philippe his act of abdication. M. De Girardin did not gain the confidence of any considerable body of his countrymen, and has justified in every act of his public life the *sobriquet* bestowed upon him of "La Girandole," the Weathercock. At the *coup d'état*, M. De Girardin quitted France, but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and he was permitted to return to Paris, and reissue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856 he sold his share in *La Presse* for

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£32,000. From this period the circulation and influence of the paper gradually decreased, and on Dec. 1, 1862, M. De Girardin again assumed the editorship; but even he was powerless to restore it to the position it formerly occupied, and eventually he abandoned it altogether in order to take the direction of *La Liberté*, which he continued to edit until June, 1870. In the columns of that journal he incessantly attacked the Imperial Government, and in 1867 he was condemned to pay a fine of 5,000 francs for having inserted an article which held up the administration to public hatred and contempt. M. De Girardin is the author of a large number of political pamphlets, and a collection of his leading articles appeared in 12 vols. 8vo., 1858, under the title of "Questions de mon Temps, 1836, à 1856." He has also written a few pieces for the stage. Having become a widower in 1855, he married, in 1856, Mina Brunold, Countess of Tieffenbach, widow of Prince Frederick of Nassau.

GIRAUD, HERBERT, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Bombay army, was born at Faversham, Kent, in 1817, of a Waldensian family. He graduated with honours in 1840 in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a member of the so-called "Oineromathic Brotherhood," of which the naturalist, Edward Forbes, the two Goodsirs, George Wilson, J. Hughes Bennett, and others since eminent in science, were members. In 1842 he entered the H.E.I. Co.'s Bombay Medical Service, and in that year the Linnæan Society published in their *Transactions* his "Observations on Vegetable Embryology," which were subsequently embodied in several of the British and foreign systematic works on botany. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Grant Medical College, Bombay, of which institution he became Principal, and also Chief Medical Officer of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy's Hospital, and Chemical Analyst to the Bombay Government. He was the first to introduce the study of chemistry and botany into Western India. In 1863 Dr. Giraud was Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Bombay. He was also on the staff of Lord Elphinstone, of Sir George Clerk, and of Sir Bartle Frere, as surgeon to those Governors of Bombay. Dr. Giraud has contributed papers on chemical and botanical subjects to the *Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*, the *Annals of Natural History*; the *London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*; the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; the *Transactions of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*; and the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay*. Several of his chemical lectures have been published.

GIRDLESTONE, THE REV. CHARLES, M.A., born March 6, 1797, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgeley, Staffordshire, in 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, in 1837; and Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone published "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 1832-42; "The Book of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in parallel columns, with marginal notes," in 1836; "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms," and several sermons and pamphlets on sanitary and social subjects. He edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons." He has also published several volumes of sermons, now out of print, and a volume entitled "Christendom sketched from History in the Light of Holy Scriptures," 1870.

GIRDLESTONE, THE REV. EDWARD, born in London, Sept. 6, 1805, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He

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graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829; became Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, in 1830; Canon Residentiary of Bristol in 1854; Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol, in 1855; Vicar of Wapley, Gloucestershire, in 1858; Vicar of Halberton, Devonshire, in 1862; and vicar of Olveston, near Bristol, in March, 1872. Mr. Girdlestone is the author of a volume of sermons, "Reflected Truth," and many occasional sermons and pamphlets. From 1867 to the present time he has never ceased publicly and urgently to advocate the cause of the agricultural labourer. At a meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868 he made the first suggestion of an Agricultural Labourers' Union; and subsequently in London, at Exeter, Bristol, Bath, and other places, he has read papers, and spoken on the same subject, at meetings of the British Association, the Social Science Congress, and the Church Congress. He removed no fewer than 600 families from the badly paid districts of the west of England to the better paid districts of the north, and thus gave the first impulse to that movement, which has now become so general, and which is making the improvement of the agricultural labourers one of the most prominent questions of the day.

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P., fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, born there, Dec. 29, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election in Dec., 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sept., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathized strongly with the opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847-52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish

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disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, in Feb., 1851. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in former life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. Besides being eminent as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (4th edition enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of

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citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that (it is said) above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868 Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, was read a second time in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-west Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated, but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previously, returned him, by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough, which he still represents. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1869), of the Irish Land Act (1870); and of the Elementary Education Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871); the passing of the Ballot Act (1872); and the Judicature Act (1873). The principal measure proposed by the Government in the session of 1873, was the University Education (Ireland) Bill, which was opposed by the Roman Catholic members, who, voting on this occasion with the Conservatives, caused the rejection of the Bill by 287 votes against 284 (March 11). Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and Mr. Disraeli was sent for, but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone, though with reluctance, undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, immediately after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably re-modelled, Mr. Gladstone assuming the Chancellor-

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ship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. On Jan. 24, 1874, a fortnight before both Houses were to have met for the despatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone took everybody by surprise by announcing the immediate dissolution of Parliament, and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the Income Tax. At the general election which ensued, the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the Liberal party. The returns, completed on Feb. 27, showed that 351 Conservatives had been elected and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, who, in point of fact, declined to identify themselves with either of the old political parties. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned and Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. In the session of 1874, Mr. Gladstone, who had been re-elected for Greenwich, was rarely to be seen in his place in the House of Commons; but at its close he offered a persistent opposition to the Public Worship Regulation Bill. Even amid the turmoil of political life, Mr. Gladstone had devoted a portion of his time to literature. His "Ecce Homo," reprinted from *Good Words*, appeared in 1868; a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography," was published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," in 1869. After his unsuccessful attempt to prevent the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, he contributed to the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874, an article on "Ritualism," which gave rise to an animated controversy. In it he asserted that "Rome had substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith," that she "had refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused," that "no one could become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another," and that "she had equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Challenged by his Roman Catholic friends to substantiate these grave charges, Mr. Gladstone published (Nov. 7, 1874) a bulky pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance: a Political Expostulation," which elicited numerous elaborate replies from Mgr. Capel, Dr. Newman, Archbishop Manning, and other distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Gladstone's reply to his opponents, published Feb. 24, 1875, is entitled "Vaticanism; an Answer to Replies and Reproofs." Mr. Gladstone followed up his attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in an article on "The Speeches of Pius IX." in the *Quarterly Review* for Jan., 1875. On Jan. 13, 1875, three weeks before the assembling of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone announced in a letter to Earl Granville his determination to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party. "At the age of sixty-five," he remarked, "and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life." Soon afterwards the Marquis of Hartington was chosen by the Liberal party to be their leader in the House of Commons. Since then, however, Mr. Gladstone has not unfrequently taken part in the discussions of that assembly.

GLAIS-BIZOIN, ALEXANDRE, statesman, born at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, March 9, 1800, was received as an advocate about 1822, and associated himself with the Liberal opposition against the Restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Councillor-General of his department, and elected Deputy for the arrondissement of Loudéac, for which he was constantly re-elected

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until 1848. He took his seat with the Extreme Left, signed the Compte Rendu of 1832, and demanded from every ministry the complete application of the principles of 1789. He took an active part relative to the reform banquets in 1848, and signed the Act of Accusation presented by M. Odillon Barrot against the Guizot ministry. After the establishment of the republic he was elected a representative for the Côtes-du-Nord. As President of the Democratic Union of the Palais National, M. Glais-Bizoin voted generally with the Extreme Left. After the election of Dec. 10, 1850, he opposed the policy of the Elysée, and not being re-elected to the Legislative Assembly he retired into private life. In 1863 he was elected for the Côtes-du-Nord, and in 1869 for the fourth circonscription of Paris. After the disaster of Sédan he became a member of the Republican Government, and subsequently he was nominated a member of the delegation which represented the central government at Tours, during the investiture of Paris by the German armies. At the general election of Feb., 1871, he failed in an endeavour to enter the National Assembly as member for the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, and he has since retired into private life. He is the author of a comedy in verse, in five acts, entitled "Une Vraie Bretonne, ou un Cas Pendable," 1862; "Une Fantaisie," a comedy, 1867; and "Le Vrai Courage," a comedy, 1868. In June, 1868, he established and became the editor of *La Tribune Française*, a weekly democratic newspaper.

GLAISHER, JAMES, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, of humble extraction, was born early in the century, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge. He has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. For the manner in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 7, 1849. In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air, a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Ventures; with recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air," 1870.

GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILSON.)

GLEICHEN (COUNT), H.S.H. PRINCE-VICTOR-FERDINAND-FRANCIS-EUGENE-GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS-CONSTANTINE-FREDERIC, of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, was born at Langenburg, Nov. 11, 1833. He is brother of the reigning Prince Hermann-Ernest-Francis-Bernard, and son of the late Prince Ernest, and the Princess Feodor, daughter of the late Prince Emich-Charles of Leiningen. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe is therefore the nephew of Her Majesty the Queen. He is a retired captain in the Royal Navy, and served in the Baltic campaign of 1854, with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol in 1855, and in the China war of 1857. In common with many members of the Royal family, he possesses a keen taste for the arts, and has exhibited statues at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions of sculpture since 1867. Among his numerous works may be mentioned a fine marble group of "The Deluge;" an ideal figure for his mother's grave at Baden, several statuettes and busts of members of the Royal family, and a monumental figure of Sir George Seymour. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe holds the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and bears for himself, his wife (Laura, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, G.C.B.), and for his descendants by this marriage his second title of Count Gleichen.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, the son of a Scotch bishop, born in 1796, was educated at Glas-

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gow and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen. After keeping six terms, he chose the military profession, received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the Duke of Wellington in 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, was severely wounded at the capture of that city, returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and afterwards to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent, and in 1844 was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-General to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, was appointed Inspector-General of Military Schools, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. In addition to "The Subaltern," he has written "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren Hastings," "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "The Family History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," and "Things Old and New." He resigned the office of Chaplain-General to the Forces in 1875.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, BISHOP OF. (*See* ELLICOTT, DR.)

GLOVER, SIR JOHN HAWLEY, G.C.M.G., son of the Rev. John Glover, British chaplain at Cologne, was born in 1829, and entered the navy at an early age, being gazetted a lieutenant in 1851. He served in the Baltic in 1854; was appointed to command the *Otter* steam-vessel on special service on the West Coast of Africa in March, 1855; and was promoted to the rank of commander in Nov. 1862. After cruising about for several years on the African Coast, he quitted the navy and became attached to the colonial service as Governor of Lagos, an island and port on the Guinea Coast. Here he established his fame as a successful administrator. One of his most important acts while he occupied this position, was the raising of a force of Mohammedan soldiers, or armed policemen, emigrants from the country of Houssa, and a loyal band of Mussulmen, from the Yoruba country, with which he contrived to repress the turbulent and contumacious tribes in the neighbourhood, and to inspire them with respect for the British Government. Captain Glover resigned the Governorship of Lagos in 1872, and in the following year was nominated Special Commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, and was entrusted with the duty of collecting a force, many thousand strong, to take the Ashantees by the right flank by marching north-west from the Volta river. At the close of Dec. he crossed that stream with a force of 12,000 men, and proceeded towards the river Prah. When within twenty miles of Coomassie, at a place called Adumassie, Commissioner Glover halted until Feb. 8, 1874, on which date he received news of the capture of the Ashantee capital by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Subsequently he opened communications with Sir Garnet, and marched through the capital to the coast without opposition. On his return to England he received for his services the thanks of Parliament and the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George.

GLYN, ISABELLA, a distinguished actress, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1825. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them to oppose her inclination for the stage; but coming by chance among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the

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St. James's Theatre, in London, she took the leading female character. At Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; and returning home in 1846 was advised to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Mr. Charles Kemble volunteered to aid her in the study of Shakspere, and interesting himself warmly in her professional career, secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1847, in the part of Lady Constance in "King John," which led to an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and commenced a series of performances in Sept., 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Katherine. During the season of 1849 she appeared not merely in these characters with increasing effect, but in several others, such as Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her engagement, Miss Glyn achieved another triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress, and produced a remarkable impression as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn has given, in the metropolis and the provinces, readings from Shakspere, which have proved very successful, and reappeared at the Princess's as Cleopatra, in May, 1867. She went to the United States on a lecturing tour in 1870. Miss Glyn was married at Glasgow, in 1853, to Mr. Dallas, but the marriage was, on her petition, dissolved by the Divorce Court in 1874.

GOBAT, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, was born Jan. 26, 1799, at Cremuze, in the Canton Berne, Switzerland. In his twentieth year he devoted himself to the study of the Bible, entering, in 1821, the mission house at Bâle. In 1823 he proceeded to Paris and London, where he learnt Arabic, Æthiopic, and Amharic, and entered into the service of the Church Missionary Society. In 1826 he was sent as a missionary to Abyssinia, but owing to the civil war then raging in that country, could not reach his destination until after a three years' residence in Cairo. From 1830 to 1832 he laboured in the highlands of Abyssinia, and returned to Europe, without having been able to effect any important results. In 1835 he made a second journey to Abyssinia, but was completely prevented from accomplishing his designs by sickness, and accordingly, in Sept., 1836, left the country, returned to Europe, and resided, during 1837 and 1838, in Switzerland and Southern Germany. About 1839 he proceeded to Malta as Principal of the Missionary College in that island, and conducted the translation of the Bible into Arabic. In 1846 Dr. Gobat was nominated Bishop of Jerusalem by the King of Prussia, was consecrated in London on July 5, in the same year, and proceeded in the following December to Jerusalem to occupy his see. He is the author of "A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia," 1847.

GODDARD, ARABELLA, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany, in Jan., 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age At this time the promise of future cele-

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brity in the child was so great, that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty and the late Prince Albert, who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time she could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850; and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts, and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name. Miss Goddard took her farewell of the British public at St. James's Hall Feb. 11, 1873, and soon afterwards went on a professional tour through Australia and America.

GODKIN, JAMES, was born as Gorey, co. Wexford, in 1806. He was ordained as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Armagh in 1834, and afterwards became a general missionary to Roman Catholics, in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. That connection ceased in consequence of his writing a prize essay on Federalism, called "The Rights of Ireland." He came to London in 1847, and became a leader-writer for several provincial journals, Irish and Scotch, and a contributor to reviews and magazines. He was editor of the *Christian Patriot*, a weekly journal, which he established in Belfast, of the *Derry Standard*, and of the Dublin *Daily Express*, which he conducted for about ten years. While in that office he acted for nearly seven years as Dublin correspondent of the *Times*. He is the author of "Ireland and her Churches," "The Land-War in Ireland," "The Religious History of Ireland," "Illustrated History of England" from 1820 to the death of the Prince Consort, "Religion and Education in India," and "The New Handbook of Ireland." Early in life he wrote several controversial works. A few years ago, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, the Queen conferred on Mr. Godkin a pension for "literary merit."

GODWIN, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A., the son of an architect, born at Brompton, Middlesex, in Jan., 1815, was, in 1835, rewarded by a medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects for an "Essay on Concrete," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London," and in 1839 became one of the founders and honorary secretary of the London Art Union. Amongst his chief works as an architect are St. Mary's, West Brompton, St. Jude's, and St. Luke's, South Kensington, and the restoration of Redcliff Church, Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Royal and

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Antiquarian Societies, a Vice-President of the Society of British Architects, and was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Godwin, who is the author of "History in Ruins," 1853; "London Shadows," 1854; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges;" "Memorials of Workers;" and "Another Blow for Life;" contributed largely to the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, the *Art Journal*, &c., and has been editor of the *Builder* since 1844.

GODWIN, PARKE, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1816. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1834, and subsequently studied law and was admitted to practice, but preferred literary pursuits. He married a daughter of the poet-journalist, William Cullen Bryant, and from 1837 to the present time, with occasional intervals, he has been connected in an editorial capacity with the *New York Evening Post*, his father-in-law's journal. He edited in 1843-4 *The Pathfinder*, a literary journal, which was finally relinquished on account of the bankruptcy of its publisher. He was for some years a contributor to the *Democratic Review*. Of *Putnam's Magazine*, in its original issue, he was for a considerable time editor, and always a contributor, and he held the same relation to the revised *Putnam's Monthly*, during its existence from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Godwin has translated and edited Goethe's "Autobiography," and "Wilhelm Meister," as well as Zschokke's "Tales;" "Undine;" "Sintram and his Companions;" and compiled a "Handbook of Universal Biography" (1851; new ed. entitled "Cyclopædia of Biography," 1871). Among original works, he has written "A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier" 1844; "Constructive Democracy;" "Vala, a Mythological Tale," 1851; "A History of France," of which only the first volume has appeared; two volumes of his essays in *Putnam's Magazine*, the last being his critical and literary papers in that magazine, with the title, "Out of the Past." He is now (1875) preparing "The History and Organization of Labour," a volume on the "Nineteenth Century, with its Leading Men and Movements," and "A Winter Harvest," a book of European travels. While ranking as a Republican politically, Mr. Godwin is a zealous advocate of free trade.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, is the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born, Oct. 21, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed, by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in "Freischütz," and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was intro-

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duced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her reappearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the fêtes on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterwards at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the "Sonnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, and was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MEIER, poet, novelist, and journalist, is the son of Aaron Goldschmidt, and of his wife Lea Rothschild, and was born at Vordinborg in the island of Zealand, Denmark, Oct. 26, 1819. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, and first appeared as an author in 1840, when he founded *The Corsair*, a weekly paper, satirical, æsthetical, and political, attacking the then absolute Government of Denmark, and although vehemently persecuted, he contributed to the wide and deep breach in Danish absolutism through which liberty subsequently marched in. In his new magazine, *North and South*, he contended for the moderate exercise of liberty, and for the education of the people, so that they might become fit for the enjoyment and exercise of its rights, and against that policy which has since led to the national disasters. Goldschmidt's æsthetic works are "A Jew," translated into German and English, of which several editions have appeared under the titles of "The Jew of Denmark," and "Jacob Bardixen the Jew;" "Homeless," translated into German and English; "The Heir;" "The Rock;" "Love Tales from Many Lands;" and many smaller tales in Danish, German, and English. Besides these, he has published several dramas, to two of which the laurel crown has been awarded.

GOLDSMID, MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERIC JOHN, C.B., G.C.S.I., born at Milan, in Lombardy, August 19, 1818, was educated at the private English school of the Rev. Mr. Maturin, in Paris, at King's College School, and at King's College, London. He was appointed ensign in the Madras Army in 1839; lieutenant in 1840; captain in 1851; brevet major in 1856; major in 1861; brevet lieut. colonel in 1863; lieut. col. in 1865; and brevet col. in 1870. From 1839 to 1856 he held several military staff appointments, general and regimental; but from 1852 to 1873 he was chiefly in civil and political employ. From 1865 to 1870 he was chief director of the Government Indo-European Telegraph; from 1870 to 1873, Boundary Commissioner and Arbitrator for the Eastern Frontiers of Persia, with the rank of Major General. He served in the Chinese campaign of 1840-42; and with the Turkish troops in the Eastern Crimea in 1855-56; was employed, after 1854, on several official missions, especially in India, Persia, and intervening countries; among the later of these, to Makran in 1861, 1863, and 1869; through Turkish Arabia and Asia Minor to Constantinople in 1864; to Eastern Persia and Bahuhistan in 1866-70-71; and Western Afghanistan in 1872. He laid down the Perso-Bahuh frontier in 1871; and arbitrated on the Perso-Afghan frontier in 1872. He has published

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pamphlets or miscellaneous writings of a minor character, and in 1874, a volume entitled "Telegraph and Travel: a Narrative of the Formation and Development of Telegraphic Communication between England and India, under the Orders of Her Majesty's Government; with Incidental Notices of the Countries traversed by the Lines." He was created a C.B. in 1866; K.C.S.I. in 1870; has the 4th class of the Order of the Mejidie, the China Medal, and Turkish War Medal. He is a Fellow and member of Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society.

GOLOVIN, IVAN (PRINCE HOVNA), author, born about 1813, was exiled on political grounds, and took refuge in England, where he was naturalised in 1843. During the revolution of 1848 he went first to France and afterwards to Germany. After a journey into Poland, undertaken, it is said, to arouse Polish nationality, he returned to Paris in 1849, and on being banished again, took refuge in England. After another journey to Paris, whence he was again banished, and a residence in Piedmont, where he edited the *Journal of Turin*, in 1851-2, he returned to reside in England. He has written various works; amongst which are "Esprit de l'Économie Politique," published in 1842; "Pierre le Grand," in 1844; "La Russie sous Nicolas I.," in 1845; "Types et Curatives Russes," in 1847; "The Russian Uncle Tom," and "The Caucasus from an Historical, Political, and Physical Point of View," in 1853; "History of Alexander I.," in 1858; "Progress in Russia," in 1859; and "Studies and Essays," in 1864.

GOOCH, SIR DANIEL, Bart., M.P., born in 1816 at Bedlington, Northumberland, studied the profession of an engineer at Newcastle, under the late Robert Stephenson, and in the large iron-works of South Wales. He was chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway for twenty-seven years, is chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and is a distinguished Freemason, having been at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks. He was one of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* from the commencement; one of the mortgagees to whom it was mortgaged for £100,000; and when the vessel was sold for £25,000, over and above all liens upon her, was one of the purchasers, with a view to employing her in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir Daniel, who was returned for Cricklade in July, 1865, is chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and a director of the Anglo-American Company. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him after the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 13, 1866.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, R.A., painter, born in London, Sept. 17, 1822, commenced his artistic studies under the direction of his father, the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver (who died April 11, 1870). At the age of fourteen he gained the Isis medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of Lambeth Palace, and afterwards commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight," for which the Society of Arts awarded him the large silver medal. In 1839 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy,—"French Soldiers Drinking in a Cabaret." Visits to Normandy, North Wales, and Ireland, supplied him with material for a series of popular pictures. At first, Mr. Wells and the poet Rogers lent a helping hand; the former purchasing "Entering Church," the "Return from Christening," the "Christening," which gained him a prize of £50 from the British Institution, and other early pictures. The "Tired Soldier" of 1842 was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and may be seen in the Vernon Gallery. In 1847 his "Village Festival" attracted general admiration, and

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was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Goodall has produced a number of pictures; amongst which may be mentioned "The Soldier's Dream;" "Raising the Maypole;" "An Episode of the Happier days of Charles I.; and "The Swing," 1854; and since his return from Egypt, which he visited in 1858, "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur;" "The First-born;" "Return of the Pilgrim from Mecca;" "The Palm Offering;" "The Arab Messenger;" "Rising of the Nile;" "Hagar and Ishmael;" "Mater Purissima;" "Mater Dolorosa;" "Jochabed;" "Head of the House at Prayer," and "Subsiding of the Nile." In 1852 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1863 a Royal Academician.

GOODFORD, THE REV. CHARLES OLD, D.D., the second son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Canteloe, Somerset, born in 1812, was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded in Feb., 1862. He has held the rectory of Chilton Canteloe since 1856.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, in 1817, was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He edited the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac:" the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica;" a "Greek Fragment upon Magic;" the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act;" the "Succession Duty Act;" and the "Probate Act;" is the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1858; and of "The Mosaic Cosmogony," in "Essays and Reviews."

GOODWIN, THE RIGHT REV. HARVEY, Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Dean of Ely, was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. Entering Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, he graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He was Dean of Ely, from 1858 to 1869, when he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. He is the author of "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie;" "Essays on the Pentateuch;" a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855-6; "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" a "Guide to the Parish Church," Parish Sermons, University Sermons, &c.; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Problems," "Elementary Statics," "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, K.C.M.G., youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, sometime Prime Minister of England, by his second wife Harriet, daughter of the late Hon. John Douglas, was born Nov. 26, 1829. In 1854 he was elected in the Liberal interest for Beverley, having defeated Mr. G. W. Hastings, and he retained the seat until the general election of 1857, when he unsuccessfully contested Liskeard against Mr. Ralph Grey, who was afterwards appointed a Commissioner of Customs. Sir Arthur Gordon was assistant private secretary to his father when Foreign Secretary, and also when Prime Minister; and he was specially attached to Mr. Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands in 1858. He was appointed Governor of New Brunswick in 1861; Governor of Trinidad in 1866; and Governor of Mauritius in Oct., 1870.

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In 1871 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. When the Fiji Islands were erected into a separate colony, called the "Colony of Fiji," Sir Arthur Gordon was appointed its first Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 4, 1875. Sir Arthur married in 1865, Rachel Emily, eldest daughter of Sir J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, the Clerk of the Parliaments.

GORDON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES GEORGE, C.B., R.E., entered the Royal Engineers as a second lieutenant June 23, 1852, and was promoted to be first lieutenant Feb. 17, 1854. He served in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebastopol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty owing to the wild character of the tribes of Armenia and Koordistan. Engaged in the expedition against Pekin, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861 he made a long journey from that capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tiayuen, the capital of that province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. The result of his operations was this. He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the most savage brigands. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nanking, and were becoming desolate ruins in their possession. Gordon cut the rebellion in half, recovered the great cities, isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of the brigand power, and left the marauders nothing but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nanking. All this he effected, first, by the power of his arms and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. A detailed account of his exploits is given in an interesting work entitled "'The Ever Victorious Army;' a History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion, by Andrew Wilson," published in 1868. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1859; of major in 1862; of lieut.-colonel Feb. 16, 1864; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 9, 1864. Colonel Gordon was British Vice-Consul of the delta of the Danube, Turkey, from 1871 till 1873, when he undertook an expedition into Africa under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt, who appointed him Governor of the Provinces of the Equatorial Lakes.

GORDON, THE RIGHT. HON. EDWARD STRATHEARN, M.P., son of the late Major John Gordon, was born at Inverness in 1814, and received his academical education in the University of Edinburgh. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1835; was Sheriff of Perthshire from 1858 to July, 1866; and became a Queen's Counsel. In Dec., 1867, he was elected M.P. for Thetford in the Conservative interest, and he continued to represent that borough till its disfranchisement in Dec., 1868. Since Nov., 1869, he has represented the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen in the House of Commons. Mr. Gordon was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1866 till March, 1867; Lord Advocate of Scotland from 1867 till Dec., 1868, and again from 1874 to the present time.

GÖRGEI, ARTHUR, General, born Feb. 5, 1818, at Topporcz, in Hungary; entered the military school of Tuln, where he completed the three years'

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course of study in two. His ability having been recognized, he was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and was in five years promoted First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars. He left the army in order to study chemistry at Prague; but the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and, until he became his rival, Görgei appears to have been his favourite. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, it being impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. Soon after this his differences with the civil authorities began. Twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. The Governor and Council resigned, Aug. 11, 1849, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this Görgei has been called a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," appeared in 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF, ALEXANDER MICHAELOWITSCH, statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode; was secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, *chargé d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time, in 1832, to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Würtemberg. During the events of 1848-9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the dispute respecting the Eastern question, the prince was ambassador at Vienna; at his instance the Russian government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856, and he was recalled to St. Petersburg in that year, to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he still holds. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been freely commented upon. In October, 1870, while Paris was being besieged by the Germans, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, announcing the resolution of the Emperor to be no longer controlled by the treaty of 1856 so far as it limited his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to the Conference held in London in 1871, when the treaty was modified so as to satisfy the demands of Russia. In recognition of his services on this occasion Prince Gortschakoff was accredited with the rank of Highness.

GÖSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOACHIM, M.P., the son of William H. Göschen, Esq., a London

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merchant, of German extraction, born in 1831, was educated at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt against the oaths then enforced. He has written largely on financial questions, and is known as the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and has taken an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Göschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1865, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874.

GOSS, SIR JOHN, musical composer, was born in 1800, at Fareham, Hants, his father, Joseph Goss, being organist of that place. Early in 1811 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the charge of the late John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of the late Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's in April, 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss composed the "Te Deum," and the anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," performed at the Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness. This gained for him the honour of knighthood. Sir John Goss resigned the post of organist of St. Paul's in 1872. He is also the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS.), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Of the glees may be mentioned "There is Beauty on the Mountain" and "O Thou whose Beams." Amongst the anthems may be mentioned his anthem, "If we believe," a dirge composed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His later compositions include the "Wilderness" and "O Saviour of the World;" besides the Thanksgiving "Te Deum" and anthem already mentioned.

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S., born at Worcester, in 1810, removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a taste for natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he returned to England, and in 1840 published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by an Atlas of "Illustrations," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of numerous works on zoology and other subjects chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, oc-

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cupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his more recent researches have been conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Having repaired, on account of ill-health, to the sea-side, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations, of which an account is given in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he took a prominent part in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which have become so popular, and in 1854 published "The Aquarium." "A Manual of Marine Zoology, and "Tenby, a Seaside Holiday," followed; and in 1857 "Omphalos; an Attempt to Untie the Geological Knot." In the autumn of that year he removed from London to reside in the neighbourhood of Torquay, in order to obtain greater facilities for bringing out the most important of his works, "Actinologia Britannica; a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals," which was completed in Jan., 1860. He has written "Evenings at the Microscope," "Letters from Alabama, on Natural History," "The Romance of Natural History" (1st and 2nd series), "A Year at the Shore," and "Land and Sea." In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *Philosophical Transactions* of which he had previously contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the class Rotifera.

GOT, FRANÇOIS JULES EDMOND, a popular French comedian, born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822, received his education at the Collége Charlemagne, and after being employed for a short time at the Prefecture of the Seine, entered M. Provost's class at the Conservatoire, where, in 1842, he carried off the second, and in 1843, the first prize for comedy. After a year's compulsory service in the army, he made his first bow to a Parisian audience in 1844 at the Comédie Française, of which Society he became a member in 1850. M. Got's reputation steadily increased, and he is now most deservedly regarded as one of the cleverest comic actors on the French stage. He excels in the representation of the leading comic parts in the old classical dramas, and has created scores of original characters in modern pieces. M. Got's name has been frequently before the public, in connection with the internal dissensions of the Comédie Française. When M. Got and his colleagues of the Théâtre Français visited London in 1871, they were entertained at a public dinner at the Crystal Palace.

GOUGH, JOHN B., a temperance advocate, was born at Sandgate, Kent, Aug. 22, 1817, and in 1829 was sent, with a family who were leaving his native village, to the United States. After living two years in Oneida county, he followed the business of a bookbinder at New York, where, having contracted drunken habits, he, in Oct., 1842, was urged by a young friend to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and from that time became a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, in which he travelled and lectured. His fame reached England, and the London Temperance League prevailed upon him to visit this country in 1853; in the first instance only for six weeks. The National and Scottish Temperance Leagues, eager to enlist his eloquence in their cause, persuaded him to prolong his stay; and the visit, originally intended to last only six weeks, was extended over two years. He returned to the United States with new laurels gained by his oratory in Europe, and addressed crowded audiences in many cities and towns, until, in July, 1857, he once more

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visited this country, where he laboured with success and with increasing popularity, and finally returned to the United States in Aug., 1860. He published an autobiography in 1846, and a volume of his orations in 1854. Mr. Gough, since his return from Europe in 1860, though still delivering occasional addresses on temperance, has entered the field as a lecturer on other subjects, and has acquired great popularity, and a large income. In Nov., 1873, he delivered one of his lectures in New York, announcing that this would be his last public appearance in that city. He has an elegant residence near Worcester, Massachusetts.

GOULBURN, BISHOP OF. (*See* THOMAS, DR.)

GOULBURN, THE VERY REV. EDWARD MEYRICK. D.D., Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait (bishop of London) in the Head-mastership of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858, one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. In addition to a large number of single sermons and lectures, Dean Goulburn has published, "The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, as taught in Holy Scripture," eight sermons, 1851; "Rudimentary Treatise on the Philosophy of Grammar, with especial reference to the Doctrine of the Cases," 1852; "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures," 1854, third edit. 1860; "The Idle World: short religious essays upon the gift of speech and its employment in conversation," 1855, second edit. 1864; "Manual of Confirmation," 1855, ninth edit. 1872; "The Book of Rugby School," 1856; a collection of "Family Prayers," 1857, new edit. 1868; "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1857; "Sermons preached on different occasions during the last twenty years," 2 vols. 1862; "Thoughts on Personal Religion," 2 vols. 1862; "The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer; a series of lectures," 2 vols. 1863; "The Functions of our Cathedrals," 1869; "The Pursuit of Holiness," 1869, fifth edit. 1873; "The Ancient Sculptures in the roof of Norwich Cathedral described and illustrated; with a history of the See and Cathedral of Norwich from its foundation to modern times," London, 1872, &c.; "The Great Commission; meditations on Home and Foreign Missions," 1872; "Is it true? Is it widely received and believed by God's Church? Reasons for neither mutilating nor muffling the Athanasian Creed," 1872; "The Holy Catholic Church; its divine ideal, ministry, and institution," 1873.

GOULD, BENJAMIN APTHORP, an astronomer, born at Boston, U.S., Sept. 27, 1824. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and afterwards studied at Göttingen, where he took his degree in 1848, and was for some time an assistant in the observatory at Altona. After visiting the principal observatories in Europe, he returned to America, and was employed in the Coast Survey, having in special charge the longitude determinations, the methods of which he greatly improved. In 1856 he was appointed director of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, New York, retaining the post until the beginning of 1859, when his occupancy ceased in consequence of a disagreement with the trustees of the institution. A committee of scientific men subsequently justified the action of Prof. Gould in the matter. In 1868

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he was appointed by the Government of the Argentine Republic, South America, to organize and direct the National Observatory at Cordova, and having erected the building, he began work, with four assistants, in 1870. Since that time he has completed a set of maps of the stars visible to the naked eye from the observatory, and also undertook a series of zone observations on the southern stars. Up to April, 1874, more than 83,000 stars had been observed. In 1849 he founded at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the *Astronomical Journal*, which he edited until its suspension in 1861, the expenses being defrayed by himself and a few friends. The principal works published by Prof. Gould are: "Report on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune" (Smithsonian Institution Reports, 1850); "Investigation of the Orbit of the Comet V." (1847); "Discussions of Observations made by the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili, to determine the Solar Parallax" (1856); and charts of stars of scarcely less importance than those before noted.

GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S., ornithologist, born at Lyme, in Dorset, Sept. 14, 1804, at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. This was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the Great Himalaya range, and Mr. Gould hastened to illustrate the more important species in a work which he published in 1831 under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." The success of this publication induced the author to commence another of a more extensive character on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of six hundred species. He has since published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a monograph of the "Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming-Birds," a supplementary volume to the "Birds of Australia," comprising the novelties discovered subsequent to the publication of the former seven, and a "Handbook to the Birds of Australia," comprising all the information known respecting the various species to the close of 1865. Mr. Gould, who has devoted much attention to the humming-birds, and formed an unrivalled collection, is engaged upon a still more extensive publication on the birds of Asia, and an entirely new work on "The Birds of Great Britain."

GOUNOD, CHARLES-FRANÇOIS, composer, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;" "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic managers that they should

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possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every chance of developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In this instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded. "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médecin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company, under the title of the "Mock Doctor;" of "La Reine de Saba;" "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864; and "Romeo and Juliet," produced at Paris and London in 1867. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section Music, in May, 1866.

GRADY, STANDISH GROVE, born in 1815, at Killeston Park, county of Dublin, fourth son of Henry Grove Grady, Esq., of Bellewood, Templemore, co. Tipperary. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Jan., 1841, and chose the Home Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Gravesend in Sept., 1848; and Reader to the Inns of Court on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and the laws in force in British India in July, 1869. Mr. Grady is the author of "The Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay;" "The Law of the Registration of Voters and of Elections;" "Equalisation of the Poor Rates;" "The Present State of our Public Schools;" "Abuses of Public Charities;" "Hindoo Law of Inheritance;" "The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract;" "A Manual of Hindu Law;" joint author of "The Law and Practice at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench," and editor of the "Institutes of Menii," "The Hedaya," and the "Indian Codes."

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TURNER.)

GRAHAM'S TOWN, BISHOP OF. (*See* MERRIMAN.)

GRAMONT, (DUC DE), ANTOINE-AGÉNOR-ALFRED, diplomatist, formerly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819, entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to join the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life, Dec. 2, 1852, and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel; to Stuttgard in 1852; to Turin in April, 1853; and as Ambassador to Rome in 1857, which post he held till 1861, when he was nominated Ambassador to Vienna. Whilst at Turin, he used his influence to induce the Sardinians to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in April, 1870, and held that office until the downfall of the empire in September following. He was made commander of the Legion of Honour, June 3, 1857; Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Würtenberg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has four children.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE, better know as GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, born at Averon-Bergelle (Gers), in 1808, was educated in the Lyceum of Toulouse, and went to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of M. Victor Hugo. From that time till 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or edited various political

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journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. So violent, indeed, did these become in the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the editors of the newspapers assailed refused to reply, which reserve was called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the Corps Législatif in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1863. He has written, among other works, "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," 1837, announced as the introduction of a "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anoblies," 1840; "Voyage aux Antilles Françaises," 1842-4; "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," 1850; a collection of "Œuvres Littéraires," 1852; "Les Girondins et les Massacres de Septembre," 1860; "Histoire des Origines de la Langue Française," 1873; and numerous pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. M. Granier de Cassagnac, who was an ardent supporter, in the Parisian press, of the Imperial régime, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 23, 1857, and Commander, Aug. 30, 1865. On the fall of the empire he went to Brussels, where, towards the close of the year 1870, he founded a new Imperialist journal called *Le Drapeau*.

GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, PAUL DE, son of Adolphe de Granier de Cassagnac, born about 1840, became at an early age a contributor to the minor Parisian journals, and soon acquired notoriety by the fierceness of his personal attacks on his contemporaries and the numerous duels to which they gave rise. In 1866, under the auspices of his father he joined the staff of *Le Pays*, of which soon afterwards he became the principal editor. Since then he has been perpetually embroiled in quarrels with his brother journalists and anti-Bonapartist politicians. It would be difficult to enumerate all the "affairs of honour" in which he has been engaged, but his duel with the late M. Gustave Flourens in 1869, may be mentioned as being one of the most desperate fought in recent times. M. Paul de Cassagnac was decorated with the Legion of Honour, on the Emperor's fête-day in 1868, and in July, 1869, was elected a member of the Conseil Général for the Department of Gers. On the declaration of war against Prussia, in Aug., 1870, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was still suffering from a recent wound in the chest, and who had just been appointed a Major of the Garde Mobile of the department of Gers, preferred to enrol himself as a volunteer in the first regiment of Zouaves. Taken prisoner at Sédan he was interned for eight months in a casemate at Kösel in Silesia. On recovering his liberty he went to Venice for the benefit of his health; and afterwards he established in the department of Gers, *L'Appel au Peuple*, a political journal which met with considerable success. Returning to Paris in Jan., 1872, he resumed the editorship of *Le Pays*. In July of that year he was condemned to a week's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 francs in consequence of his duel with M. Lockroy. On July 7, 1873, he fought a duel on the Luxemburg frontier with M. Ranc, a Paris journalist; both combatants being wounded, and M. Ranc disabled. He was tried in Paris, July 2, 1874, for the publication in *Le Pays* of articles calculated to disturb the public peace, and to stir up hatred and contempt between citizens. M. Paul de Cassagnac undertook his own defence and obtained a verdict of "Not Guilty," a result which was regarded by the Bonapartists as a signal triumph. In 1874 he published in his journal a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sédan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General Wimpffen's shoulders. The General accordingly instituted a prosecution for libel in

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the Assize Court of the Seine, but M. Paul de Cassagnac was acquitted by the jury (Feb. 1875).

GRANT, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., LL.D., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalvey, North Britain, born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, succeeded his father as eighth baronet, Aug. 1, 1856, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. He became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras in 1860; Principal of that college in 1862; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in 1863; Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency in 1865; a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1868; and, in the same year, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Alexander Grant edited "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," 1854, third edit. revised and partly re-written, 1874; and "Xenophon," forming vol. 8 of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," in 1871.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, P.R.A., the fourth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and brother of Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., born at Edinburgh in 1803, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834; was elected an Associate in 1842, and R.A. in 1851. Of the many famous beauties whose charms have lent additional attraction to his canvas, are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney, Mrs. Beauclerk, &c., and amongst the celebrated men whom he has painted may be mentioned Lord Macaulay, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough, Campbell, Derby, Palmerston, Clyde, Russell, Stanley, and his brother Sir J. H. Grant. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures belonged to a class which he has since ceased to cultivate; such as the "Meet of his Majesty's Stag-hounds," painted in 1837 for the late Earl of Chesterfield, containing forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen. It attracted much attention, and was engraved, and was followed by "Melton Hunt," purchased by the duke of Wellington, and also engraved. Mr. Grant was appointed President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Charles Eastlake, March 6, 1866, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870.

GRANT, JAMES, born at Elgin, Morayshire, about 1805; became a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London paper, and wrote, in the *Imperial Magazine*, a series of forty essays, under the title of "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he started the *Elgin Courier*. Whilst thus engaged, he found time to produce the *Elgin Annual* and the *Elgin Literary Magazine*, and his contributions to these were highly commended by Sir Walter Scott. In 1834 he removed to London, and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he held till 1870. Mr. Grant is the author of "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," "The Great Metropolis," "The Bench and the Bar," and "Sketches in London." He has been a frequent contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor, and has written extensively on theological subjects. The series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of 14 volumes, includes "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," and "The End of All Things." His latest pub-

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lications are "Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, Bart.," 1870; and "The Newspaper Press; its Origin, Progress, and Present Position," 2 vols., 1871. The third and concluding volume of the last-named work was published in 1872, under the title of "The Metropolitan Weekly and Provincial Press."

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822. When only ten years old he sailed with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland, and was several years with the troops in America, his education being principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War; or, Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." It was followed by "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 1848; "Memoirs of Kircaldy of Grange," 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," 1851; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," 1855; "The Yellow Frigate," 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," 1856; "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," 1856; "Laura Everingham," 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," 1858; "The Cavaliers of Fortune," 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," 1859; "Legends of the Black Watch," 1859; "Mary of Lorraine," 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," 1861: "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," 1862; "Captain of the Guard," 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," 1863; "Second to None," 1864; "King's Own Borderers," 1865; "Constable of France," 1866: "The White Cockade," 1867; "First Love and Last Love, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny," 1868; "The Secret Despatch," 1869; "The Girl he Married," 1869; "Lady Wedderburn's Wish, a Tale of the Crimean War," 1870; "Only an Ensign," 1871; "Under the Red Dragon," 1872; "British Battles on Land and Sea," vol. i., 1873; "British Heroes in Foreign Wars," new edit., 1873; "Shall I Win Her?" 1874; and "Fairer than a Fairy," 1874. Most of these works have been printed in the United States; all have been translated into German and Danish, and several into French. Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *United Service Magazine*, &c. In 1852 he prepared the "Memorial" which was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Richmond, in the name of 200 Peninsular lieutenants, craving the rank of captains without increase of pay. It was not acted upon, owing to the opposition of the late duke of Wellington.

GRANT, JAMES AUGUSTUS, C.B., C.S.I., F.R.S., Major in the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1845 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the medal and two clasps; was Adjutant of 8th N.I. for

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five years; and baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug., 1857; did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded while in command of two companies of the 78th Highlanders who formed the rear guard of the army. In 1863 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the lamented Capt. Speke, who published an account of their joint travels and discoveries in Africa in 1864, for which he was made a C.B. (civil division) in Sept., 1866. He was head of the Intelligence Department with the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India for his services in that capacity. He is the author of a "Walk across Africa," "Summary of the Speke and Grant Expedition" in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1872, and of "The Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition," forming the 29th vol. of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, 1872. He is gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and has received medals from Pope Pius IX. and King Victor Emmanuel.

GRANT, Sir Patrick, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Elgin, born at Duthill, in that county, in 1804, entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1819. During the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4 Captain Grant served on Sir Hugh Gough's Staff as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, and obtained his brevet majority for Maharajpur. As Adjutant-General in the Satlaj Campaign of 1845-6, he fought under the same chief at Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, and received two severe wounds, besides having his horse thrice shot under him. For his services in this war he was made a C.B., and gained another step in brevet rank. In the same capacity he again followed Lord Gough through the Punjaub campaign, sharing in the hard-won fight of Chilianwalla and the crowning victory of Gujarát. At the end of the campaign he was made an A.D.C. to the Queen with the rank of Colonel. In 1849-50 Colonel Grant again served as Adjutant-General in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the hill-tribes of Kohat. In 1856, as Major-General and K.C.B., he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, and on the death of General Anson, in the first days of the Mutiny in 1857, Sir Patrick went over to Calcutta as acting Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, pending the arrival of Anson's successor, Sir Colin Campbell. After the Mutiny he was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and in March, 1867, was preferred to the Governorship of Malta. The latter post he resigned through ill-health in April, 1872. In 1874 he was appointed to the post of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, left vacant by the death of Sir Sydney Cotton.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1839, graduated in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became full captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, conducted a reconnaissance to the

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rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, and this was followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate general A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, after a siege of two months, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops at Chickamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was assigned to the command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Mission Ridge. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, then the highest rank in the army of the United States, and conferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganized the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against Gen. Johnston, at the same time that he moved against Gen. Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, which the skill and tact of Gen. Lee rendered abortive, Gen. Grant crossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proceeded to lay siege to Richmond and Petersburg from the south and south-east, while a very considerable army was cutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the north and north-west. The final result was not doubtful from the time he had established himself in this position; but it was only attained after a protracted and vigorous resistance. At length one railroad after another having been cut, and the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg reduced to great straits, while the army of Gen. Lee was rapidly diminishing, and keeping up its courage by the most perilous sorties and ventures, the last line was broken on April 2, 1865, and Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward. They were pursued by Grant, and blow after blow was struck on their retreating columns. On the 9th of April, 1865, Lee surrendered with his entire command to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its close the gratitude of the people to Gen. Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts. On July 25, 1866, Congress having created the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was commissioned General the same day, and Major-General Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Differing in his views from President Johnson, whose policy had alienated very many of his former friends, a coolness sprang up between the President and the General; this was aggravated by the attempted removal of Secretary Stanton by the President, and still further by the nomination of Grant for the Presidency by the Republican party in May 1868, and from that time till the close of Mr. Johnson's term of office, in March, 1869, their only intercourse was official. Gen. Grant was elected President in Nov., 1868, receiving 214 out of the 294 electoral votes of the 26 States then recognized as belonging to the Union. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His administration was, upon the whole, highly satisfactory; and in 1872 he was nominated for a second term of four years by the Republican National Convention. But in the mean-

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while dissatisfaction had grown up among some prominent members of the Republican party. These, taking the name of "Liberal Republicans," nominated for President Mr. Horace Greeley, the able editor of the New York *Tribune*. The Democratic National Convention also nominated Mr. Greeley, although he had always been a strong opponent of the Democratic party. At the Presidential election held in Nov., 1872, Grant received 268 electoral votes, and Greeley 80. But reckoning by the actual votes cast for each candidate, the election was much more close. The whole number of votes cast was 6,431,149; of these there were for Grant 3,597,070, for Greeley 2,834,079; giving for Grant a majority of 762,991. Mr. Greeley died Nov. 29, 1872, just after the result of the election was evident. During the second administration of President Grant, grave difficulties arose, growing mainly out of financial questions and the disturbed condition of the South. The elections held in Nov., 1874, resulted almost everywhere in favour of the Democratic Party, who secured a large majority in the next House of Representatives, which meets in Dec., 1875.

GRANVILLE, (EARL), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, K.G., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865. In Dec., 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in Feb., 1874. At the commencement of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Hartington being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons.

GRAVES, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, was born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity Col-

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lege, Dublin, where he took high honours, and of which he became a Fellow. He was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick June 29, 1866.

GRAY, ASA, M.D., was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, Nov. 18, 1810, and graduated M.D. at Fairfield Medical College, in 1831, but soon relinquished the practice of medicine, and devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition; but the delay of that enterprise led him in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842 he was elected Fisher Professor of Natural History in Harvard College. In addition to his lectures at Cambridge, he has delivered three courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston; published in 1836 his "Elements of Botany," enlarged into the "Botanical Textbook;" and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America," to be completed in three large volumes. He published in 1848 the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," and the first volume of the "Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata," a work still in progress (two volumes having appeared), in which one species of each genus, within the bounds of the then organized States of the Union, is to be described; and the first volume of his "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes," in 1854. He has since published the following works, mostly text-books, "How Plants Grow;" "Lessons in Botany, with drawings from nature;" "The School and Field-book of Botany," "The Manual of Botany;" "Structural and Systematic Botany," a revised edition of the "Botanical Text-book," with 1,300 illustrations; "Flora of the Southern United States." Professor Gray, who visited Europe in 1838-9, and again in 1850-51, has also contributed many papers to scientific periodicals and the transactions of learned societies. In 1873 he retired from active teaching to devote himself to scientific labour and to the care of the herbarium of Harvard College. In 1874 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Agassiz.

GREAT BRITAIN, QUEEN OF. (*See* VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA.)

GREECE, KING OF. (*See* GEORGE I.)

GREEN, MRS. MARY ANNE EVERETT, whose maiden name was Wood, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and, in early life, resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father, and she devoted much of her time to poetical composition. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having now freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society, in 1856; the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, chiefly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendaring the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I., 4 vols., were published in 1857-9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes had appeared in 1868. Mrs. Green has also completed the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, left unfinished by the late Mr. Lemon, which, with addenda from Edward VI. to James I., forms 6 vols. She is now occupied upon the papers of the Interregnum. In 1845 she married

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Mr. G. P. Green, artist, descended from a nonconformist family of Yorkshire.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, next after Washington the foremost general in the war of the Revolution, born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1811. He was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe on account of ill-health for nearly twenty years, and from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. While in Italy he contributed to the United States periodicals, and collected materials for a history of that country, which, however, has never appeared. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, and has edited "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," Addison's Works, and the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Spark's "American Biography." The life of his grandfather was afterwards greatly enlarged, as "Life of Gen. Nathaniel Greene" (2 vols., 1867-68). He has also published "Biographical Studies," 1860; "Historical View of the American Revolution," 1865; and a criticism upon Bancroft's account of Gen. Greene, 1866. In 1872 he was appointed non-resident Professor in Cornell University.

GREG, WILLIAM RATHBONE, born at Manchester, in 1809, was appointed a Commissioner of Customs in May, 1856, and Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office in Nov., 1864. Mr. Greg is the author of "Essays on Political and Social Science;" "Enigmas of Life," 1872, fifth edit., 1873; "Literary and Social Judgments;" "Political Problems;" "Creed of Christendom," 3rd edit., 2 vols., 1873; and "Rocks Ahead, or, the Warnings of Cassandra," 1874. He is a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the signature "W. R. G."

GREGG, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, son of the late Richard Gregg, Esq., of Cappa, co. Clare, born in 1798, was elected Scholar of Trinity College in 1822, and graduated B.A in 1825, but did not proceed M.A till 1860, when he became, *per saltum* M.A., B.D., and D.D. He was ordained in 1826, became minister of the French church, Portarlington, vicar of Kilsalaghan in 1828, minister of Bethesda, Dublin, in 1835, and of Trinity church, Dublin, in 1839. He was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and was consecrated Bishop of York, Cloyne, and Ross in 1862. Dr. Gregg has published a great number of sermons preached on various occasions, which have met with much success; and other religious works.

GREGG, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT SAMUEL, D.D., younger son of the Right Rev. Dr. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Law, of Dublin, was born in 1834, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, (B.A., 1857; M.A., 1860). He was formerly rector of Clonmel, Queenstown, Ireland, and afterwards precentor of Cork and incumbent of St. Finbar in that city. He was appointed to the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork, in 1874, and in March, 1875, he was elected to the Bishopric of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, which had been left vacant by the death of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D. Bishop Gregg married in 1863, Elinor, daughter of Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, of Frankfield, co. Cork.

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, born in 1817, was educated privately, and served his apprenticeship as a millwright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, under Mr. James Walker, in a graving dock in Woolwich dockyard, in 1840 became Resident Engineer of the London and Croydon Railway, and carried out some important works in the widening of that line, and the necessary alterations of bridges, &c., without

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impeding the heavy traffic of the railway. The Croydon and Epsom Railway was constructed under his direction, and in 1846 he succeeded the late Mr. Brunel as Chief Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in which capacity he constructed and laid out several railways in the West of England. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, an office which he held for about three years, until the committee was reconstructed. He has for several years been professionally connected with the General Post-Office, his principal duties being the settlement, by arbitration with railway companies, of the rates of payment for mail trains. He has laid out and reported on many works abroad; the drainage of the Lake Fucino in Italy, and the construction of the Beziers and Graissessar Railway in France, having been commenced under his direction and from his designs. He is Engineer of the Somerset Central and Dorset Central Railways, Consulting Engineer of the Ceylon and Pernambuco Railways, and in 1868 was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

GREGORY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert Gregory, of Coote Park, co. Galway, and grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, who was under-secretary for Ireland for several years under the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was born in 1817, and educated at Harrow, where he gained the Peel medal, a scholarship, and other prizes, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1842 as a Conservative, on a casual vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin, arising through the death of Mr. John Beattie West, when he defeated Lord Morpeth (afterwards Earl of Carlisle), by a majority of all but 400 votes; but at the general election of 1847 he failed to secure his re-election, being defeated by Mr. John Reynolds by just 100 votes. He did not again enter Parliament until 1857, when he was returned for Galway county as a Liberal Conservative. He gave an independent support to Lord Palmerston, but voted with Lord Derby on his Reform Bill in March, 1859, and against the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord John Russell in 1866. Mr. Gregory is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county with which he is connected by the ties of property, and as High Sheriff of which he served in 1849. He became well-known in the world of art and of art education, and took an active part in general politics, especially where Ireland was concerned, in the House of Commons. In 1871 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. He retired from the representation of Galway on being appointed Governor of Ceylon, Jan. 8, 1872. Since he has occupied this position, Mr. Gregory has restored the King's palace at Kandy, one of the most splendid of oriental edifices.

GRESLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., cousin of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart., born in 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1822 in classical honours. Having been ordained upon his college title as a student of Christ Church, he was appointed, in 1840, to a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral, and in 1857 was instituted to the incumbency of a district church at Boyne Hill near Maidenhead. He is the author of several High-Church novels, such as "Bernard Leslie" and "The Siege of Lichfield," of "Ecclesiastes Anglicanus" (a treatise on preaching), "The Portrait of an English Churchman," "A Short Treatise on the Church," and "A Treatise on Confession."

GRÉVY, FRANÇOIS PAUL JULES, a French statesman, born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813, was educated in the College of Poligny, afterwards studied law in Paris, and in due course was admitted an advocate. He took part in the Revolution

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of July, 1830, and subsequently was much employed at the bar as a defender of members of the Radical party who were charged with the commission of political offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved himself to be one of the most able speakers among the democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists and not so far from the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that Articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms:—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period. The appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of the 10th of December, M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état*, he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the order of Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as Deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and now removed to Versailles, and in discharging the duties of this important office he displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation. He resigned this office in April, 1873, when he was succeeded by M. Buffet. In Oct., 1873, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Necessary Government," in which he declared that "France has been transformed, and has become a pure Democracy;" that "her first mistake was not to have founded a Constitutional Monarchy when she possessed the elements of one;" and that "her second mistake would be to attempt to establish it when those elements no longer exist."

GREY, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., son of the late Sir Geoege Grey, Bart., resident commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, and nephew of the late Earl Grey, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. Having been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics, and graduated M.A., he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and returned in 1832 to the House of Commons as member for Devonport, which he continued to represent till 1847. For a few months in 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post, under Lord Melbourne, from April, 1835, till 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate, an office which he exchanged in 1841 for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring with his colleagues in that year. On the formation of Lord Russell's first administration in 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the capacity of Home Secretary during the commotions of 1848, Sir George won golden opinions from all parties, and his prudence and vigour did much to preserve peace and order in that troublous period. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was returned for North Northumberland, was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, was elected for Morpeth

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in Jan., 1853, and after holding aloof from the Coalition ministry for a time, he, in June, 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he returned to the Home Office, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Lord Palmerston's return to power in June, 1859, took the Home Office in 1861, and retired with the Russell administration in June, 1866. Sir G. Grey was created a G.C.B. (civil) in 1849. On the dissolution of Parliament in Jan., 1874, he retired from public life.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., posthumous son of Lieut.-Col. Grey, of the 30th foot, who fell at Badajos in 1812, was educated at Sandhurst College, and entered the army about 1829, but soon after retired with the rank of captain. In 1839 he took a leading part in exploring the interior of what is now denominated Western Australia, in 1841 was appointed Governor of South Australia, aud held that post till 1846, when he was nominated Governor of New Zealand. There he displayed such administrative talents that he was created in 1848 a K.C.B. (Civil division), and in 1854 was advanced to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, which he held until 1861, when he was requested by the Colonial Office to resume the governorship of New Zealand, in the hope that his tact and firmness would bring the war raging there to a satisfactory conclusion. In this he succeeded, and the insurrection of the Maories in 1863-4 was, under his auspices, by the energy and skill of General Cameron, suppressed. He returned to England in Nov., 1867. Sir G. Grey is the author of "Journals of Discovery in Australia," 1841; "Polynesian Mythology and Traditions of New Zealand," 1855; and "Proverbial Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race." 1858.

GREY (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY GREY, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830-34, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826 as member for Winchilsea, in 1830 for Higham Ferrars, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the Northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary at War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GRIFFITH, SIR RICHARD JOHN, Bart., born in Dublin, Sept. 20, 1784, became early in life a civil engineer, and in 1825 was appointed Commissioner for the General Valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland. He was appointed in 1851 to the Chair-

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manship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and for the indefatigable zeal and industry with which he discharged his public duties in this and in other capacities, as well as in reward of the many improvements in roads and in agriculture which he has been instrumental in introducing, he was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Palmerston, April 20, 1858. Sir Richard, who is the author of "The Geological Map of Ireland," which obtained for him the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1854, was made honorary LL.D. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1864.

GRINDON, LEOPOLD HARTLEY, born at Bristol, March 28, 1818, was educated at Wrington, Somersetshire, and the Bristol College, and was appointed Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, in 1851. His chief works are: — "The Manchester Flora;" "British and Garden Botany;" "Manchester Walks and Wild Flowers;" "Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" "The Phenomena of Plant-Life;" "The Divine Benevolence in the Little Things of Nature;" "Figurative Language: its Origin and Constitution;" "Man and Woman the Archetypes of Nature;" "Emblems: a Bird's-eye View of the Analogies and Symbolism of the External World;" "The Trees of Old England;" and "Echoes in Plant and Flower-life."

GROSS, SAMUEL D., M.D., born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805. He graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia the same year. In 1830 he removed to Easton, publishing the same year a treatise on "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints." In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, and became one of the instructors in the Ohio Medical College in that city, and in 1835 Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the medical department of Cincinnati College. Here he prepared his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," 2 vols., 1839. In 1840 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, having been elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, and filled that position, except for a single season, until 1856. In that year he was called to the Professorship of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He has published the following original works: —"Wounds of the Intestines," 1843; "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs," 1851; "Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages," 1850; "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases," 1853; "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Services of Daniel Drake, M.D.," 1853; "Report on the Causes which retard the Progress of American Medical Literature," 1856; "System of Surgery," 2 vols., 1859, 3rd edit., 1864, translated into French, Dutch, and Russian; "American Medical Biography," 1861; and "Manual of Military Surgery," 1861. In conjunction with Dr. Richardson, he founded and edited for some years the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

GROVE, GEORGE, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated as a civil engineer. In 1841 he was entrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844 of a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position he occupied till the end of 1873. Mr. Grove is now a member of the Board of Direction of the Company, and is also associated with the house of Macmillan and Co., pub-

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lishers. He was one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of her Majesty. His analyses of classical orchestral music for the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace are well known. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bradley.

GROVE, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT, F.R.S., the son of a gentleman of property and magistrate in Glamorganshire, born about 1811, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1833, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. Ill-health for a time prevented his following his profession, and he devoted his leisure to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and has taken an active part, as Member of the Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected, after a severe struggle, in 1847. He is the author of a "Lecture [Jan., 1842, printed for the London Institution] on the Progress of Physical Science since its opening," in which he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertability of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion; and of an essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," published in 1846, now in the 5th edition. This essay is a development of the doctrine advanced in the lecture of 1842 and in succeeding lectures. Translations have been published in France, Germany, Belgium, &c., and a reprint in America. He discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, the electricity of flame, voltaic etching of daguerreotypes, the electro-chemical polarity of gases, new combinations for aplanatic object-glasses of telescopes, molecular impressions by light and electricity, &c. He is the author of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and *Philosophical Magazine*, suggestions for the amendment of the patent laws, on taxation of permanent and precarious incomes, and an address on medical education at St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and of the Royal Commission on Patent Law. He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evidenced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, result from gradual minute variations. Mr. Grove was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Nov., 1871, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 21, 1872.

GRUNEISEN, CHARLES LEWIS, born in Bloomsbury parish, London, Nov. 2, 1806, is son of Charles Gruneisen, from Stuttgard, who was naturalized by Act of Parliament Dec. 23, 1796. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and at Pentonville Academy, his studies being completed in Holland. He was appointed sub-editor of the *Guardian*, Conservative organ, in 1832; editor of the *British Traveller* in 1833; had the foreign department of the *Morning Post* and sub-editorship in the same year; and in 1837-8 was the War Correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain. Don Carlos (Carlos Quinto) conferred two crosses on Mr. Gruneisen before the departure of the latter from Spain, namely the

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Cross of the Order of Charles III. and the Cross created to commemorate the victory of the battle of Los Navarros, Mr. Gruneisen having with some risk saved the lives of several prisoners who were about to be killed by the Carlists. Mr. Gruneisen was taken prisoner by the Christinos, and had a narrow escape of being shot. His case came before Parliament. After great sufferings at Logroño on the Alvo, Mr. Gruneisen was released through the influence of Lord Palmerston and Count Molé, the Premier of Louis Philippe. From 1839 to 1844 he was the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and afterwards its musical critic; editor of the *Great Gun* in 1844; musical critic of the *Britannia* and *Illustrated London News* up to 1853; went as special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* in 1845 to follow the tour of the Queen and the Prince Consort in Germany; was the originator, and main founder of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1847; joined the *Morning Chronicle* as musical critic in 1846; was one of the chief founders of the Conservative Land Society in 1852, and became a director thereof. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of that Society, and he retained that post till Dec., 1872. Mr. Gruneisen succeeded the late Mr. H. F. Chorley as musical critic of the *Athenæum*, which position he still holds. Mr. Gruneisen while in Paris from 1839 to 1844, organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals. He also carried out during the fine months a complete communication with London from Paris by despatches, conveyed by pigeons. Mr. Gruneisen from 1832 down to the present period, has taken an active part in all proceedings, electoral or otherwise, to uphold the Conservative cause, and has been in constant communication and correspondence with the leading statesmen in various countries. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; member of the Society of Arts and of the Royal Literary Fund; and one of the trustees of the Newspaper Press Fund. He has published a short Memoir of Meyerbeer; a brochure, entitled, "The Opera and the Press;" and a Lecture on the Civil War in Spain.

GUBERNATIS, ANGELO DE, an Italian author, born at Turin, April 7, 1840, was educated in the University of Turin, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philology. He was appointed in 1860 professor of rhetoric in the gymnasium of Chieri near Turin; was sent in 1862 at the expense of the government to Berlin, where he studied under Professors Bopp and Weber; became extraordinary Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Florence (*Istituto di Studii Superiori*) in 1863, and ordinary professor in 1869. Signor De-Gubernatis has attained celebrity as a dramatist, a lyric poet, a journalist, a critic, an orientalist, and a mythologist. He made his *début* with his tragedy entitled "Pier Delle Vigne." The principal character was sustained by the celebrated actor Ernesto Rossi, and the piece proved a great success. Afterwards he published the following dramas in verse, "La Morte di Catone," "Romolo," 1874; "Il Re Nala," "Il Re Dasarata," and "Mâyâ." He has founded four journals—*L'Italia Letteraria* (1862), *La Civiltà Italiana* (1869), *La Rivista Orientale* (1867), and *La Rivista Europea* (1869). The latter, which he has edited since its commencement, has become the most popular of the great Italian reviews. He is the Italian correspondent of the *Athenæum* of London, of the *International Review* of New York, of the *Deutsche Rundschau* of Berlin, and of the *Wiestnik Evropy* of St. Petersburg. Among his scientific works the following deserve special mention, "Piccola Enciclopedia Indiana" (Florence, 1867); "Fonti vediche dell' epopea" (Florence, 1867); "Memoria sui viaggiatori Italiani nelle Indie Orientali" (Florence, 1867); "Storia comparata degli usi nuziali Indo-Europei" (Milan, 1869); "Zoolo-

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gical Mythology: or, the Legends of Animals" (2 vols., London, 1872; translated into German, Leipsic, 1873; and into French, Paris, 1874); and, "Letture sopra la Mitologia Vedica" (Florence, 1874). He is general secretary of the Italian Oriental Society.

GUDIN, THÉODORE, marine painter, born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and obtained the second-class medal in 1824. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. The "Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger," in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 to 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings, chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scotch scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera." His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the French Exposition of 1855. Since the death of Lady James Hay (whose daughter he married in 1861) M. Gudin has quitted France, and taken up his residence with his wife's family, in Scotland. He was well known in Paris for the literary and artistic *fêtes* which he gave when residing in that city. M. Gudin, made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1828, was promoted Officer in 1841, and Commander in 1855.

GUELL-Y-RENTE, DON JOSÉ, poet and politician, was born at Havana in 1819, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having commenced his education at the College of St. Charles, in Cuba, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law at the age of twenty-one, returned to practise as a barrister in his native city, and after staying there two years, again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda de Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assisi, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, on account of the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married June 28, 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment which had been passed against them, Don José Guell-y-Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamiento* of 1854, and mainly contributed to Espartero's accession to power. In the constitutional Cortes he sat for the city of Valladolid, until another ministerial conspiracy hurled Espartero from power, and he has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In addition to numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, especially in the *Novedades*, Don José Guell-y-Rente has written "American Legends," "The Virgin of the Lily," "The Grand-daughter of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "Christian, Philosophical, and Political Studies," "Legends of a sorrowing Soul," and "American Tra-

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ditions." Many of these works have been translated in France, where their author enjoys a considerable reputation.

GUÉRARD, EUGÈNE VON, was born in Vienna, where his father, Bernard von Guérard, who was descended from an old Lorraine family, was court painter. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for art, and was sent to Italy when fifteen years old, where he studied the old masters in Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he became the pupil of Giovanni Bassi, and enjoying the friendship of such men as Reinard, Koch, Cavallari, and Thorwaldsen, the young painter made rapid progress in art, his tastes lying chiefly in the direction of landscape. In 1832 he proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, actively engaged in depicting the lovely scenery of the Two Sicilies; two of his earliest works having been purchased by Queen Isabella. Recalled to Germany by the death of his father, he established himself at Düsseldorf, where he prosecuted the study of architecture, perspective, and the history of art, at the Royal Academy, under Schirmir and W. von Schadow, from 1839 till 1846. Between the latter year and 1852 he made various excursions into Belgium, Holland, and the German principalities, for artistic purposes; and several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, while others were bought by American tourists. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and in 1854 fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years he has visited the wildest and least-known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania, and has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUERICKE, HENRY ERNEST FERDINAND, D.D., Ph.D., theologian, born at Vettin (Prussia), Feb. 23, 1803, studied theology at Halle, where he became, in 1829, Assistant Professor. Nominated in turn Examiner and Pastor, he lost, between 1833 and 1838, all his preferments on account of his attachment to the opinions of the old Lutherans, and was not reinstated till 1840, after the death of Frederick William III. He has written various critical works on the New Testament, a "Manual of Church History," 1833; "General Christian Symbolics," 1839; a "Treatise on Christian Archæology," in 1847; "History of the Reformation," 1855; and, in conjunction with Rudelbach, "A Review of Lutheran Theology."

GUERIN, JULES, physician, and member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Boussu, in the old department of Jemappes, March 11, 1801. After studying classics at Louvain and at Paris, he was one of the favourite pupils of Chaussier for the medical profession, and was admitted M.D. in 1826. In 1828 he became proprietor and editor of the *Gazette de Santé*, the title of which he altered in 1830 to that of *La Gazette Médicale de Paris*. He was a member of the commission ordered, after the accession of Louis Philippe, for the re-organization of the system of medical education; he devoted himself to the study of physical deformities, and in this direction created the magnificent institution known as "La Muette," where patients of this description, instead of being left to the care of only mechanical practitioners are treated by able surgeons on anatomical and physiological principles. In 1837 he carried off the great surgical prize for a work on Orthopædics, in 16 volumes, illustrated by 100 engravings. M. Guérin, who is a most prolific writer, stands in the highest rank of his profession, and was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1860.

GUÉRONNIÈRE. (*See* LA GUÉRONNIÈRE.)

GUIBERT, HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE, Archbishop of Paris, was born at Aix, Dec. 13, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome. Indeed, he passed so good a final examination,

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as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. Subsequently he became Vicar-General of Ajaccio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardèche). His diocese being small and not over-populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favourite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which are very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Morlot as Archbishop of Tours, Feb. 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, to which see he was promoted on the nomination of M. Thiers, President of the Republic, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a Cardinal in Dec., 1873. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1859. Many of his pastoral letters have been published.

GUILLAUME, JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE EUGÈNE, a distinguished French sculptor, born at Montbard, in Feb., 1822, and after passing through the usual course of studies in the college of Dijon, went to Paris to become a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux Arts, where he obtained the Prize of Rome in 1845. On the re-organization of the École des Beaux Arts at the close of 1863, M. Guillaume was appointed to a professorship, and a twelvemonth later was nominated Director of that institution. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1862; promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867; and elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. This artist is famous for his fine works; his name is familiar to those visitors at the London International Exhibition of 1862 who noticed "The Tomb of the Gracchi," which was suggested by the double busts of the great brethren placed as on a tomb, and side by side. His statue of Napoleon I., which was at the French Universal Exhibition of 1867, attracted great attention. Among the other productions of his chisel are "Theseus finding his Father's Sword on a Rock;" "Anacreon's Guests," a bas-relief; bust of M. Hittorff in the Universal Exposition of 1855; "The Lives of SS. Clotilde and Valère," bas-reliefs, in the new church of St. Clotilde; the statue of L'Hôpital, in the new Louvre; and the "Monument of Colbert," at Rheims.

GULL, SIR WILLIAM WITHEY, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was born in 1816, being the youngest son of Mr. John Gull, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in 1846, at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the Senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847-49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institution in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. On Jan. 20, 1872, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and in the following month he was appointed one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, Sir William Gull is President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford, and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). He is the author of "Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis;" a valuable "Report on Cholera," 1854, for the Royal College of Physicians; and of treatises on "Hypochondriasis," and on "Abscess of the Brain." He has also been a frequent contributor to the reports of Guy's Hospital. His speciality lies in clinical practice.

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GULLY, JAMES MANBY, M.D., born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1808, educated at Liverpool and the College de St. Barbe, Paris, entered the University of Edinburgh in 1825, as under-graduate in medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1829. In 1831 he came to London, and from 1832 to 1836 edited the *London Medical Journal* and the *Liverpool Medical Gazette*. In 1832 he published a *résumé* of Broussais' "Lectures on General Pathology," and numerous papers on physiological and pathological subjects. In 1834 he published a translation of Tiedemann's "Physiologie des Menschen;" in 1839, a "Treatise on Nemopathia;" and, in 1841, "The Simple Treatment of Disease." In 1842 Dr. Gully removed to Malvern, where he practised hydropathy. In 1846 he published "The Water-Cure for Chronic Disease;" and, in 1863, "The Water-Cure in Acute Disease." Dr. Gully is a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

GÜNTHER, ALBERT CHARLES LEWIS GOTTHILF, M.D., F.R.S., born at Esslingen (Würtemberg), Oct. 3, 1830, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, was appointed an assistant in the Zoological department of the British Museum in 1858. Dr. Günther, who is a member of several learned societies, has published:—"Die Fische des Neckars," Stuttgart, 1853; "Medicinische Zoology," Stuttgart, 1858; "Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum," London, 1858; "Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the Collection of the British Museum," 1859; "The Reptiles of British India," 1864; "Catalogue of Fishes," vols. 1-8, London, 1859-70; and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and other periodicals. He is the founder of the "Record of Zoological Literature," of which he has edited the first six volumes (1864-70).

GURNEY, THE REV. ARCHER, born in 1820, was for some years a barrister of the Middle Temple. Having been ordained in 1849, he filled various posts, was for four years curate at Buckingham, and more recently officiated for twelve years as chaplain to an English congregation in the Cour des Coches, Paris. He resigned that charge in 1870. He is the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr;" of "Sermons," in English and in French; a treatise, called "Restoration;" "Reasons for Living and Dying in the Communion of the Church of England;" and of some volumes of poems—"Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GURNEY, THE RIGHT HON. RUSSELL, M.P., son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, born at Norwood, Surrey, in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1826), was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1828, made a Q.C. in 1845, appointed Recorder of London in 1856, and one of the Commissioners to inquire into the disturbances in Jamaica in Jan., 1866. He was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for Southampton in July, 1865, and was sworn a Privy Councillor June 12, 1866. In Aug., 1871, Mr. Gurney, at the request of the Government, went to the United States to settle the legal details of the Treaty of Washington. In 1874 he succeeded in passing through the House of Commons the Public Worship Regulation Bill, one of the most important measures of the session, which had been introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, was born at Culhorn, Stranraer, N.B., 1835, being son of the late George Guthrie, Esq., of Appleby and Ernambore. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar. Mr.

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Guthrie was appointed one of the Commissioners under the Truck Commission Act, in Dec. 1871; Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland, from Oct., 1872 to Feb., 1873; and Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, Jan., 1873. He edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence* (Edinburgh) from 1866 to 1873; and was one of the Reporters of Court of Session Cases, Scotland, from 1871 to 1874. He has published a translation of Savigny on "Private International Law," (System of Modern Roman Law, vol. viii.) 1869; an edition of Erskine's "Principles of Scots Law," 1870, second edit., 1874; an edition of Bell's "Principles of the Law of Scotland," 1873; and "The Law of Trade Unions in England and Scotland," 1873.

GUY, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.S., born at Chichester, 1810, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, at Guy's Hospital, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.B, in 1837, having obtained previously the Fothergillian prize medal in 1831 for an essay on asthma. Dr. Guy was appointed in 1838 to the chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London; and became physician to King's College Hospital, having the care of the out-patients, in 1842; Dean of the Medical Department from 1846 to 1858; and Professor of Hygiene in 1869. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, held office as Censor in 1855, 1856, and 1866; as Examiner in 1861-63; and was appointed Croonian and Lumleian Lecturer in 1861 and 1868. Dr. Guy has also held the following appointments:—Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society, 1845; Vice-President, 1869; President, 1873; Hon. Secretary to the Health of Towns Association, 1846; Medical Superintendent of Millbank Convict Prison, 1859; Examiner in Forensic Medicine at the University of London, 1862; Swiney Prizeman, 1869. He is the author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration and other points in physiology, on statistics and the numerical method, on health, disease, crime, vagrancy, &c., in *Guy's Hospital Reports*, the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodical publications; of "Principles of Forensic Medicine," "Public Health." He is also editor of Hooper's "Physician's Vade-Mecum;" and of Walker's "Original," first published as a periodical. Throughout his career Dr. Guy has devoted his attention to sanitary reform, statistics, social science, and allied subjects of public interest.

GUYOT, ARNOLD HENRY, LL.D., geographer, physicist, and author, born near Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1807. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, the gymnasiums of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, and the University of Berlin. At Carlsruhe he formed an intimate friendship with Agassiz, which influenced his whole subsequent career. He studied theology for four years at Neufchâtel and Berlin, but his own natural tastes and the society of Agassiz, Carl Ritter, Steffens, and Humboldt, led him to devote himself to physical science. In 1835 he took the degree of Ph.D. in the University of Berlin, and proceeded to Paris, where he spent five years in severe study, making scientific tours during the summers in France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. His investigations at this time and subsequently, in relation to glaciers, were of great interest and importance. From 1839 to 1848 he was Professor of History and Physical Geography in the Academy or University of Neufchâtel. In 1848 a political revolution broke up the academy, and Agassiz, who had already emigrated to the United States, induced Guyot to follow him thither. He resided for several years at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1848-9 he delivered a course of lectures in French, on "The Relations between Physical Geography and History," at Boston. These were

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translated by Professor Felton, and published under the title of "The Earth and Man," 1849. He was next employed by the Massachusetts Board of Education to instruct the teachers in normal schools and teachers' institutes in the best methods of teaching geography; and subsequently by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the physical structure and elevation of the Alleghany system of mountains. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He has published a series of geographical works, including "Primary Geography," 1866; "Intermediate Geography," 1870; and "Physical Geography," with a set of large wall maps, 1872. He has delivered numerous courses of scientific lectures, and contributed largely to scientific journals. He is one of the editors of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," now in course of publication (New York, vol. i., 1874).

H.

HAAG, CARL, artist, born at Erlangen, in Bavaria, April 20, 1820, commenced his professional education at Nuremberg in 1837 and studied at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in England, gave up painting in oils, and adopted water-colours in preference, and was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1850. He has travelled much in the Tyrol, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, in search of subjects.

HACKETT, HORATIO BALCH, D.D., was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1808. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830; studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and subsequently at Halle, in Germany, and after his return was ordained as a Baptist clergyman. He was Professor of Ancient Languages in Brown University from 1835 to 1839; was called to the professorship of Hebrew and Biblical Interpretation in Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, in 1839, and continued his connection with that seminary until 1867 when he resigned, in order to devote himself to the work of translating the Scriptures for the American Bible Union, on which task he is still engaged. He has published "Plutarch de Sera Numinis Vindicta," with a body of notes, 1844; "Chaldee Grammar," translated with additions from the German, 1845; "Hebrew Exercises for the Use of Theological Students," 1847; "A Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles," 1853; "Illustrations of Scripture suggested by a tour in the Holy Land," 1855. He was also a contributor to an English Theological Cyclopædia, and to Dr. William Smith's Dictionaries of Antiquities and Mythology, and of the Bible. In conjunction with Ezra Abbot, LL.D., he has edited with large additions Dr. William Smith's Complete Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols., 1866-70; has translated for Dr. Philip Schaff's American edition of "Lange's Commentaries," Philemon and Philippians, with numerous notes and additions, and has translated several of the books of the Old Testament for the American Bible Union. He prepared the American edition of Rawlinson's "Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament," adding many notes and an appendix. He is one of the American revisers of the English Bible. Dr. Hackett has thrice visited Palestine and the East.

HADFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. OCTAVIUS, Bishop of Wellington, in New Zealand, was consecrated to that see in Oct., 1870, but without the royal mandate. He had previously been archdeacon of Kapiti, and commissary to Dr. Abraham, the first Bishop of Wellington.

HAERING, WILLIAM, novelist known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," born at Breslau, in June, 1798, commenced his education at Berlin, fought in the campaign of 1815 as a volunteer, resumed his

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studies in 1817 at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession. His first work was a poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd," followed, as a result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott, by the novel of "Walladmor," announced as an unpublished work by the author of "Waverley." It is said that when Scott read the English translation of this novel, he declared it to be one of the best mystifications of the day. It was translated into French from the English, appearing in 1825 in Paris amongst Scott's works. "Le Château d'Avallon" was published in 1827 in the same manner. Haering, who has written several theatrical pieces, married an English lady, has travelled much, and took part in the Italian Revolution of 1848. He has a seat on the shores of the Baltic, called Häringsdorf, to which he has given something of the celebrity of the island of Monte Cristo.

HAGHE, LOUIS, artist, born at Tournay, in Belgium, in 1802, practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years; is one of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to the exhibitions of which he has been a constant contributor. His picture, "L'Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," which at once decided his position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Haghe draws his materials from the picturesque cities of his native country. Fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. Mr. Haghe is well known as a lithographer, and in addition to lithographing the designs of others, has published many important works of his own, illustrating the archæological treasures of his native country. He obtained a second-class medal in the Paris Exibition of 1855.

HAHN-HAHN (COUNTESS VON), IDA-MARIA-LOUISA-FREDERIKA-GUSTAVA, born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805, is the daughter of the Count von Hahn, who had tastes so essentially theatrical, that he assumed the direction of a dramatic company. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter. Her marriage, in 1826, to Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proved an uncongenial one, and in 1829 she obtained a divorce. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition, and published volumes of verse between 1835 and 1837. A series of novels, containing idealised pictures of aristocratic life in Germany, appeared in rapid succession. The most popular are—"The Countess Faustina," "Ulrich," "Sigismund Foster," and "Cecil," a continuation of the latter. Impelled by great restlessness of spirit, the Countess von Hahn-Hahn started for the East, and traversed Syria, and the Holy Land, producing, in 1844, her "Oriental Letters." Having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, she traced the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in "From Babylon to Jerusalem," published in 1851. The following works by the Countess Hahn-Hahn have been translated into English:—"The Countess Faustina," 1844; "Letters from the Orient," published in the "Novel Times," 1845; "Letters of a German Countess, written during her Travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, &c.. in 1843-4," London 3 vols. 12mo., 1845; "From Babylon to Jerusalem," 1851; "From Jerusalem," 1852; "Society: or, High Life in Germany," 1854; "A Few Words about the Good Shepherd," 1858; "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," 1867; and "Eudoxia, a Picture of the fifth century," 1868.

HALDEMAN, S. STEHMAN, was born near Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and educated at Dickinson College, was employed upon the New Jersey and Pennsylvania geological surveys in 1836 and 1837. In 1851

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he became Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, four years later obtained the same post in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and is Professor of Geology and chemistry to the State Agricultural Society of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. He has addressed a great number of interesting papers on entomology, conchology, and palæontology to the scientific societies of Philadelphia and Boston, a list of which will be found in Agassiz's "Nomenclator Zoologicus," and in Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Literature." Professor Haldeman has since 1850 devoted his attention almost exclusively to the philosophy of speech and its bearing upon etymology. His essay on "Analytic Orthography," containing phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer, in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals, from one to ten, in about seventy languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives, gained the Trevelyan prize in 1858, against eighteen European competitors. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of Latin. He has contributed philological memoirs, also, to the annual and semi-annual sessions of the American Association for the advancement of Science, and to the National Academy of Science, of which he is a member. One of these, read before the former body in 1856, on the relations of the Chinese and English languages, attracted much attention.

HALE, Edward Everett, a Unitarian clergyman, born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1822. He graduated at Harvard College in 1839, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School; was pastor of a Unitarian church at Worcester, Massachusetts, till 1856, and of the South Congregational (Unitarian) church in Boston from 1856 till 1868. He was for some years editor of the *Christian Examiner*, founded by his father, and since that periodical has been merged in the *Old and New Magazine*, has edited the latter; he was for several years a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other reviews and magazines. He edited the Boston edition of "Lingard's History of England." Among his publications are: "The Rosary," 1848; "Margaret Percival in America," 1850; "Sketches of Christian History," 1850; "Kansas and Nebraska," 1855; "The Ingham Papers;" "The Man without a Country;" "Daily Bread and other Stories," 1870; "Ten times One is Ten," 1870; "Ups and Downs;" "His Level Best;" "Sybaris and other Homes," 1870; "Christmas Eve," "In his Name," and "Working Men's Homes," 1874; and many historical papers published by the American Antiquarian Society.

HALE, The Right Rev. Matthew Blagden, D.D., son of the late Mr. Robert H. Blagden Hale, of Alderley Park, Gloucestershire, was born in 1811, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1835; M.A. 1838). After holding for some time the vicarage of Stroud, Gloucestershire, he was appointed Archdeacon of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847, and consecrated the first Bishop of Perth, in Western Australia, in 1856.

HALIFAX (Viscount), The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, born Dec. 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, Dec. 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, of Monk Bretton, Feb. 21, 1866. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832 he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration, from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in Dec. 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's

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first administration, from 1855 till 1858; and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, from 1859 to June, 1866. He became Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration, in July, 1870. He is Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side, mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, "Chronicles of a School-room," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel writer, in 1832. It was followed by "Tales of Woman's Trials," in 1834; "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., in 1835; "Uncle Horace," and "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character." The "Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the first volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838; her drama, "The French Refugee," having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name was associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c." She wrote "The White-Boy," a novel, 1845; "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale, originally produced in the pages of the *Art Journal*, published in 1847; "A Woman's Story," 1857; "Can Wrong be Right?" 1862: and "The Fight of Faith," a story of Ireland, 1868-9. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written a collection of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in England, which appeared under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the *Art Journal*, and assisted her husband in "The Book of the Thames" and "The Book of South Wales." She is the authoress of several books for children; amongst them, of "Daddy Dacre." "The Prince of the Fair Family," an illustrated fairy tale, appeared in 1866. Mrs. Hall has also written several stories and sketches to illustrate the value of temperance.

HALL, JAMES, geologist and palæontologist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1811, early displayed an attachment for all investigations connected with nature. He was sent to the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, where he studied for five years; in 1837 was appointed on the New York Survey, and his report of the Western District was published in a quarto volume, with illustrations by his wife, in 1843. While thus engaged he was able to direct his attention to the palæozoic formations of the Western States; and three quarto volumes of the "Palæontology of New York," published in 1847, 1852, 1859, and 1867; the fifth volume is now (1875) in the press, and the drawings and descriptions for two more volumes are far advanced, embody his investigations on this subject. In the production of this work he had to contend against several obstacles, and in one of the intervals which occurred, while the State was hesitating whether it should be continued, he was invited to take part in the Canadian Survey, under Sir W. E. Logan. This offer, however, he was obliged to decline, having been appointed, in 1855, Geologist of the State of Iowa, of the survey of which he published two volumes in 1858 and 1860; he, however, undertook the study of the graptolites of the so-called Quebec group of Canada, the results being

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published as a monograph in 1865, and subsequently, with additions, in the Twentieth Report of the New York State Cabinet of Natural History; and the New York legislature made final arrangements with him to continue his "Palæontology." In 1850 he was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers, and has described the fossils collected by the government explorers in the Western Surveys, in the successive volumes of the Pacific Railroad Survey.

HALL, THE REV. NEWMAN, is son of the late Mr. J. V. Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Born in 1816, he was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he became minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, London. Mr. Hall, in 1850, opposed the popular cry against what was called "Papal aggression," being directly in antagonism to most of his brother ministers. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of the slave. He afterwards visited the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain. His object was to show that the great mass of the people were in perfect harmony with the American nation. At Washington he was invited to open Congress with prayer. He preached in the House of Representatives, and the next day delivered an address on "International Relations," when General, now President Grant, and the members of both Houses of Congress, were present. He returned to England in Dec. 1867. He is the author of several devotional tracts, the most popular of which is "Come to Jesus," of which more than one million and a half copies have been issued in this country. It has been extensively circulated in the United States, and translated into about thirty languages. He has written an argumentative treatise on sacrifice, in opposition to the views of Mr. Maurice and others; a volume of sermons, entitled "Homeward Bound;" "The Forum and Vatican, an Easter Pilgrimage to Rome;" "Notes of a Journey from Liverpool to St. Louis;" and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during thirty years. He published a small volume of devotional poetry, entitled "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine," in 1871, and recently a tractate on the Reasonableness of Prayer. He has laboured in various ways for the social elevation of the masses, and has opened his chapel for weekly lectures on secular subjects, which have brought large numbers of persons under religious influences. He was unanimously elected chairman of the Congregational Union in 1866. Though a Nonconformist, he is an advocate of liturgies, and the Church of England service, with very slight alterations, is used at his chapel. The beautiful and large Gothic structure called Christ Church, now near completion, on the Westminster Bridge-road, is to supersede the "Surrey Chapel," the lease of which is about to expire. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the absence of Earl Russell, in June, 1873. The "Lincoln Tower," adjoining, is built as an International Memorial of Emancipation. The cost was £7,000, one half of which was contributed by

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American citizens and given to Mr. N. Hall when visiting the United States; the other half was contributed in England for that special purpose. The memorial stone was laid by Gen. Schenck, U.S. minister, in June, 1874. The height is 220 feet, and two chambers in it, to be used as class-rooms, are designated "Washington" and "Wilberforce." Adjoining the church is a large lecture hall for school purposes, popular lectures, and public meetings. It is called Hawkstone Hall, in memory of the Rev. Rowland Hill, the founder of Surrey Chapel, who was born at Hawkstone, the family seat of Lord Hill. The cost of the ground was £8,200, of the buildings £40,000, most of which has been raised by the exertions of Mr. N. Hall. The church is Evangelical, united to no particular section of Christians, but designed to serve as a common platform where all may meet. The church is the centre of a large system of philanthropic and religious operations, including thirteen Sunday schools, with 6,000 scholars and 400 teachers.

HALL, REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT, C.B., was born July 5, 1817, at Kingston, Upper Canada, and educated at various private schools. He entered the Royal Navy in June, 1833, and has served nearly continuously to the present time; was promoted to be lieutenant in 1843, commander in 1852, captain in 1855, and rear-admiral on the retired list in 1873. He served as sen. lieut. of H.M.S. *Centaur*, on the West Coast of Africa, and was engaged in a joint expedition, English and French, in the rescue of an Englishman who had been captured by pirates, and the destruction of their village, &c. As acting-commander he served for two years in H.M. sloop *Hound*, on the same station, employed in the suppression of the slave trade. As commander, he served for a short period in H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, the first screw line of battle ship. Subsequently he commanded H.M. steamship *Strombole*, and was engaged in the operations which resulted in the capture of Bomarsund; and afterwards, when attached to the Black Sea Fleet, in the operations before Sebastopol and the blockade of Odessa, and was acting-captain of the *Hodwold* at the taking of Kertch. He was promoted into the *Miranda* on the death from wounds received in action of Capt. G. M. Lyons, C.B., and served in her in command of a squadron in the Straits of Kertch, and was in command of the naval portion of a combined expedition which captured and destroyed the fort establishments at Taman. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to the coast of Albania to protect the Christians in that province, whose lives were in danger from the fanaticism of the Turks. He commanded H.M. steam frigate *Termagant* on the south-east coast of America and the Pacific, from 1859 to 1872, and in April, 1873, was appointed private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty, which appointment he held for three years, until April, 1866, when he was selected to be Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard. In 1871 he became Third Lord of the Admiralty and Comptroller of the Navy, which appointment he relinquished in 1872 on becoming Naval Secretary to the Admiralty. He was naval aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1870 to 1872. Rear-Admiral Hall is a Companion of the Bath and Officer of the Imperial Turkish Order of the Medjidie.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A., the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall, born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801, is a barrister-at-law, and commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, a favourite annual, and is best known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall succeeded the poet Campbell, in 1830, as editor of the *New Monthly*

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Magazine, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* in 1839, and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a large amount of public support. That work has had considerable influence on the progress of British art and art-manufacture, and to the labours of its editor may in some measure be attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. Mr. Hall has edited the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and other illustrated works. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," the most authentic pictorial representation of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant; in 1862 a similar work, descriptive of the International Exhibition; and in 1867 a work of the same character concerning the Universal Exhibition at Paris. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of those in the private collection of Her Majesty. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities, and his recollections of these embodied in Lectures, he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. In 1870 he published a handsome volume of these records, entitled "A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age." A list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would occupy more space than can be spared in this work, as it amounts to three hundred and forty volumes. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities of London; amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses' Institution, the Pensioners' Employment Society; and he acted as one of the hon. secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALLÉ, CHARLES, pianist, a native of Germany, at an early age established himself at Paris and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method in the interpretation of the classical compositions of the best masters for his instrument. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, proved calamitous to him, as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union, found the desired opportunity of appearing before the English public at the height of the London season. He soon afterwards established himself at Manchester as Director of the Musical Instutition there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Though settled at Manchester, Mr. Hallé often appears before a London audience, and for many seasons has been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. He has published a few compositions of a very high order.

HALLEY, ROBERT, D.D., born at Blackheath, Kent, Aug. 13, 1796, was educated at the Protestant Dissenting College, Homerton; appointed Classical Professor of the Dissenting College, Highbury, in 1826; and Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, in 1857. Dr. Halley is the author of "Congregational Lectures on the Sacraments," 2 vols. 1844-51; and "Lancashire: its Puritanism and Nonconformity," 2 vols., 8vo, Manchester, 1869.

HALLIDAY, ANDREW (whose full name is Andrew Halliday Duff), is the son of the late Rev. William

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Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. On completing his studies he repaired to London, and soon found occupation as a journalist, making his first attempt on the *Morning Chronicle*. Some of his essays in the *Leader* attracted the attention of the late Mr. Thackeray, and he became a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1861 he was invited to join Mr. Dickens's staff on *All the Year Round*, and for several years was one of the principal contributors to that periodical. Three volumes of his essays, contributed to Mr. Dickens's serial, have been republished; viz., "Every-Day Papers," in 1864; "Sunnyside Papers," and "Town and Country," in 1866. Besides contributing many hundreds of articles on political and social subjects to provincial newspapers, he is the author of a tract, "My Account with Her Majesty," giving a description of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks, of which nearly half a million copies were sold; and the Post Office authorities caused it to be reprinted for the information and encouragement of depositors. At a later period Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature, and, besides many farces and burlesques, produced numerous plays and dramatic adaptations of novels, the chief of which are—the "Great City," "Daddy Grey," the "Loving Cup," "Checkmate," "Love's Doctor," "For Love or Money?" (original), "Little Em'ly," "Nell," "King o' Scots," "Amy Robsart," "Rebecca," "Notre Dame," and "Hilda," adaptations from the novels of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo, and Ainsworth. Among his more recent productions are a dramatised version of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," brought out at Drury Lane, Sept. 21, 1872; "Heart's Delight," a drama in four acts, from the story of "Dombey and Son," by Charles Dickens, first acted at the Globe Theatre in Dec., 1873; "Richard Cœur de Lion," a four-act drama founded on Scott's "Talisman," and brought out at Drury Lane in Sept., 1874; and "Nicholas Nickleby," brought out at the Adelphi, March 20, 1875.

HALLIDAY, SIR FREDERICK JAMES, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made by Lord Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division).

HALLIWELL, JAMES ORCHARD, F.R.S., is a son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. At an early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakespearian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are "A Life of Shakespeare;" "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon;" "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words;" "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," 1849; "An Account of the New Place, Stratford-on-Avon," 1864; an edition of "Shakespeare," in sixteen vols. folio, brought out by private subscription, and completed in 1865; and "Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare in a discursive Series of Essays on a variety of Subjects connected with the Personal and Literary History

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of the Great Dramatist," Part I., 1874.

HAMILTON, LORD GEORGE FRANCIS, M.P., third son of the first Duke of Abercorn, by Lady Louisa, second daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford, was born at Brighton, in Dec., 1845, and educated at Harrow school. He was appointed an ensign in the Rifle Brigade in 1864, and was transferred to the Coldstream Guards in 1868. At the general election, of Dec., 1868, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Middlesex, which constituency he continues to represent. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb., 1874, Lord George Hamilton was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India.

HAMILTON, THE VERY REV. HENRY PARR, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Dean of Salisbury, son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh, and professor in the University, born 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was elected to a Fellowship. Having held for some years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He has written "The Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Lower Classes," and several sermons.

HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT NORTH COLLIE, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton, county Lanark, was born in India, April 7, 1802. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and after holding several civil and political offices, became in 1842 political agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in which post he displayed great readiness and ability during the Indian mutiny; and for his services was created a K.C.B. (Civil division), and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert, who is married to a daughter of the late General the Honourable Sir George Anson, G.C.B., was in England when the mutiny broke out, and returned at once to Calcutta, whence he was sent by the Governor-General with full powers, to accompany the force under Gen. Sir Hugh Rose. He was present in every engagement, and in the field throughout the whole campaign, until tranquillity was restored in Central India, when he was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the country, and to give up the appointment to the Supreme Council in India, which had been conferred upon him. He received the medal and clasp. Since his return he was High Sheriff of Warwickshire, in which county he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. Sir R. Hamilton contested South Warwickshire in the Liberal interest at the general election of Dec. 1868, and failed by 29 votes.

HAMLIN, HANNIBAL, LL.D., was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. He received an academical education; studied law, and practised his profession from 1833 to 1851 at Hampden, near Bangor, Maine. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, and for three years Speaker of the House. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats, but uniformly opposed slavery. He was re-elected in 1845, and won a high reputation as a working member. In 1848 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and in 1851 re-elected for the full term of six years. In 1856 he withdrew from the Democratic party, with which he had previously acted, except on questions pertaining to slavery. He was soon after elected by the Republicans Governor of Maine, and resigned his seat in the Senate in Jan., 1857, to be inaugurated Governor. The Maine Legislature elected him a third time to the United States Senate, and he resigned his office of Governor to take his seat in the Senate, Mar. 4,

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1857. In Nov., 1860, he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He presided over the Senate with great dignity, and it was only from mistaken views of expediency that Andrew Johnson was nominated instead of him in 1864. Mr. Johnson having become President by the death of Mr. Lincoln in 1865, appointed Mr. Hamlin collector of the port of Boston, but in Aug., 1866, Mr. Hamlin, unwilling to be identified with Mr. Johnson's policy, resigned. In Jan., 1869, he was again elected to the Senate for six years.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, Aug. 28, 1828. He graduated M.D. in the University of New York in 1848, and in June, 1849, entered the medical service of the United States army as assistant-surgeon, in which he remained till 1860, having attained the staff rank of Captain. During these eleven years he visited and carefully studied the military hospitals and the military medical service of the leading European states. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and was rapidly attaining a large and lucrative practice in that city, when at the commencement of the civil war he resigned his professorship, threw up his practice, and entered the army almost at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons. His rare abilities as an organizer soon attracted attention, and on the re-organization of the Medical Bureau in April, 1862, he was strongly urged by the United States Sanitary Commission and the medical profession, for the post of Surgeon-General of the army, and was appointed. He accomplished wonders in the reform of the Army Medical Service, the erection of hospitals and the great improvement of the attendance and treatment; but he had offended some of his superiors in the War Department, and had wounded, by his rapid promotion, the jealousies of some of the senior surgeons, and he was constantly watched. Some irregularities in the giving out of contracts, and perhaps carelessness in regard to the terms, afforded the opportunity long sought for, and he was tried and sentenced to dismissal from the medical service in 1864. He was soon afterwards appointed Professor in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Physician-in-Chief to the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, a position which he still holds. He is also the editor of *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and has published "Military Hygiene," 1863; "Sleep, and its Nervous Derangements," 1869; "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism," 1870; "Medico-Legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland," 1870; "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System," 1871; and "Insanity in its Relations to Crime," 1873.

HAMMOND (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND, son of the late Mr. George Hammond, for many years Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, born in London in 1802, was educated at Harrow, Eton, and University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1825, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship. He entered the Civil Service of the Crown in 1823, as a clerk in the Privy Council Office, whence in the following year he was transferred to the Foreign Office. Here he rose by gradual promotion until, in April, 1854, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1866. In March, 1874, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hammond, of Kirk Ella, Kingston-on-Hull. He married in 1846, Mary Frances, third daughter of the late Lord Robert Kerr, and granddaughter of William, fifth Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue several daughters, but no son.

HAMPTON (LORD), THE RIGHT

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HON. JOHN SOMERSET, is the only son of the late William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington, Bart., of Westwood. He was born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. He was nominated in 1834 Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Droitwitch, which he represented till the general election of Feb., 1874, when he lost the seat. Sir John Pakington opposed the free-trade measures of the late Sir R. Peel, who created him a baronet in July, 1846, and when, in 1848, during Lord Russell's first administration, the state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty, took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He discharged the duties of this office so efficiently, that on the retirement of Lord Derby in June, 1859, the Queen conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. Sir John, appointed to his former post at the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, on the resignation of Gen. Peel, succeeded him as Secretary of State for War, March 8, 1867, and retained that office until Dec., 1868. He presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Leeds in Oct., 1871. In March, 1874, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, raised to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood in the county of Worcester. His Lordship has been three times married, firstly, in 1822, to Mary, only child of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, Esq.; secondly, in 1844, to Augusta, daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester; and thirdly, in 1851, to Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas Champion de Crespigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davies, M.P., of Elmley-park. The heir to the peerage, and also to the baronetcy, is his lordship's only son by his first marriage, the Hon. John Slaney Pakington, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire, who was born in 1826, and married in 1849 Lady Diana Boyle, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Glasgow.

HAMPTON, WADE, a Confederate general, born in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. His father, who died in 1835, was probably the wealthiest planter in the United States, being, it is said, the owner of more than 3,000 slaves. The son graduated at the University of South Carolina, studied law, and subsequently became a member of the State Legislature. At the commencement of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, and raised a regiment of cavalry, which he commanded at the battle of Bull Run. He was made a Brigadier-General, served during the peninsular campaign of 1862, and was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General, and commanded a body of cavalry in Virginia. Early in 1865 he was sent to South Carolina, and commanded the rear-guard of the Confederate army, which was falling back before General Sherman. Large quantities of cotton had been stored at Columbia, which, upon the approach of the Union forces, was piled up in an open square, ready to be burnt. Fire was set to this, which resulted in a conflagration by which a great part of the city was destroyed. A sharp discussion arose

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between Generals Hampton and Sherman, each charging the other with the wilful destruction of Columbia. But, according to the best evidence, neither was guilty; and as far as either was concerned, the conflagration was purely accidental. It is certain that after Sherman entered the city, he used every effort to check the conflagration which was then raging.

HANCOCK, WINFIELD SCOTT, an American General, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824. He entered the West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844, and received his commission of 2nd Lieutenant of infantry in 1846. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several subordinate posts, was made Assistant Quartermaster in the Western department, with the rank of Captain on the Staff, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself at the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, he commanded a division of the 2nd corps, which suffered severely, and for his meritorious conduct on this occasion received a commission as Major-General of Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. When the advance of the Union and Confederate forces encountered at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and the Union forces were driven back, Hancock was sent forward by Meade to decide whether a general battle should be risked there, and if so, although he was outflanked by Howard, who was on the field, to take the command until Meade should come up. In the decisive engagement, July 3, Hancock's own division bore the prominent part, although he himself was severely wounded early in the action. He recovered sufficiently to return to duty Dec. 27, 1863, but was unable to command a body of troops till April, 1864, when he was promoted to the command of the 2nd Army corps, and was engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864, when the breaking out of the old wound received at Gettysburg, compelled him to leave for a time. He returned to his command in July, and remained with it till Nov. 26, 1864, being subsequently engaged in lighter duties till the close of the war. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General of the regular army in Aug., 1864, Brevet Major-General, March 13, 1865, and Major-General, United States Army, July 26, 1866. After the war he was successively Commander of the Middle Department (1865-66), of the Department of the Missouri (1866-67), of the Department of Louisiana and Texas (1867-69), and of the Department of the Dakota (1869-72). Upon the death of General Meade, Nov., 1872, although Gen. Hancock was politically opposed to President Grant, and although personally they were not even upon speaking terms, the President, in acknowledgment of the great military services of Hancock, appointed him to the command of the Department of the East, with his head-quarters at New York, a position which he still holds (1875). In 1868 Gen. Hancock was a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and in the Democratic nominating convention he received, on the 18th ballot, 144 votes, the highest number (with the exception of 145, cast for Mr. Pendleton, on the 12th ballot) cast for any candidate, until, on the 22nd ballot, Horatio Seymour, who had before positively declined the candidature, was suddenly nominated by way of compromise, and received a unanimous vote, but at the ensuing election was defeated by Gen. Grant.

HANNA, THE REV. WILLIAM, LL.D., son of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D., born in Belfast in 1808, was educated at the University of Glas-

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gow, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1835. He is the author of "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," of the "Biography of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers," published in 1849, and of other works.

HANNAFORD, SAMUEL, born in 1828, spent the earlier part of his life in England and Ireland. In 1851 he published a "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns" in the neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, and for some years was a constant contributor of botanical papers and natural history notes to the *Naturalist* and other scientific journals. In August, 1852, he proceeded to Australia, settling down in Melbourne, Victoria, the fauna and flora of which colony he at once commenced to investigate. At this period he contributed several scientific papers to the *Home Companion* and the *Journal of Australasia*. In 1856 a work from his pen, under the title of "Jottings in Australasia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria," was issued, and had a large circulation. Whilst residing at Geelong, he edited for five years the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, initiated and became honorary secretary of the Horticultural Improvement Association, and wrote a small work entitled "Sea and Riverside Rambles." Removing to Tasmania, a new field for inquiry was thrown open to him, the result of which was the publication, in 1866, of a volume on the "Wild Flowers of Tasmania." Whilst engaged as editor of the *Launceston Times*, Mr. Hannaford wrote the nucleus of a Guide-Book to Tasmania, and a pamphlet on the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland." In 1869 he became connected with the *Tasmanian Times*, in the south of the island, on the staff of which journal he remained until the resuscitation, under the auspices of the Government, in 1870, of the Tasmanian Public Library, when he was chosen secretary and librarian to that institution.

HANNAH, THE REV. JOHN, D.C.L., born in 1818, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1840 as a first-class in classics. He was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he obtained a large university connection as a private tutor; became Rector of the Academy at Edinburgh in 1847; and succeeded Bishop Wordsworth in 1854, as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, an educational establishment which combines a Divinity department for training young men for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, with a public school after the English model. Dr. Hannah was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, for 1863, his subject being "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture;" and was presented to the vicarage of Brighton in 1870. He is the author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results," and of several separately published sermons. He has also edited, with notes, "The Poems and Psalms of Henry King, D.D.," 1843; poems by Sir H. Wotton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others, 1845; and the "Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose," 1870.

HANNEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen of Kingswood, Surrey, formerly a merchant in the city of London, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, on which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords, he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the Treasury. In Aug., 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon

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him. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce in succession to Lord Penzance, in Nov., 1872, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

HANOVER, EX-KING OF. (*See* GEORGE V.)

HANSON, SIR RICHARD DAVIES, Chief Justice of South Australia, was born in London in 1805. He was articled in 1822 to Mr. John Wilks, subsequently M.P. for Boston, and after his admission as an attorney in 1828, practised for a short time in London. In 1830 he became associated with the attempt to found the colony of South Australia, which was at first unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of Lord Goderich to assist the undertaking; but it was afterwards renewed in another form, and received the sanction of Parliament in 1834. In consequence, however, of the delay in the establishment of the colony, Mr. Hanson did not form one of the first body of colonists. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as Assistant-Commissioner of Inquiry into Crown lands and immigration in which capacity he conducted an investigation, the results of which were embodied in a report, signed by the late Charles Buller, as head of the commission, and laid before Parliament. He subsequently visited New Zealand, and resided in the settlement of Wellington till 1846, when he removed to South Australia. In 1851, the constitution of that colony having been changed by the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Council, he was appointed by Sir Henry Young to the office of Advocate-General, which he held till the introduction of responsible government in 1856. He then became Attorney-General, and continued in that office till 1859 when, on the election of a new legislature, he was compelled to resign. In Nov., 1861, he was appointed Chief Justice. He visited England in 1869, and on the 9th of July in that year received the honour of knighthood.

HARCOURT (COMTE D'), BERNARD HIPPOLYTE MARIE, a French diplomatist, third son of the late Duc d'Harcourt, was born in 1821, and was successively attached to the embassy at Madrid (1839), the mission of M. Lagrenée in China (1843), and the legations at Frankfort and Berne (1847). He was next appointed First Secretary of Embassy at Madrid in 1849, and Plenipotentiary at Baden and Stuttgart in 1851. M. Thier's government nominated him Ambassador to the Holy See, in which capacity he presented his credentials to the Pope on April 26, 1871. In May of the following year he was succeeded as Ambassador to the Vatican by M. de Bourgoing, and was sent to London to replace the Duke de Broglie as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but he only occupied that position a short time.

HARCOURT, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE GRANVILLE VERNON, M.P., Q.C., second son of the Rev. William Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, went the Home Circuit, and in Dec., 1863, conducted the defence of Col. Crawley, tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in 1868. He still represents that constituency. Mr. Harcourt was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869. He was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws, and of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalization Laws. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Nov., 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. He was one of the original

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contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus."

HARDINGE, VISCOUNT CHARLES STEWART, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till Sept. 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title, and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He acted as private secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio, which show that he is an artist of more than ordinary merit.

HARDY, THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE, M.P., son of John Hardy, Esq., who was member for Bradford, was born at Bradford, October 1, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. Mr. Hardy was one of the members for Leominster from 1856, till July, 1865, when he was elected for the University of Oxford, after an exciting contest, Mr. Gladstone being his opponent. In 1858 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, he became President to the Poor-Law Board; and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till Dec., 1868. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration in Feb., 1874, Mr. Hardy was nominated Secretary of State for War.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS DUFFUS, D.C.L., son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, born at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1804, entered the public service as junior clerk in H.M. Record Office, Tower, in 1819. On the death of the late Mr. Henry Petrie, keeper of the records in the Tower, the compilation of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" was entrusted to him by the Government, to which work he wrote the general introduction. In 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Hardy was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Romilly, Master of the Rolls. Mr. Hardy is well known in literary circles as the editor of several very ancient MSS. and records; amongst which may be mentioned "Rotuli Literarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati," from A.D. 1204 to 1227—published in 1833-44; "Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri," &c., from 1201 to 1216; "Rotuli Normaniæ," 1200—1209; and "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus," &c., in 1835; "Modus tenendi Parliamentum," in 1846; a Catalogue of the Chancellors; the Life of Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls—a work of high literary merit; an elaborate "Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the end of the reign of Henry VII., the third volume of which appeared in 1871; "The Athanasian Creed in connexion with the Utrecht Psalter; being a Report to the Right Hon. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, on a Manuscript in the University of Utrecht," 1874; "Further Report on the Utrecht Psalter; in Answer to the Eight Reports made to the Trustees of the British Museum, edited by the Dean of Westminster," 1874; and "Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense: the Register of

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Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham, 1311-1316," 2 vols., 1874. Mr. Hardy had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him July 9, 1869; and the degree of D.C.L. of Oxford June 21, 1870.

HARE, AUGUSTUS JOHN CUTHBERT, the youngest and now the only surviving son of Francis George Hare, was born at the Villa Strozzi, at Rome, March 13, 1834, and was adopted by the widow of his uncle, Augustus William Hare. He was educated at Harrow, and at University College, Oxford. Mr. Hare resided formerly at his family home of Hurstmonceaux, but now lives at Holmhurst, near Hastings. He has published "Epitaphs for Country Churchyards," 1856; "Murray's Handbook for Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire," 1860; "A Winter at Mentone," 1861; "Murray's Handbook for Durham and Northumberland," 1863; "Walks in Rome," 1870; "Wanderings in Spain," 1872; "Memorials of a Quiet Life," 1872; "Days near Rome," 1874; and "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," 1875.

HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, the discoverer of the gold-fields in Australia, son of Lieut. J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, born at Gosport about 1815, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia when eighteen years old. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the gold-diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He proceeded to Sydney, communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields in Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a gold cup of £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He received testimonials from the other Australian colonies, in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England. A very interesting narrative of his success, entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields," appeared in 1855.

HARINGTON, THE REV. EDWARD CHARLES, M.A., an immediate descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, born about 1807, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, He has written a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches;" "Notes on the Church of Scotland," published in 1844; "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England, unbroken," in 1846; "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's England," and "Reconstruction, Reconciliation, &c., of the Churches," in 1850; "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington;" "Rome's Pretensions tested;" "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the ancient British Church;" "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer;" and "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland."

HARLESS, GOTTLIEBE CHRISTOPH ADOLF, Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg, Nov. 21, 1806, studied at Erlangen and Halle, became tutor in the faculties of theology and philosophy at Erlangen in 1829, afterwards professor in the College and University, titular of the Chair of Theology, and preacher to the University in 1836. He lost these appointments in 1845, on account of his opposition, in the Diet of Bavaria,

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to the reactionary tendency of the ministry and the demands of the Roman Catholic party; but the Saxon Government nominated him titular Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic. He was called to Munich in 1852, as private Ecclesiastical Councillor to the Minister of Worship. He is the author of "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," published in 1834; of a "Theological and Methodical Encyclopædia, from the Standpoint of Protestantism," in 1837; of "Popular Lessons on Physiology and Psychology," in 1851; and of "Treatise on Plastic Anatomy," in 1857.

HARPER, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY, D.D., Bishop of Christ-church, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1840). After having been private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote, he officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which society he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstituted in 1869 and made metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, and Nelson.

HARRIS, THE HON. SIR EDWARD ALFRED JOHN, K.C.B., second son of the late Earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, born May 20, 1808, was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He was member for Christchurch, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's (the Earl of Malmesbury) tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore, was transferred to Peru as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires the same year, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. In 1858 he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Berne. He obtained his flag April 12, 1862; was created a C.B. the next year; advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral May 24, 1867; was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, Aug. 22, 1867; and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1872.

HARRIS, GEORGE, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Rugby, May 6, 1809, was educated partly at Rugby School, and partly under a private tutor. He entered the navy as a midshipman, but left it on account of ill-health. For some time he was a member of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, but did not proceed to a degree. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in 1843, and for several years went the Midland circuit; was the acting judge of the Birmingham County Court for two years, under the direction of the Lord Chancellor; and was appointed one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy in 1862, from which post he retired shortly before the abolition of the Court in 1868. Mr. Harris is the author of "The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke," 3 vols., 1847; "Civilization considered as a Science;" "The True Theory of Representation in a State;" and "The Key of the Arts," of which a translation is being made into French. Mr. Harris was the originator of the Commission for inquiring into the collections of ancient historical manuscripts in this country, the proposal for which was made by him in a paper read before the Social Science Association in 1857, and was warmly espoused by Lord Brougham, and a very influentially signed memorial in its favour was presented to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Harris is Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and was for some time President of the Manchester Anthropological Society. He is also a member of the British Association, before which he read papers

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in 1871 and 1872; and a Fellow and one of the Council of the Royal Historical Society.

HARRISON, FREDERIC, M.A., was born in London, Oct. 18, 1831, being the eldest son of Frederick Harrison, Esq., of Threadneedle Street, and of Lancaster Gate, London, by Jane, only daughter of the late Alexander Brice, Esq., of Belfast. He was educated at King's College, London (1843-49) under Dr. J. R. Major; was elected Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford (1848) Fellow and Tutor (1854); took the degree of B.A. Easter term, 1853 (when he was in the 1st class in Classics) and graduated M.A. in 1857. After residing for some time as Tutor of his College at Oxford, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, studied in the chambers of Sir Henry Maine, and the late Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Wickens, and was called to the bar in 1859. He has since practised as a Conveyancer, and in the Courts of Chancery. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Royal Commission upon Trades' Unions, 1867-69; Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law 1869-70; and in 1873 was appointed by the Council of Legal Education, Examiner in Civil Law, Jurisprudence, and International Law. He has given much attention to the questions and institutions relating to working men, and has studied their co-operative, industrial, and educational societies, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire. He has been connected with the Working Men's College, the Working Women's College, &c., and finally with the Positive School, of which he was one of the founders in 1870. He is the author of some articles in the *Westminster Review* between 1860 and 1863, but since that time he has written nothing anonymously. He wrote numerous essays in the *Fortnightly Review* from 1865 to 1874; published "The Meaning of History," 1862; and was one of the joint authors of "International Policy," 1866. His other works are "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867; "Martial Law," 1867 (published by the Jamaica Committee); "Order and Progress," 1875; and an English translation of "Social Statics," being vol. ii. of Comte's "Positive Polity," 1875. Mr. Harrison is a follower of Auguste Comte, whose philosophical, social and religious doctrines he has presented in various writings and lectures.

HARROWBY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DUDLEY RYDER, K.G., eldest son of the late earl, born May 19, 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards M.A. and D.C.L. In 1819 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Tiverton, which he represented till 1830, and sat for Liverpool from 1831 until 1847. He was Secretary to the India Board during the earlier part of Earl Grey's administration. was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and exchanged that post for the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he resigned in Dec., 1857. Lord Harrowby, who obtained the blue riband of the Garter in 1859, is well known as a philanthropist and a supporter of religious societies and charitable institutions.

HART, JOEL T., sculptor, born of humble parents, in Clark County, Kentucky, about 1810. He worked as a mason; but having a great taste for reading, acquired a fair education. Having in 1830, whilst working in a stonecutter's establishment at Lexington, learned to use the chisel to some effect, he was induced to attempt modelling in clay. Gen. Jackson, then president, sat to him, and Cassius M. Clay gave him his first order for a bust in marble. In 1859 he finished at Florence a marble statue of the late Henry Clay, the model of which he had taken from life in 1846, and he has executed the busts of several eminent men, and a number of ideal statues and groups.

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A colossal bronze statue of Henry Clay, upon which he was engaged in 1860-1, on the order of the city of New Orleans, was left on his hands, in consequence of the war, for some time, but was finally taken by the city. Among his ideal statues are "Angelina," "Il Penseroso," and "Woman Triumphant." He now resides in Florence.

HART, SOLOMON ALEXANDER, R.A., born at Plymouth, in April, 1806, is the son of Mr. Samuel Hart, who, while apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and painted under Northcote in London in 1785. In 1820 he removed with his family to London, and in 1823 Solomon entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait-miniature of his father, a branch of art he exchanged for oils. "Instructions," his first exhibition oil picture—at the British Institution in 1828—was immediately sold, and this confirmed the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. This was followed by "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf," in 1830; "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," in 1831; "Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to Death the Doge Gradenigo," in 1832; "Wolsey and Buckingham," purchased by Lord Northwick, in 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," in 1835. The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and led to his election as an Associate. "Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" was exhibited in 1836; followed by "Hannah the Mother of Samuel," "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm," "Henry I. receiving the Intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck," &c. In 1840 he became R.A., and during a visit to Italy in 1841-2 made an elaborate series of drawings—originally intended for publication—of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in history. Mr. Hart made use of the abundant materials collected, in several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned, "Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," "Interior of the Cathedral at Pisa," and "An Offering to the Virgin." The list of this artist's works, with which the public are familiar, would occupy more space than we have at command. "Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World," and "The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.," are among the best known. In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen Librarian of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hart has, in addition to his larger works, painted landscapes, and some portraits.

HARTE, FRANCIS BRET, born at Albany, New York, Aug. 25, 1839. He went to California in 1854, and was successively a miner, school teacher, express messenger, printer, and finally editor of a newspaper. In 1864 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, holding the office until 1870. He contributed many poems and sketches to periodicals, and in 1868, upon the establishment of the *Overland Monthly*, he became its editor, and contributed to it several notable tales and sketches. In 1869 appeared in it his humorous poem "The Heathen Chinee," which was widely copied, and about that time he was appointed Professor of Recent Literature in the University of California. In 1871 he went east, and took up his residence first in New York, and subsequently in Boston. His works, most of which originally appeared in periodicals, include

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"Condensed Novels," 1867, enlarged edition, 1871; "Poems," 1870; "Luck of Roaring Camp and other Sketches," 1870; "East and West Poems," 1871; "Poetical Works," illustrated, 1871; "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands," 1872; and a collection of "Select Poems," 1874.

HARTINGTON (MARQUIS OF), THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, M.P., eldest surviving son of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, by Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, 4th daughter of George 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born July 23, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854, and was made LL.D. in 1862. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest. At the opening of the new Parliament in 1859, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord Derby's Government, and it was carried by 323 votes against 310. In March, 1863, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. At the general election of Dec., 1868, Lord Hartington lost his seat for North Lancashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He held that office till Jan., 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. His lordship went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. When Mr. Gladstone, shortly before the assembling of Parliament in 1875, announced his intention of abandoning the post of leader of the Liberal party, a meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at the Reform Club (Feb. 3) under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington should be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. His Lordship accepted this responsible position, and has since been the acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Lower House.

HARTLEY, SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, F.R.S.E., son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., born at Heworth, Durham, in 1825, is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq. In 1855-56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial order of the Medjidie from the Sultan, the Telford medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was knighted by patent in 1862.

HARTT, CHARLES FREDERIC, born in Nova Scotia about 1838, was educated at the Wolfville Institute, near Grand Pré, and in 1862 became a pupil of Professor Agassiz. He had already made very respectable attainments in the study of geology and palæontology, and for the three years which followed so devoted himself to the study of physical science under his teacher, that when Professor Agassiz determined to make his voyage of exploration to Brazil, he selected Mr. Hartt as his first assistant. Arrived in Brazil, Mr. Hartt was detached, with two or three assistants, to explore southern Brazil, while the professor and the other members of the corps were traversing the Amazonas. On his return his report of the region he had explored was so able as to give him at once a high reputation

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among the cultivators of physical science. He was soon afterwards elected Professor of Geology and Physical Geography at the Cornell University, and so imbued his class with his own enthusiasm that, when he determined to undertake another exploring expedition to Brazil, a deputation of students from the university accompanied him. Having reaped still richer results from this than from the previous expedition, he set out with a few of his pupils in Jan., 1871, for a third visit to the Brazilian empire, intending this time to explore the carboniferous strata in the vicinity of Tapajoz and the fossils of the valley of Ereré.

HARVEY, SIR GEORGE, P.R.S.A., painter of historical pictures, landscapes, and *tableaux de genre*, was born in 1805, at St. Ninian's, a small village near Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at an early age, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had but limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From 1823 till 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh. In 1826, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy of London, Harvey was invited to join it as associate, and he became academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame; such as, "Covenanters Preaching," in 1830; "Covenanters' Baptism," in 1831; "Curlers," 1835; "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott, in 1836; "Shakspere before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer-Stealing," 1837; and "The Covenanters' Communion," in 1840; "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," in 1847, first made him known at the London exhibitions. He painted many domestic subjects; such as "Examination of a Village School," in 1832; "John Bunyan in Gaol," in 1838; "A Castaway," in 1839; "Dismissal of a Village School," in 1840; "Quitting the Manse," and "The Past and Present—Children blowing Bubbles in the old Greyfriars Churchyard," in 1840; "A Highland Funeral," in 1844; "John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Door of Bedford Gaol," in 1857 "Sabbath in the Glen," in 1850; and "The Penny Bank," in 1864. Sir George Harvey's popularity has been increased by good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures, and other subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," and "Quitting the Manse," are in the Scottish National Gallery. Sir George Harvey, who was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864, was knighted in 1867. Sir George is the author of an interesting volume of "Notes of the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy," published at Edinburgh in 1870.

HATHERLEY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, F.R.S., second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the City of London, and brother of the late Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., who died Feb. 21, 1866, born in 1801, was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours, obtained a Fellowship, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, till Dec., 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and was Solicitor-General from 1851 till he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in Dec., 1852. He resigned the latter post in March, 1868, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister, in Dec., 1868, the dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was conferred on Sir William Page Wood, who on the 10th of that month was created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. On Oct.

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15, 1872, he resigned the office of Lord Chancellor in consequence of failing eyesight, and was succeeded on the woolsack by Lord Selborne. Lord Hatherley is author of "Continuity of Scripture, as declared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles," 3rd edition 1869.

HATTON, JOSEPH, was born at Andover, in 1837, being son of the late Mr. Francis Hatton, a Derbyshire newspaper proprietor and publisher. He commenced his career of journalism and authorship at an early age. He edited several leading provincial newspapers, and was the proprietor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. In 1861 he published a little work containing papers and stories which had been printed in the *Bristol Mirror*, a journal which he edited for several years. In 1862-63, he wrote largely in *The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle;* and afterwards was a constant contributor to *London Society, Belgravia*, and other magazines. He wrote the papers on "Pits and Pitmen" in *The Graphic*. In 1865 "Bitter Sweets: a Love Story," appeared in three vols., and in the following year, "Against the Stream." This was followed in 1867 by "The Tallants of Barton." In 1868 he became editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which in his hands entirely changed its long-established character as an antiquarian periodical, and became a shilling magazine of light literature. To the new series of this periodical he contributed "The Memorial Window," and a novel entitled "Christopher Kenrick." After conducting the magazine for six years he relinquished the editorial chair, upon which occasion he was presented with a service of plate and an address by the leading contributors. He founded *The School Board Chronicle*, and started the first illustrated newspaper ever published in the provinces, *The Illustrated Midland News*. His latest works are "Pippins and Cheese," "Kites and Pigeons," "With a Show in the North: Reminiscences of Mark Lemon," 1871; "The Valley of Poppies," 2 vols., 1871; "In the Lap of Fortune," 3 vols., 1872; and "Clytie," 3 vols., 1874. It is understood that Mr. Joseph Hatton is now responsible for the conduct of *The Hornet*, which has improved in tone, while it has lost none of its point and brightness under his editorship.

HATTON, J. L., was born in Liverpool, about 1815. He is almost entirely self-educated, having only had a few lessons in the elements of music. Mr. Hatton came to London at the age of twenty; assisted in "Acis and Galatea," at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1843; and his operetta, "Queen of the Thames," was produced at that theatre in 1844. He visited Vienna and brought out an opera, "Pascal Bruno," in the same year. The English opera "Rose; or, Love's Ransom," was produced at Covent Garden in 1864; subsequently he became Musical Director at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Hatton wrote original music to "Sardanapalus," "Pizarro," "Henry VIII.," "Richard II.," "King Lear;" overture and entr'actes to "Faust und Marguerite," &c.; cantata "Robin Hood," performed at the Bradford Musical Festival; a large number of part songs—"When Evening's Twilight," "The Tar's Song," "The Bait," and a hundred others; a dozen or more Anthems; two full Cathedral Services in C and E; some 150 songs, some of which have obtained much celebrity.

HAUSSMANN, BARON GEORGES EUGÈNE, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively sous-préfet of Nérac, Saint-Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President, appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works were executed in Paris of such

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a nature as to almost render it a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefecture of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu), and many other public works. After several loans had been contracted for the purpose of carrying out these improvements the municipality of Paris, acting under the powers conferred upon them by special laws, raised a further sum of 250,000,000 francs in 1865, and 260,000,000 francs more in 1869. Meanwhile the financial administration of M. Haussman had given rise to the most animated discussions in the Corps Législatif and the columns of the press, it being alleged that the Prefect had raised, by means of bonds, hundreds of millions of francs over and above the large amount he was legally authorised to expend in the construction of public works. Eventually M. Haussmann requested the Emperor to place the budget of the city under the control of the Corps Législatif, and accordingly the examination of his accounts became the principal business of the session that commenced early in 1869, the result, being that authority was given for a new loan of 260,000,000 francs, which was eagerly subscribed by the public. On the formation of a parliamentary cabinet by M. Émile Ollivier, he was asked to tender his resignation of the office of Prefect of the Seine, and on his refusal to do so he was "relieved of his duties" by an imperial decree, dated Jan. 5, 1870. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross Sept. 8, 1862. In Aug., 1857, he was created a Senator, and, in 1867, elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was likewise a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. After the fall of the Empire Baron Haussmann prudently quitted France for a time. On his return he was appointed (Sept. 3, 1871) director of the Crédit Mobilier, and in this capacity he did much to restore the influence and improve the situation of that financial institution.

HAUSSONVILLE (COMTE D'), JOSEPH OTHENIN BERNARD DE CLÉRON, a French politician and Member of the Academy, born at Paris, May 27, 1809, is the son of a peer of France, who died in 1846. Entering the diplomatic service, he acted as Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Turin, and Naples. Subsequently he took an active part in the proceedings of the French Chamber, to which he was returned in 1842, and again in 1846, as Deputy for Provins. After the revolution of February he retired from public life. On April 29, 1869, he was elected to the stall in the Academy, vacant by the death of M. Viennet. The Comte d'Haussonville is the author of "Histoire de la Politique Extérieure du Gouvernement Français de 1830 à 1848," 2 vols., 1850; "Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France," 4 vols., 1854-59, 2nd edit. 1860; and "L'Église Romaine et le Premier Empire," 3 vols., 1868. He has also written a number of political pamphlets and articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

HAWKINS, BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, F.L.S., F.G.S., born in Devonshire Street, London, Feb. 8, 1807, was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were made under the instruction of the late W. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Hawkins has devoted himself to the study of natural history, since 1827, and to that of geology since 1852. In 1842 he was invited by the late Earl of Derby to reside at Knowsley, to make studies from the living animals, and was occupied in this manner until the end of 1847. During these five years and

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a half he obtained that facility for sketching the animal form which constitutes the attractive feature of his popular lectures on Geology and Zoology, so well known at the Crystal Palace, and various scientific and literary institutes in England and Scotland. He was assistant-superintendent at the Great Exhibition of 1851; in 1852 was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-size models in the Crystal Palace Park, many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these (the Iguanodon) he carried out, Dec. 30, 1853, his idea of giving a dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. He is the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy," published in 1840; of "Elements of Form," in 1842; of "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," in 1860; and in conjunction with Professor Huxley, of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy," in 1865, and of "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students."

HAWKINS, CÆSAR HENRY, third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, 1st baronet, some time Serjeant-Surgeon to George II. and III., was born towards the close of the last century. After having been for a few years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was in 1829 elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured on surgery. He resigned in 1861, was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which he is a Trustee, was for some years an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has twice been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Albert honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Hawkins has held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions."

HAWKINS, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest brother of Mr. C. H. Hawkins, born in 1789, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1828 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purleigh, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, resigning that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1840, of "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament;" and of a variety of Sermons, and has edited "Milton's Poetical Works, with Notes."

HAWKINS, HENRY, Q.C., a native of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was first articled to an attorney, but subsequently studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1843. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1858, and is a member of the Home circuit, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He has an extensive practice as a barrister, and of late years has been employed in many important cases in the Superior Courts of Law. He

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contested unsuccessfully the borough of Barnstaple at the general election, 1865.

HAWKSHAW, Sir John, F.R.S., civil engineer, Past-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, born at Leeds in 1811, and educated at the Leeds Grammar-school, was a pupil under Mr. Charles Fowler, who was occupied in the construction of turnpike-roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and became assistant to Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was employed by the Government on public works in Ireland. On Mr. Nimmo's death, Mr. Hawkshaw took charge of the works of the Bolivar Copper-mines in South America, and on his return to England became Engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. He was afterwards Engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed), and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw constructed the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia, the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland, the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Railways in the metropolis, the Government Railways in Mauritius, the Albert Dock at Hull, the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company, the foundation of the new Forts at Spithead, and other public works, and is constructing the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, the East London Railway, &c. He is consulting Engineer to the Madras Railway, and to the Eastern Bengal Railway; Engineer to the Government Harbours of Refuge at Holyhead and at Alderney, and is consulted by Government in matters of a professional character. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germains, in Norfolk, in 1862, Mr. Hawkshaw was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large siphons for the fallen sluice. He was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between contending schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin. In 1870 he proposed a scheme for a tunnel under the channel between Dover and Calais. Mr. Hawkshaw has never occupied a seat in Parliament, having been unsuccessful in his endeavour to succeed the late Mr. Cubitt as member for Andover in 1863. He was knighted by the Queen at Balmoral Aug. 21, 1873. In Aug., 1874, he embarked for Brazil, for the purpose of surveying a line of coast extending about 5,000 miles, beginning at Pernambuco, with the view of reporting upon eligible spots for the establishment of harbours and for the construction of new railways; and in the month of December following he was nominated Her Majesty's Commissioner for the purpose of inquiring into the pollution of the river Clyde. Sir John Hawkshaw has published several pamphlets connected with his profession; his chief work is "Reminiscences of South America."

HAY, The Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., C.B., F.R.S., a rear-admiral, Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat, and as flag lieutenant of Sir Thomas Cochrane, took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for

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which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854-6, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859, was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860-1, and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861, was elected in 1862, for Wakefield in the Conservative interest, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at Tamworth the same year, and elected in May, 1866, for Stamford, which constituency he still represents. In the same year he was made a rear-admiral, and he was placed on the retired list of that rank in April, 1870. Sir John, who was a Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1866, to Dec., 1868, has received three war medals and the Medjidie 4th class. Sir John is the author of "The Flag List and its Prospects;" "Our Naval Defences;" "The Reward of Loyalty," being suggestions in reference to our American colonies, 1862; a "Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy," 1870; "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871; "Ashanti and the Gold Coast, and what we know of it; a Sketch," 1874.

HAYDEN, FERDINAND VANDEVEER, M.D., a geologist, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, Sept. 7, 1829. He graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1850, and at the Albany Medical School in 1853. He then explored the "Bad Lands," in Dakotah Territory, where he discovered a remarkable deposit of extinct animals, and made a large and valuable collection of fossil vertebrates. In the spring of 1854, he ascended the Missouri river almost to its source, returning in 1856 with another large collection of fossils. These collections attracted the attention of the Smithsonian Institute, through whose influence he was appointed Geologist on the staff of Lieut. Warren, who was engaged in making a reconnaisance of the Northwest. In 1861 he entered the army as a medical officer, remaining in the field till the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he made another expedition to the Upper Missouri, in behalf of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, making numerous collections of fossils. In 1867 the United States Geological survey of the territories was commenced under his charge. For this $5,000 were appropriated in 1867; $5,000 in 1868; $10,000 in 1869; $25,000 in 1870; $40,000 in 1871; $85,000 in 1872; and $95,000 in 1873. Seven Annual Reports have been published, and a final Report on Nebraska in 8vo., besides 3 vols., 4to., with illustrations. In 1872 Dr. Hayden resigned his professorship in order to devote himself exclusively to the survey. He has published more than forty papers in the *American Journal of Science*, and in the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution; and during the last twenty years has extended his explorations over a great part of the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the territories of Colorado, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico. He is a member of many learned societies in America and Europe.

HAYES, AUGUSTUS ALLEN, M.D., chemist, born at Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 28, 1806. He graduated at a private Military Academy in Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, and studied medicine under Dr. Dana, principal of the Hanover Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and was rewarded for his industry by the discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound,

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producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant Professor of the Hanover Medical College, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium. His paper upon this subject attracted attention among the various scientific bodies of Europe, and Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a consulting chemist of various dyeing, gas, and smelting establishments in New England, and contributed valuable papers on chemical subjects to the "Transactions" of the American Academy and of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1837 he conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, &c., and invented a new method for the arrangement of steam boilers, since generally adopted in the United States. He also perfected a plan for refining copper and iron, published an account of the chemical differences existing in varieties of guano, and has written on "The Existence of a Deposit of Iron on the African West Coast," and on the "Differences in the Chemical Construction and Action of Sea Waters below the Surface, on Soundings, and at the Entrance of Rivers." Dr. Hayes, who holds the office of State Assayer of Massachusetts, was commissioned by the United States Navy Department to examine into the question of the use of copper and copper sheathing in the construction of vessels, and his report on that subject has proved very valuable. At the outbreak of the civil war his attention was turned to the uncertainty of the foreign supply of saltpetre, and the urgent necessity of domestic production. The result was the manufacture of the supply for the navy from caustic potash and nitrate of soda, by a novel process, the product being of greater purity.

HAYES, ISAAC ISRAEL, M.D., an Arctic explorer, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He was educated in Philadelphia, graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed surgeon of Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition, with which he returned to the United States in 1855. He had become convinced that there was an open polar sea around the North Pole, and was anxious to head an expedition for its exploration. After almost five years of effort, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and several of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, to set sail in July, 1860, in the schooner *United States*, of 133 tons, from Boston. He penetrated in a sledge expedition as far north as 81° 37′, and made explorations and observations in regard to the country and its inhabitants. On his return, in Oct., 1861, finding the civil war in progress, he volunteered as a surgeon in the Union army. After the restoration of peace, he published "The Open Polar Sea; a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole, in the schooner *United States*." He had previously given some reminiscences of his first voyage in "An Arctic Boat Journey," 1860, and, in 1870, added some incidents of his second journey in "Cast Away in the Cold." In 1869 he again visited Greenland, and explored the southern coasts of the peninsula in company with the painter Bradford, who had chartered a steamer for that purpose, and published an account of the expedition, under the title of "The Land of Desolation," 1870. He has also published a story, "Cast Away in the Cold," 1868, and is now preparing "A History of Maritime Discovery." In 1870 he was desirous of leading the Arctic expedition, for which Congress made an appropria-

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tion; but the command was given to Charles Francis Hall. Dr. Hayes is now endeavouring to organize an expedition to sail in the spring of 1875, and hopes to reach the North Pole by way of Smith's Sound. He received from the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1867 a gold medal for his discoveries, and in 1868 a similar honour from the Société de Géographie of Paris.

HAYMAN, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., was born in 1823, and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1832, whence, after gaining the chief prizes in Greek verse and Latin prose, he proceeded as scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1841. He became a fellow of his college in 1844, and in the following year was placed in the second class both in classics and in mathematics. He then came to London, and was for a short time one of the assistant-masters at the Charterhouse, and successively curate at St. Luke's, Old Street, and at St. James's, Piccadilly, when the present Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was rector. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and in the following year head master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. Subsequently he became head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, and in 1868 of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. When Dr. Temple was promoted to the see of Exeter, Dr. Hayman was elected his successor as head master of Rugby School, Nov. 20, 1869. Though a most accomplished scholar, Dr. Hayman did not possess the tact and temper requisite for the successful management of a great public school. He came into conflict with the assistant-masters, a distressing controversy, carried on with considerable acerbity on either side, ensued, and eventually on Dec. 19, 1873, the trustees of the school resolved to remove him from the head-mastership, the dismissal to take effect from April 7, 1874. At the close of the latter month Mr. Disraeli appointed Dr. Hayman to the Crown rectory of Aldingham, Lancashire, worth £1,000 a-year, with a house and a population of only about 1,000. In a letter communicating the offer of the living, Mr. Disraeli avoided giving any opinion on the controversy just referred to, but merely expressed his sympathy with a distinguished scholar, who had had to contend with circumstances of trying difficulty, which had exhausted his worldly means, and who, with the anxious responsibility of a large family, had recently been deprived of a high office and an honoured home. Dr. Hayman's published works consist of the first volume of an edition of Homer's Odyssey; some passages in Greek and Latin composition; and pamphlets, among which is a tract on the Odyssey; and "Rugby School Sermons," with an introductory essay "On the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit," 1875.

HAYS, WILLIAM JACOB, a painter, born at New York, Aug. 8, 1830. After studying drawing, he devoted himself especially to animal painting, and in 1860 went to the head waters of the Missouri, to study the fauna of that region. He has also travelled extensively in the United States, and visited Nova Scotia for the same purpose. Among his principal works are:—"A Herd of Bisons," 1861; "Prairie Dog Village," 1862; "The Stampede," 1862; "Bison Bull at Bay," 1865; "Bull Moose of Nova Scotia," 1867; "Prairie on Fire," 1869; "Bouquet of Orchids," seventy-six varieties, 1871; "Herd of Caribou in Nova Scotia," 1871; and "Mule Deer," 1872. He has now in preparation a work on "The Ruminants of America," to be illustrated by himself.

HAYTER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, Bart., youngest son of the late John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, born Jan. 28, 1792, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a second-class in classics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1819, prac-

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tised for some years in the Court of Chancery, but retired in 1839, having shortly before obtained a silk gown. In July, 1837, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, which he represented until the general election in July, 1865, when he retired from political life. He was Judge-Advocate-General from Dec., 1847, till May, 1849, when he became Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary. The delicate and responsible duties of this latter post he discharged, except in the short period during which Lord Derby's first administration held office, till 1858, when he retired, and was rewarded for his services by a baronetcy. In 1861 he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, by upwards of 300 members of the House of Commons, and presided over by Lord Palmerston, when a handsome service of plate was presented to him. Sir William is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

HAYWARD, ABRAHAM, Q.C., eldest son of Joseph Hayward, Esq., late of Lyme Regis, author of "The Science of Horticulture," "The Science of Agriculture," &c., was born at Wishford, Wilts, Oct. 21, 1803, and educated at Blundell's Grammar School, Tiverton, under the Rev. Dr. Richards. He was articled, in 1818, to a solicitor, with the view of following that branch of the law, but was entered at the Inner Temple in Oct., 1824, and after practising as a Special Pleader, was called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1832. He joined the Western circuit, and in 1845 was made a Queen's Counsel. Mr. Hayward first attracted the attention of the literary world in 1833 by his prose translation, with notes, of Goethe's "Faust," which has gone through eight editions. He had already printed (in 1831) for private circulation, "Of the Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence; translated from the German of Savigny." He established *The Law Magazine, or Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence* in 1828, and edited it till 1844; was a constant contributor to reviews and journals, and published from time to time selections from his articles:—"Juridical Tracts," 1856; "Biographical and Critical Essays," first series, 2 vols., 1858; second series, 2 vols., 1873; third series, 1 vol., 1874. His "Art of Dining," "Whist and Whist-players," and "More about Junius," were published separately. Amongst his other known publications are, "Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), with Notes and Introduction," 1861; and "Diaries of a Lady of Quality, with Notes," 1864.

HAYWARD, CHARLES FORSTER, F.S.A., architect, born at Colchester in Jan., 1831, received his education at University College, London, and professionally studied in the offices of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and the late Professor Cockerell. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1861; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1867; appointed District Surveyor by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871. Mr. Hayward was elected Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and held the appointment for many years. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Institute's Architectural Committee for the Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Mr. Hayward has erected many buildings in London and the provinces—including the Duke of Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth, the Sanatorium and other buildings for Harrow School; and he is also known as an occasional contributor to professional journals.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sept. 26, 1811, was called to the bar in 1844, and appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary productions were, for the most part, translations

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and compilations; but in 1851 a pamphlet by him on the Registration of Assurances attracted some attention. Mr. W. Hazlitt, who edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer: and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produced a useful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and editions of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1861 and 1869.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM CAREW, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the bar in Nov., 1861. Mr. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857. Mr. Hazlitt has also written a novel, "Sophy Laurie," 3 vols., 1865. Among the works edited by him are the poems of Henry Constable (1859), Richard Lovelace (1864), and Robert Herrick (1869, 2 vols.); "Old English Jest-Books," 3 vols., 1864; "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," 4 vols., 1864-6; "The Works of Charles Lamb" (anonymous), 4 vols., 1866-71; "Memoirs of William Hazlitt" (1778-1830), 2 vols., 1867; "Bibliography of Old English Literature," 1867; "English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, with Notes," 1869; "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain" (based on Brand and Ellis), 3 vols., 1870; an entirely new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry," 4 vols., 1871, in which last work he had the co-operation of several eminent antiquaries; an edition of Blount's "Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors," 1874; and "Mary and Charles Lamb: Poems, Letters, and Remains; now first collected, with Reminiscences and Notes," 1874.

HEAD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS BOND, Bart., K.C.H., and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, son of the late James Roper Head, Esq., was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, Jan. 1, 1793. After serving with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo, and under the Prussian general Ziethen at Fleurus, in which battle his horse was twice shot under him, he took charge of an association which started from Falmouth to Rio de la Plata in 1825, to work the gold and silver mines. He rode six thousand miles, and drew up a narrative of travel under the title of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," published in 1826. In 1835, while holding the post of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the county of Kent, he was appointed by Lord Glenelg, at a moment's notice, Governor of Upper Canada. Here, under the greatest difficulties, with the aid of the militia, he not only suppressed an internal rebellion, but repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathizers" from the United States, for which services, having received the thanks of the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, he was created a baronet in 1838. The title of Privy Councillor was conferred on him, Dec. 24, 1867. He has written "Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau," 1833; a "Life of Bruce," 1844; "The Emigrant," 1847; "Stokers and Pokers," 1850; "The Defenceless State of Great Britain," 1850; "A Faggot of French Sticks," 1851; "A Fortnight in Ireland," 1852; "Descriptive Essays," 1856; "The Horse and his Rider," 1860; and "The Royal Engineer," 1870. He enjoys a pension of £100 a year "in consideration of his contributions to the literature of this country."

HEADLAM, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS EMERSON, Q.C., the eldest son of the late Ven. John Headlam (Archdeacon of Richmond), born at Wycliffe Rectory, Yorkshire, in 1813, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1836. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and became a Q.C. in 1852. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the

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North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest as one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which he continued to represent till the general election of Feb. 1874, when he was at the bottom of the poll. He carried through Parliament the Trustee Act of 1850, and edited it as a law book, which passed through several editions, and he edited the supplement to Daniel's "Chancery Practice," in 1851, and the New Chancery Acts, &c., of 1852. He was appointed Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ripon and Durham in 1854, and in 1859 Judge-Advocate-General, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He resigned the office of Judge-Advocate General in June, 1866. He exerted himself in Parliament in favour of the extension of education, the Cambridge University Commission, &c.

HEADLEY, JOEL TYLER, was born at Walton, New York, Dec. 30, 1814. He graduated at Union College in 1839, studied at Auburn Theological Seminary, and was pastor of a Congregational church at Stockbridge, Mass., for two years. His health failing, he travelled in Europe in 1842-3, and on his return to the United States, published "Letters from Italy," and the "Alps and the Rhine," which being received favourably, encouraged him to devote himself to literature. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and in 1856 was Secretary of the State of New York. He has written lives of Napoleon and his Marshals, of Cromwell, Winfield Scott, Jackson, Washington and his Generals, and General Havelock; "Sacred Mountains," "Adirondacks, or Life in the Woods," 1849; an adaptation of St. Hilaire's "History of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon;" "History of the Second War between England and the United States," 2 vols., 1853; "The Great Rebellion," 2 vols., 1863-66; "Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution," 1864; and "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs," 1870. He resides at Newburgh, on the Hudson River.

HEALY, GEORGE PETER ALEXANDER, painter, was born at Boston, July 15, 1813. In 1836 he went to Paris, where he resided several years, and painted the portraits of Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, and other persons of note. In 1851 he completed a large picture, now in Faneuil Hall, Boston, "Webster's Reply to Hayne," containing 150 portraits of prominent statesmen. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855 he exhibited a large picture, "Franklin urging the Claims of the American Colonies before Louis XVI.," for which he received a medal. From 1855 to 1867 he resided at Chicago, and then went to Rome, where he now resides.

HEATH, THE REV. DUNBAR ISIDORE, born in 1816, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as fifth Wrangler, in 1838, and received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. He was prosecuted by his diocesan before the Court of Arches, for expressions in his sermons, published in 1859, alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles, and was, in 1861, sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. This case is noteworthy for being the first enforcement during three centuries of the Act of 13th Elizabeth. Hence it has become a precedent in the other ecclesiastical suits, by which the relations between Church and State are being largely modified. Mr. Heath has written "The Future Kingdom of Christ," published in 1852-3; "The Exodus Papyri," 1855; a record of the patriarchal age, or "The Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900," in 1858; and "Defence of my Professional Character," 1862.

HÉBERT, ANTOINE AUGUSTE ERNEST, artist, born at Grenoble, November 3, 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the studio of David d'Angers. In 1839 he

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exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée of Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux Arts, and shortly after gained the great prize of Rome, the subject of his picture being "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works:—"Rêverie Orientale;" "Paysanne de Guérande battant du Beurre;" "La Mal'Aria;" and gained a high reputation as a colorist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced "La Crescenza;" "Les Fienaroles;" "Les Filles d'Alvito;" "Les Fienaroles de San Angelo;" exhibited at the Salon in 1857; "Rosa Nera à la Fontaine;" "La Jeune Fille au Puits;" "Pasqua Maria;" "Perle Noire, le Banc de Pierre," in 1865; a portrait of "David d'Angers," in 1867; "La Pastorella," and "La Lavandara," in 1869. He was appointed Director of the Academy of France at Rome, in Dec., 1866. M. Hébert obtained a first-class medal in 1851, another in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853, and the rank of Officer of that order in Aug., 1867.

HECKER, THE REV. ISAAC THOMAS, born at New York, Dec. 18, 1819. He was educated in his native city, and entered into business with his brothers. In 1843, he joined the Brook Farm Community in West Roxbury, and after spending some months there, associated himself for a time with the "Consociate Family," at Fruitlands, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Thence he returned to New York, and in 1845 was received into the Roman Catholic Church. After passing a novitiate of two years at St. Trond, in Belgium, he entered the Society of the Redemptorist Fathers in 1847, and from 1847 to 1851 was engaged in mission work in England, and received priest's orders from Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, in 1849. In 1851 he returned to the United States, and for the next six years was, in company with several members of his order, constantly engaged in missionary labours. In the autumn of 1857 he visited Rome, and, with several of his colleagues, was released from his connection with the Redemptorists, and authorised to found a new missionary society under the name of "The Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This was fully organised in 1848, and their first house built in New York in 1859-60. The Paulist Fathers, of whom Father Hecker is the chief or superior, are almost entirely of American birth, and converts, and have proved a very efficient organisation for the propagation of their faith. *The Catholic World*, a very ably conducted monthly magazine and review, is their principal organ. They are very active and earnest in their labours. In 1869 Father Hecker was present at the Vatican Council in Rome, as the Procurator of Bishop Rosecraas, of Columbus, Ohio. In 1873, his health being greatly impaired, he travelled in Europe and the East. Since his reception into the Catholic Church, Mr. Hecker has published, "Questions of the Soul," 1855; "Aspirations of Nature," 1857; "Catholicity in the United States;" and several other works.

HEDGE, THE REV. FREDERICK HENRY, D.D., born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805. In 1818 he went to Germany, and having studied for five years in that country, returned to the United States in 1823, graduated from Harvard College in 1825, and studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. In 1829 he was ordained to a charge in West Cambridge. In 1835, he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Bangor, Maine, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1847-8 he travelled in Europe; from 1850-56 was

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pastor of the Westminster Church at Providence, Rhode Island, during which period he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University; and in 1856 undertook the charge of the First Congregational Church at Brookline, Mass. In 1857 he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the theological school of Cambridge; and about the same time became editor of *The Christian Examiner* and President of the American Unitarian Association. His most important works are the "Prose Writers of Germany," 1848; "Reason in Religion," 1865; "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition," 1870; a collection of his Essays; a volume of "Hymns," and a "Liturgy for the use of the Church." He has also published versions of many of the minor poems of eminent German writers, especially of Schiller and Goethe.

HEDLEY, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN EDWARD, born at Morpeth, April 15, 1837, was educated by the Benedictines in St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth near York. He entered the order of St. Benedict in 1854, and was ordained a priest in 1862. He was connected with the school at Amplefath for several years, taught mental philosophy there for two years; was placed in 1862 at St. Michael's Priory, Hereford (Benedictine House of Theological Study) where he was Professor of Theology till 1873. On Sept. 29, 1873, he was consecrated Bishop of Cæsaropolis *i.p.i.*, and auxiliary to Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport and Menevia, in the pro-cathedral of St. Michael's, Hereford. Bishop Hedley has contributed articles to the *Dublin Review* and has published five lectures on "Light of the Holy Spirit in the World" (London, 1873), and five others on "Who is Jesus Christ?"

HEFELE, THE RIGHT REV. KARL JOSEPH VON, D.D., Bishop of Rottenberg, a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, born March 15, 1809, at Unterkochen, in Würtemburg, district of Aalen, received a public school education at Ellwangen and Ehingen; next applied himself for five years at the University of Tübingen to philosophical and theological studies and graduated there in 1834. In 1836 he settled as private tutor, and in 1840 received a professorship in the Catholic theological faculty at Tübingen, where he represented the departments of Church history, Christian archæology and patrology. In 1838 he became Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards Knight of the Order of the Würtemberg Crown. From 1842 to 1845 he was a member of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies. He was consecrated bishop of Rottenberg in 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to take part in the proceedings of the Vatican Council. It was reported that he was an "inopportunist;" but however this may be, he has given in his entire adhesion to the definition of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. In Oct., 1874, he declined the archbishopric of Freiburg offered to him by the Baden government on the ground that he could not take the oath which was demanded from the Bishops in Prussia and Baden, and could not promise obedience to the newly-promulgated ecclesiastical laws. His most important work of research is the "History of Councils" (published in parts at Tübingen, 1855-69), based on the most profound study of original materials. It has been translated into English by the Rev. Wm. R. Clark, M.A. vicar of Taunton, under the title of "A History of the Christian Councils, from the Original Documents, to the close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325," 8vo., Edinburgh, 1871. Among Dr. Hefele's other works are especially to be noticed:—"The Introduction of Christianity into South-Western Germany" (Tübingen, 1837); "Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century" (2nd edit., Tübingen, 1851), and "Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and Liturgy (*Liturgik*)," in two parts (Tübingen,

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1864-65). He has also published a Selection of the Homilies of Chrysostom in a German translation (*Chrysostomus-Postille*, 3rd edit., Tübingen, 1857), and an edition of the works of the Apostolic Fathers (4th edit., Tübingen, 1855). An English translation by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of his "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," appeared at London in 1860.

HELLMUTH, THE RIGHT REV. ISAAC, D.D., Bishop of Huron, was born in Poland, and is of Jewish extraction. Having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican Church, he settled in Canada about 1856. By his energy Huron College was established for the education of the future clergy of the diocese. A few months afterwards the London Collegiate School, since named Hellmuth College was erected. Meanwhile Dr. Hellmuth had been appointed successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron. Finding that the boys' college (Hellmuth College) was a perfect success, he proceeded to establish a similar college for ladies, which was opened in 1869. On Aug. 24, 1870, he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, Canada West. In 1871, on the demise of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him in the see of Huron.

HELMHOLTZ, HERMANN LOUIS, a distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, is the son of a professor in the gymnasium of Potsdam, in which town he was born, Aug. 31, 1821. After studying medicine in the Military Institute at Berlin, and being attached for a time to the staff of one of the public hospitals there, he returned to his native town as an army surgeon. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; in 1855 Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, whence he removed, in 1858, to Heidelberg, where he also filled the chair of physiology. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Physiology at Berlin. The works of M. Helmholtz, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. Among those most deserving of notice are:—"On the Preservation of Force," 1847; "Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856; and "Theory of the Impressions of Sound," 1862. His "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects," translated into English by Dr. E. Atkinson, were published in London in 1873; and his work on "Sensations of Tone, as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music," translated from the third German edition by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, appeared in 1875. Professor Helmholtz has also contributed to scientific journals accounts of many of his experiments in acoustics, optics, and electricity. On Dec. 1, 1873, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London was awarded to him in recognition of his eminent services to science.

HELMORE, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., son of a dissenting minister, born at Kidderminster, May 7, 1811, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He served for two years as curate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and held a priest-vicar's stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1842 he became Vice-Principal and Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea; in 1846 was appointed Master of the Children of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. James's, &c.; and in 1847 Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapels Royal. He is the author of "The Psalter Noted," "The Canticles Noted" (for chanting), "A Brief Directory of Plain Song," "Manual of Plain Song," also appendices and accompanying harmonies to all these; "The Hymnal Noted," "Carols for Christmas," "Carols for Easter," &c. He has translated "Fétis on Choir and Chorus Singing;" has edited "The St. Mark's College Chaunt Book," "The Canticles Accented," and has set to music some of Dr. Neale's translations

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of Hymns of the Eastern Church; "Peace, it is I," "The Day is Past and Over," and "'Tis the Day of Resurrection."

HENDERSON, LIEUT.-COL. EDMUND YEAMANS WALCOTT, C.B., son of Rear-Admiral George Henderson, was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. He was created a Companion of the Bath Dec. 7, 1868, and appointed on Feb. 12, 1869, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in the room of Sir Richard Mayne, deceased.

HENLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER, M.P., only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, born in 1793, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was re-appointed to that office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, Feb., 1859. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852.

HENNESSY, WILLIAM MAUNSELL, was born at Castlegregory, co. Kerry, in 1828, and educated at private schools. He was one of the writers of the *Nation* newspaper from 1853 to 1856, in which latter year he obtained, by public competition, an appointment in Dublin Castle. Mr. Hennessy is an eminent Celtic scholar and archæologist. He was promoted for his efficiency to a responsible position in the Public Record Office of Ireland. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, to the "Proceedings" of which he has contributed several important papers, including a remarkable treatise on the "Ancient Irish Goddess of War," and another on the Irish system of "Trial by Ordeal." Mr. Hennessy has edited, besides other works, the "Chronicon Scotorum," and the "Annals of Loch-Key," published in the Rolls' series of National Chronicles. He is one of the writers of the *Revue Celtique*, and has also contributed to the *Revue Critique*, Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, and to the *Beiträge zur vergl. sprachforschung*. He is one of the writers of the *Academy*, in which he published a remarkable article on the "Ossianic" controversy.

HENRICI, OLAUS, PH.D., was born March 9, 1840, at Meldorf, in Holstein, and received his early education in the gymnasium of his native town. In 1856 he left Meldorf in order to study for some years in the workshops of a mechanical engineer. In 1859 he proceeded to the Polytechnic School in Karlsruhe, where he remained until 1862, when he entered the University of Heidelberg. Here, in 1863, he graduated with special honours as Ph.D. Dr. Henrici next proceeded to Berlin in order there to prosecute his mathematical studies. In 1865 he became private docent or tutor in the University of Kiel, but left soon afterwards for London. In 1869, Dr. Henrici was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University College, London. In 1868 he was elected a member, and in 1869 one of the vice-presidents of the London Mathematical Society. The learned Professor is the author of the following papers, "Bemerkung zu 'Hesse' Zerlegung der Bedingung für die Gleichheit der Hauptaxen eines auf einer Oberfläche zweiter Ordnung liegenden Kegelschnittes" (in Crelle's Journal, vol. 64, 1864); "Transformation von Differentialausdrücken erster Ordnung zweiten Grades mit Hülfe der verallgemeinerten elliptischen Co-

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ordinaten" (Crelle's Journal, vol. 65, 1865); "On certain Formulæ concerning the Theory of Discriminants; with Applications to Discriminants of Discr., and to the Theory of Polar Curves" (in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathem. Society, vol. ii., read in Nov., 1868); and "On Series of Curves, especially on the Singularities of their Envelopes; with Applications to Polar Curves," also in the "Proceedings" of the London Mathematical Society, vol. ii.

HENRIQUEL-DUPONT, LOUIS-PIERRE, engraver, was born in Paris, June 13, 1797, and having been intended for the profession of a painter, was placed for this purpose in the studio of M. Pierre Guérin. After remaining there three years, he applied himself to engraving, and in 1818 set up for himself. His first production, the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," gained the second medal at the Exhibition of 1822. He produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche; "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent; "The Disciples at Emmaus," after Paul Veronese, &c.; and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 he received the Grand Medal of Honour, was decorated Aug. 14, 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1849. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869.

HENRY, JOSEPH, LL.D., born in Albany, New York, Dec. 17, 1797, received a common school education, and commenced life as a watchmaker in his native city. In 1826 he was Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Academy, and in 1827 began making experiments in electricity. Though he does not seem to have reduced his discoveries to practice, yet in the United States he enjoys the credit of having invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism, and of having been the first to demonstrate those principles by which intelligence is conveyed between distant points through the agency of the electric telegraph. In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in 1837 visited England, and while here imparted some of his discoveries to Professor Wheatstone. In 1846 he was elected First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which post he still holds. Professor Henry published, in 1839, "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," and has contributed numerous scientific papers to "The American Philosophical Transactions," to "Silliman's Journal," and to the "Journal of the Franklin Institute."

HENRY, THE HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30, 1816, and educated for the legal profession, was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in Nov., 1840, and was shortly after elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. The question of responsible government at that period agitating British North America, was strenuously opposed in Nova Scotia, and the other provinces. Mr. Henry, however, upon his entry into the legislature, supported it, and in 1842 a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Government, which opposed the system, and in 1843 ministers resigned. An appeal having been made to the country, Mr. Henry and his friends were defeated by a small majority. At the general election of 1847, however, the friends of responsible government were successful, and Mr. Henry has since been returned on the principle he first enunciated. At the meeting of Parliament in 1848, the Government was displaced by a resolution of want of confidence. In 1849, Mr. Henry was appointed a Q.C., and accepted a seat in the Ministry. In the Court of Chancery and Equity he has introduced various reforms, which have proved of great benefit to the community. In 1851 he ac-

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cepted the post of Solicitor-General, and joined the administration, and in 1856, waiving his claims to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. This position he held for about eight months, and in 1859 again became Solicitor-General. A general election took place soon after, and in 1860 the Government was displaced, their opponents holding office until after the general election of 1863, when Mr. Henry became for the third time Solicitor-General. He has taken a prominent part in the question of the union of the North American provinces; in 1865 was appointed a member of a delegation to London, respecting the construction of railways; and in the winter of 1866 represented his government at Washington, in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States. In July, 1866, he was again appointed a delegate on the "Union" question, and with his colleagues from Nova Scotia, and the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, met in London, and adopted a scheme of Union for submission to the Home Government, which has been adopted.

HENTY, GEORGE ALFRED, was born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 8, 1832, and educated at Westminster School and at Caius College, Cambridge. He left Cambridge to go out to the Crimea in the Purveyors' Department. Returning invalided, he was promoted to the rank of Purveyor to the Forces, and was sent out to Italy to organize the hospitals of the Italian legion. At the end of the war he returned home, and had charge first of the Belfast and afterwards of the Portsmouth districts. He resigned his commission, and for several years was occupied in mining operations in Wales, Italy, &c. Then he went upon the staff of the *Standard* newspaper. As a special correspondent of that journal he went through the Italo-Austrian war, was with Garibaldi in his campaign in the Tyrol, at the opening of the Suez Canal, with the Abyssinian Expedition to Magdala, and the Ashantee Expedition to Coomassie. He also went through the Franco-German war, and the Communal Siege of Paris, and was also with the Carlist Insurrections. Mr. Henty is the author of "A Search for a Secret," "All But Lost," "Out on the Pampas," "The Young Franc-Tireurs," "March to Magdala," and "The March to Coomassie," 1874.

HERAUD, JOHN A., epic poet and dramatic writer, was born in London in 1799. Self-educated, and originally intended for business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818. In 1820 he published his local poem "Tottenham," and in 1821 his "Legend of St. Loy;" wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other reviews, and for three years assisted in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*. His poem of "The Descent into Hell" appeared in 1830, and "The Judgment of the Flood" in 1834, and both were republished many years afterwards, enlarged and re-arranged. He has written "Videna," a tragedy, acted in 1854; "Wife, or no Wife," "Agnolo Diora," and a version of M. Legouvé's "Medea," "The Roman Brother," and "Salvator, or the Poor Man of Naples," two tragedies; "The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola," and some orations and lectures on Coleridge, and on poetry. He was for three years editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently of the *Christian's Monthly Magazine*. In 1865 Mr. Heraud published "Shakspere; His Inner Life, as intimated in his Works." In 1870 he reappeared as a poet, in a volume entitled "The In-gathering," which was followed, in 1871, by another "war-epic," on the conflict between France and Prussia, under the title of "The War of Ideas."

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs; was sent to London in 1826,

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and became a student of the Royal Academy. Having lost his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study, and directing his attention to portraiture, before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, among others, from her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consist of portraits, and he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour," in 1834; "Haidee," and "Prayer," in 1835; "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri," in 1836; and "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," in 1837. Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy, — 'Love outwatched the drowsy guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" and in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture from the ages of chivalry, entitled "The Signal," for which he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841 he exhibited "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice," and was elected an Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. His principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," exhibited in 1843; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution," now in the Vernon Gallery; "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant," in 1845; and "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," in 1847. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to assist in decorating the new Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted to him was the illustration of a Shakspere's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. "Leah Disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, was exhibited at the Academy in 1849. To Mr. Herbert was assigned the decoration of the Peers' robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum, in addition to the original price agreed upon. He and Mr. Maclise have been for some time engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method has been adopted in this country; a process which secures great durability. His fresco "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law," is in the principal committee-room of the House of Lords. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose painting of "Philip and Velasquez," exhibited in that year, gave the highest hope of future eminence. Since that date Mr. Herbert's subjects have been almost wholly of a religious cast, being mostly taken from the life of St. Mary Magdalen. In Dec., 1869, Mr. Herbert was elected a foreign corresponding member of the French Académie des Beaux Arts, in the room of the late Baron Leys.

HERBERT, RUTH, the daughter of a Somersetshire squire, born in 1834, made her first appearance in London at the Olympic Theatre in 1856, on which occasion she performed the character of Clarisse in "Retribution," a drama, and at once established herself in the foremost rank of her profession. In 1864 she undertook the management of the St. James's Theatre, and added greatly to her reputation by her powerful delineation of Lady Audley, in a piece founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel. It is not only in romantic drama that Miss Herbert has distinguished herself. Her representation of the heroines of old comedy and in the plays of Sheridan, is considered one

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of the most successful of modern times. Her name is especially identified with the character of Lady Teazle, and the "School for Scandal," produced under her management, achieved the longest run since its first production. In the direction of the St. James's, Miss Herbert displayed considerable energy.

HEREFORD, BISHOP OF. (*See* ATLEY, DR.)

HERVEY, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD ARTHUR CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, fourth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, and uncle to the present marquis, was born Aug. 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1830). Having held a country curacy for a year, in 1833 we find him appointed rector of Ickworth, a living in the gift of his father, to which was added in 1852 the adjacent living of Horningsheath, in the same patronage. In 1862 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and in Nov., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland. He is the author of "The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Reconciled;" "Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture;" "Parochial Sermons," in 2 vols.; "Missionary Sermons," preached in Ely Cathedral;" "Thanksgiving Sermons for Indian Victories;" and "Hints on Infant Baptism."

HERVEY, ELEANORA LOUISA, daughter of George Conway Montague, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, born at Liverpool in 1811, was married to the late T. K. Hervey, the poet, in 1843. At an early age she contributed poems to the annuals, and her dramatic poem, "The Landgrave," was published in 1839. This was followed at intervals by "Margaret Russell," an autobiographical sketch; "The Double Claim," a tale; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiac of Flowers," a Christmas book, illustrated by Doyle; "The Pathway of the Fawn," illustrated by G. Thomas; and "The Feasts of Camelot," published in 1863. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is the authoress of numerous essays and tales in various periodicals.

HESSE-CASSEL, ELECTOR OF. (*See* FREDERICK WILLIAM I.)

HESSE-DARMSTADT, PRINCE OF. (*See* LOUIS.)

HESSEY, THE REV. JAMES AUGUSTUS, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., born in London in 1814, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident fellow and lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus;* was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preacher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which three editions have been published. He has also written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by the Bishop of London to the prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral; in 1865 was elected to the office of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint by the University of Oxford, and, on the expiration of the the two years' tenure, he was elected in 1867 for two years more. At Christmas, 1870, Dr. Hessey resigned the Head Mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, having, a few weeks previously been appointed by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, one of his lordship's examining chaplains. In Nov., 1870, he was nominated to preach the

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Boyle Lecture for 1871 and the two following years, his subject being "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." His lectures have been published under the title of "Moral Difficulties connected with the Bible."

HEURTLEY, THE REV. CHARLES ABEL, D.D., born about 1806, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar and fellow; was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral; and in 1864 a member of the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, including his Bampton Lectures "On Justification," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds belonging to the Ancient Western Church," 1858, together with pamphlets on the Eucharist, on Prayer addressed to Christ, and on the Age of the Athanasian Creed.

HEWITSON, WILLIAM C., naturalist, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 9, 1806. At an early age he showed the bent of his tastes by making collections of shells, birds' eggs, and insects, and on leaving school was articled to a land-surveyor at York. In 1831 he began "The British Oology," originally published by subscription, and explored the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway, from Drontheim to the Arctic Circle, in search of materials for the work. In 1846 he joined Mr. E. Doubleday in publishing "The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," afterwards completed in conjunction with Mr. Westwood. In 1848 he settled at Oatlands, Surrey, having purchased a portion of the ancient park, and in 1852 began the "Exotic Butterflies," which has been continued quarterly up to the present time. In 1862 the trustees of the British Museum published the first part of the catalogue of Lycænidæ by this author, who, on their declining to proceed with it, commenced in the following year a new work, "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera." Since the commencement of his study of the subject, Mr. Hewitson has been unceasingly engaged in forming a collection of exotic butterflies. It is the best extant, and contains upwards of four thousand species.

HEYWOOD, JAMES, F.R.S., fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester, born May 28, 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Act, which he did much to promote. He was called to the bar in 1838, but did not practise; was one of the members for North Lancashire from 1847 till 1857, and whilst in the House of Commons took an active part in discussions on academical subjects. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English Universities, and the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a commission at some future day. In 1851 he made a motion against academical tests, but was counted out. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the consideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 votes against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 78, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. A clause in the Cambridge

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University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856). Mr. Heywood published "History of University Subscription Tests," in 1853; translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," in 1855; "Academical Reform and University Representation," and "The State of Biblical Revision," in 1860; and "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies."

HICKOK, THE REV. LAURENS PERSEUS, D.D., LL.D., born at Danbury, Connecticut, Dec. 29, 1798. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1820, was licensed as a Congregational Minister in 1822, and ordained soon after; was pastor successively at Kent and Litchfield, Connecticut, until 1836, when he was elected Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. In 1844 he was called to a professorship in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, and in 1852 chosen Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Vice-President of Union College. In 1866 he was elected President of that college, but resigned in 1868. He has published "Rational Psychology," 1848; "Moral Science," 1853; "Empirical Psychology on the Human Mind as given in Consciousness," 1854; "Rational Cosmology," 1858; "Creator and Creation" 1872; and "Humanity Immortal," 1872. He is now (1875) preparing a work on "Rational Logic."

HIGGINSON, SIR JAMES MACAULAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major James Higginson, of the 10th foot, born in 1805, was educated at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign and successful assault of that fortress in 1826; was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India; Presidency Paymaster, Private and Military Secretary to the Governor of Agra; Private Secretary to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada; Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Agent to the Governor-General at the court of Moorshedabad. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1839 as Secretary to the Governor; and in 1843 followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, a Knight Commander in 1856, and retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HILDYARD, THE REV. JAMES, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, born in 1809, was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, having previously gained six gold medals for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, two prizes for Latin essays, and the Battie's University Scholarship. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and was one of the preachers at Whitehall in 1843-4. On the death of Dr. Arnold he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and was appointed rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and a glossary, several Sermons, and "Ingoldsby Letters on Liturgical Revision," 3rd edition, 1860-61, in which the arguments of the Episcopal Bench against a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are freely discussed. He is also the writer of

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several other treatises on subjects of the day, and monthly contributor of "Reflections after the manner of Boyle," to the *Parish Magazine*.

HILL, DAVID OCTAVUS, R.S.A., was born in 1802, at Perth, where his father, Mr. Thomas Hill, was a bookseller, who, on account of the boy's taste for art, sent him to Edinburgh, and he became a pupil of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson. He first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scotch scenery, which gave proofs of the artistic skill that has marked his more mature performances. He executed a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "The Land of Burns," a work which he projected. Among his chief English subjects are large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringay;" among his Scotch pictures, "Old and New Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from the Bridge at Perth;" and of Irish scenery, "Kenmare Bridge," in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a favourable specimen. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the New Royal Scottish Academy of Painting. He was the first to suggest the formation, and to aid in devising the constitution of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, which has proved the parent of numerous other art-unions in London, Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A controversy, commenced under his secretaryship, with the parties through whom Government had previously dispensed its patronage to art in Scotland, led to the appointment of a Government Commission, which returned a report so favourable to the claims of the Academy, that a public structure was erected in Edinburgh for a Scotch National Gallery and Royal Academy, at a cost of £50,000, on a site contributed by the city authorities, and valued at £30,000. Under Mr. Hill's directions, photography was greatly benefited, and its artistic capabilities more fully developed, soon after the discovery of the process in 1843. Mr. Hill was, in 1850, appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland—a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, FRANK HARRISON, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 6, 1830, was educated at Manchester New College, graduated B.A. in the London University in 1851, and was afterwards called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1860 he acted as one of the secretaries of the Trades Union Committee of the Social Science Association, to the printed volumes of whose reports he furnished, among other contributions, a paper on Trade Combinations in Sheffield. In the same year he went to Ireland as editor of the *Northern Whig*. This post he held until the beginning of the year 1866, when he became one of the assistant-editors and political writers of the *Daily News*, of which journal Mr. Hill became, in 1870, editor-in-chief. Besides a volume entitled "Political Portraits," 1873, consisting of sketches of living English statesmen, which appeared originally in the *Daily News*, and an essay on Ireland, published in the volume of "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867, Mr. Hill is the author of a great number of articles on literary, philosophical, and political subjects, in the *National* and *Saturday Reviews*, and other periodicals.

HILL, SIR ROWLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., author of the penny postal system, third son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, was born in 1795, and married, in 1827, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, Esq., of Grainsley, near Wolverhampton. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia. In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his postal system; and the House of Commons appointed

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a committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In 1839 more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and early in 1840 the penny postage was carried into effect with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who, for this purpose, received an appointment in the Treasury. A change of government having taken place, Mr. Hill, was, in 1842, removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1846 by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360. In 1843 he was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company, in 1845, he became chairman; in 1846 was appointed Secretary to the Post-master-General, and in 1854 Chief Secretary, in the room of Col. Maberly. He was made a K.C.B., civil division, in 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post Office. In March, 1864, his health having suffered seriously from the great labour he had undergone, he retired; and the Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him, for life, his full salary of £2,000 a year. In the same year he received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000, the First Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxon). In 1865 he was appointed a member of a Royal Commission on Railways, but as his views on the subject differed from those of the majority, he made a separate report.

HILL, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., a Unitarian clergyman and mathematician, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 7, 1818, graduated from Harvard College in 1843, and settled as pastor at Waltham, Massachusetts, in Dec., 1845. In 1843 he published a volume of poems, and from that time was a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and subsequently one of the original fifty members of the National Academy of Science. He published in 1845 a treatise on Arithmetic; in 1849 "Geometry and Faith;" in 1850 a treatise on "Curvatures;" in 1855 a treatise on Geometry, and in 1858, some essays on "Liberal Education." He wrote nearly all the mathematical articles for the "New American Cyclopædia." In 1859 he became President of Antioch College, and in 1862 President of Harvard University, which position he held till 1868. After residing for some years at Waltham, Massachusetts, he became, in 1874, pastor of a Unitarian church in Portland, Maine.

HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, was born at Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808. He graduated from Harvard College in 1828 with high honours; studied law and obtained some success at the bar. In 1839 he published in the United States an edition of the works of the poet Spenser, with a preface, consisting of a critical dissertation of high merit. Having travelled in Europe in 1846 and 1847, he published, in 1853, "Six Months in Italy," and the same year the "Memorial of Daniel Webster," for the city of Boston. He also published a memoir of the late James Brown, publisher, and a life of Captain John Smith for Sparks's "American Biography," and a series of selections or reading-books for schools. He has also translated Guizot's Essay on the character and influence of Washington, and edited selections from the writings of Walter Savage Landor. He was for some years editor of the *American Jurist* and of the *Boston Courier*, and a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. He delivered, in 1847,

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twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston, and is the author of an essay on the dangers and difficulties of commerce, and other works. Mr. Hillard has been a member of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives. He was United States District Attorney for Massachusetts from 1867 to 1870.

HILLS, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Columbia, son of the late Rear-Admiral Hills, born about 1817, was educated at the University of Durham where he took the usual degrees. He was appointed, in 1848, perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth; in 1850, honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth until he was consecrated Bishop of British Columbia, in 1859.

HILTON, JOHN, F.R.S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, was born at Sible Hedingham, Essex, Sept. 22, 1807, and educated at the Grammar School, Chelmsford, and at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital in 1828, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, and on Surgery; Assistant-Surgeon, then Surgeon, and now Consulting-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. The museum at Guy's Hospital contains numerous models of his extremely minute dissections of various parts of the human body, especially of the nervous system. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Professor of Anatomy at the College, where he delivered his lectures on Pain and Rest, which have contributed largely to the more scientific treatment of surgical diseases.

HINCKS, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the late Rev. E. Hincks, the archæologist, was born at Cork, in 1807, and after receiving his education at the Royal Belfast Institution, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "responsible government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognized theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government. Soon after he became Prime Minister, and held this office for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired. He was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and Governor of British Guiana from 1862 to 1869, when he retired, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. On October 11, 1869, he was sworn in as Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in the place of the Hon. John Rose, resigned, and held that office till 1873.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, F.R.S., astronomer, was the son of a lace-manufacturer, who was one of the first introducers of the Jacquard loom into Nottingham. He was born there May 12, 1823. From the age of six his mind was intent on the study of astronomy. In 1839-40 he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and *Dearden's Miscellany*. As an assistant to a civil engineer, he was sent, in 1840, to London, but he sought an appointment more in accordance with his tastes. By the proposition of Professor Wheatstone to Mr. Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, he received a post as assistant to the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. For a period of three months, in 1843, Mr. Hind was engaged in the Government expedition sent to ascertain chronologically the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland. He received the appointment of observer in the private observatory of Mr. G. Bishop, of Regent's Park, in June, 1844. In this year he was admitted a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He published his first work

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—"Solar System"—in 1846. In 1847 he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the following year he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Philomatique of Paris. For his discovery of a planet in February, 1847, he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. He published his "Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556," in 1848. On September 13, 1850, he discovered "Victoria." In May of the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, to succeed the late Professor Schumacher. "Irene" he discovered May 19, 1851; "Melpomene," June 24, 1852; "Fortuna," August 22, 1852; "Calliope," November 16, 1852; and "Thalia," December 15, 1852. His "Astronomical Vocabulary" appeared in 1852. During the same year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; was granted a pension of £200 per annum; published his "Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1566," and received for the third time the Lalande Medal, from the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a prize of about 300 francs, for the discovery of four new planets in the short period of a year. His "Illustrated London Astronomy" appeared in 1853. In the same year he discovered, on the 8th November, "Euterpe;" and "Urania" on July 22 of the following year. The "Elements of Algebra" was published in 1855, and his "Descriptive Treatise on Comets" in 1857. He has contributed his observations to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society; the publications of the Paris Academy; the *Astronomische Nachrichten; Comptes Rendus; Nature;* the *Athenæum;* and other periodicals.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES. (*See* RANDOLPH.)

HOAR, EBENEZER ROCKWOOD, LL.D., statesman and jurist, born at Concord, Mass., in 1816. He graduated at Harvard College in 1835, and after spending two years at the Cambridge Law School, practised in Middlesex and the neighbouring counties. After a few years he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he resigned, and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive business. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and held that office for ten years. He was always a strong anti-slavery man. In 1869 he resigned his judgeship on being nominated by General Grant to the office of Attorney-General of the United States. He organized the Attorney-General's Office as a distinct department of the Government. In 1870 he resigned, and was soon after nominated by the President as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but, owing to the large proportion of Eastern men in the higher Government positions, his nomination was not confirmed. Mr. Hoar's publications are mostly on legal subjects. He was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871. In 1872 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and in 1874 was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate.

HOBART, THE HON. AUGUSTUS CHARLES, generally known as HOBART PASHA, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1823. In 1836 he joined the Royal Navy, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of he slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Russian war he was in command of H.M.S. *Driver* in the Baltic, and was highly named in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. In 1862 he became a post captain, and in 1868 was appointed by the Turkish Govern-

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ment to a high command in the Ottoman navy. In 1869 he was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syra, in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha afterwards served as Inspector-General of the Turkish navy. In June, 1871, the Queen granted him her royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan. He was restored to his former rank in the British navy in Dec., 1874.

HODGE, THE REV. CHARLES, D.D., LL.D., was born at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1797. He graduated at Princeton College in 1815, and at the Theological Seminary there in 1817. In 1820 he was appointed Assistant Professor, and in 1822, Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Princeton Seminary. In 1840 he was transferred to the Chair of Didactic and Exegetical Theology, to which, in 1852, Polemic Theology was added. This professorship he still holds. In 1825 he established the *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*, which he edited till 1872. Three volumes of his essays and contributions to this periodical have been published, under the title of "Princeton Theological Essays." Among his other works are: "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church," 1840-41; "Way of Life," 1842; "Commentary on the Romans," 1835-36; Commentaries on "Ephesians," "First Corinthians," and "Second Corinthians;" "Systematic Theology" 3 vols., 1871-72; and "What is Darwinism?" 1874. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School branch) in 1846. In 1871 a movement was set on foot to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his full professorship (1872) by founding a memorial professorship of $50,000 (£10,000) by contributions from his pupils, to be called "The Charles Hodge Professorship of Didactic, Polemic, and Exegetical Theology" in the Princeton Theological Seminary. His son, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, born July 18, 1823, was appointed in 1864 Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Pennsylvania. He has published: "Outlines of Theology," 1860, translated into Welsh in 1863; "The Atonement," 1867; "Commentary on the Confession of Faith," 1869; and "Presbyterian Doctrine briefly Stated," 1869,

HODGES, JAMES, civil engineer, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Dalston, Middlesex, was born at Queenborough, Kent, in 1816. From 1839 till 1844 he acted as assistant engineer under the late Sir William Cubitt at Dover, where he had charge of the tunnels and cliff-works of the South-Eastern Railway, and of the great blast of the Roundown Cliff. From 1844 till 1848 he was resident engineer, in Norfolk, under Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, when he constructed the new harbour at Lowestoft. In 1859 he proceeded to Canada as engineer for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and constructed several hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, including the Great Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Montreal, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860, and of which Mr. Hodges published an account in folio in the same year.

HODGSON, JOHN EVAN, A.R.A., was born in London, March 1, 1831, and spent some of his early years in Russia, where his father established himself as a merchant in 1835. After receiving his education at Rugby School he entered his father's counting-house, but in 1853 he came

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back to England, abandoned commercial pursuits, and became a student in the Royal Academy. His first picture was exhibited in 1856, since which time he has been a regular exhibitor. He began with domestic and contemporaneous subjects, but painted historical pictures from 1861 till 1869, when his visit to Northern Africa set him upon subjects of Moorish life, to which he has since chiefly confined himself. His principal pictures are :—"Arrest of a Poacher," 1857; "Canvassing for a Vote," 1858; "The Patriot Wife" (the wife of a political prisoner bribing his Austrian gaoler to give her access to him), 1859; "A Rehearsal of Music in a Farmhouse," 1860; "Sir Thomas More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio," 1861; "Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadiz," 1862; "First Sight of the Armada," 1863; "Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet," 1864; "Taking Home the Bride," 1865; "Jewess accused of Witchcraft," 1866; "Even Song" (interior of Tong Church, Shropshire), 1867; "Chinese Ladies and European Curiosities," 1868; "Roman Trireme at Sea," 1868; "Arab Story-teller," 1869; "Arab Prisoners," "The Basha's Black Guards," and "Arab Shepherds," 1870; "The Outpost," and "An Arab Patriarch," 1871; "Army Re-organisation in Morocco," "The Snake Charmer," and "A Fair Customer," 1872; "Jack Ashore," and "A Tunisian Bird-seller," 1873; "A Needy Knife-Grinder," "Returning the Salute," and "Odd Fish," 1874.

HODGSON, WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Professor of Economic Science in the University of Edinburgh was born at Edinburgh in 1815, and educated in the High School and University of that city. Up to the year 1839 he was engaged in private study and instruction in Edinburgh, and from 1839 to 1847 he was first Secretary and then Principal of the Liverpool Institute, one of the largest and most important educational establishments in the kingdom. In the three-day schools (two for boys and one for girls) and in the evening classes attached to it, about 1,700 pupils were regularly taught by from sixty to seventy male and female teachers; public evening lectures were delivered twice a week, for forty weeks in the year, to an audience of from 800 to 1,200 persons; and there were, besides, a large library, sculpture gallery, and museum. Over every part of this organization it was Mr. Hodgson's duty to exercise a general supervision, while he acted also as Head Master of the High School. In 1846 he received from the University of Glasgow the diploma of LL.D. From 1847 to 1851 he was Principal of the Chorlton High School, Manchester. In 1851 he went abroad, and resided for some time in France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Several winters between 1854 and 1860 he spent in Edinburgh, endeavouring to extend and improve instruction in schools, chiefly by introducing the elements of economic and sanitary science. In 1858-59 he was engaged in the Royal Commission on Primary Schools, and his report on the London district is appended to the general Report of the Commission. From 1863 to 1870 Dr. Hodgson resided mainly in London; and from the former year to 1868 he acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. On July 17, 1871, he was elected to the Professorship of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh. His principal publications are a "Lecture on Education," 1837; a translation of Bastiat's "What is Seen and what is not Seen; or Political Economy in one Lesson," 1852; "Classical Instruction: its Use and Abuse," 1853; "The Conditions of Health and Wealth, educationally considered," two lectures, 1860; "Remarks on Report of Public School Commissioners," 1864; "Classical Instruction: Why; When; for Whom?" 1866; "Exaggerated Estimates of Reading and Writing as means of Education," 1867; a translation of Count Cavour's "Ireland," 1868; "What is

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Capital?" 1868; two lectures "On the Education of Girls and the Employment of Women of the Middle Classes," 1869; lecture on the "True Scope of Economic Science," 1870; lecture on "Competition," 1870; and two lectures on "Turgot; his Life, Times, and Opinions," 1870.

HOE, RICHARD MARSH, an inventor, born at New York, Sept. 12, 1812, is the son of an English machinist, and succeeded to his father's business in 1832. He has invented numerous improvements in mechanics' tools and machinists' instruments and machines; but the inventions by which he is most widely known are those connected with printing machines. These are very numerous, but the grandest of all is his mammoth type revolving printing press, which has created a revolution in the printing of the great daily newspapers.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES FENNO, was born in New York in 1806. He was induced, on account of harsh treatment, to run away from school, and when he was eleven years old met with an accident which caused the amputation of a leg. He left Columbia College before he had completed the course necessary to entitle him to a degree, but was so great a favourite with the authorities that soon after he was admitted to the M.A. degree. He practised three years at the bar, contributing to several periodicals. In 1830 he became part editor of the *New York American*. He is the author of "A Winter in the West," 1833; "Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie," 1857; "Grey Slaves," a novel, 1840; "The Vigil of Faith and other Poems," 1842; "Love's Calendar and other Poems," 1848. In 1850 he became afflicted with a mental disorder, since which he has lived in seclusion. A new edition of his poems appeared in 1874.

HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN, AUGUSTUS HENRY, poet, born April 2, 1798, at Fallersleben, Hanover, where his father was a merchant and burgomaster; studied theology at Rome, but being fond of literature, associated himself with the brothers Grimm in philological pursuits. His first work, an edition of the "Fragments of Ottfried," appeared in 1820, and he has since published a number of successful works of a poetical character. In his travels he studied the languages of various peoples, made collections of their traditions and popular songs and ballads, and published several works on these subjects. He has contributed numerous articles on philology and literature to the principal journals of Germany. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, and has since been living quietly on the banks of the Rhine.

HOFMANN, AUGUST WILHELM, M.D., F.R.S., Professor in Ordinary of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, was born at Giessen, April 8, 1818. In 1836 he entered the University of Giessen, where, in 1842, he graduated as Ph.D. From 1842 to 1844 Dr. Hofmann acted as assistant to Baron Liebig, at Giessen, and in 1845 habilitated as Private Docent of Chemistry in the University of Bonn. In the autumn of the same year he became Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Chemistry in London, and in 1853, Professor in the Royal School of Mines in London. In 1863 Dr. Hofmann was nominated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bonn, and was entrusted with the organisation of the new laboratory. In 1865 he was called to Berlin as the successor of Mitzscherlich, where he established the new Berlin laboratory. The distinguished Professor is a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin, a corresponding member of the French Academy, of the academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Amsterdam, and Bavaria. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of other learned bodies. Professor Hofmann is also M.D. of the University of Bonn, and LL.D. of Aberdeen and Cambridge. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of the Crown, an

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Officer of the French Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, a Knight-Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Order of the Italian Crown. Dr. Hofmann has written a large number of chemical monographs, especially in the department of organic chemistry, and reports relating to the great Industrial Exhibitions. He has also written the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Modern Chemistry."

HOGG, SIR JAMES MACNAGHTEN, K.C.B., M.P., eldest son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., was born at Calcutta in 1823, and educated at Eton and at Chirst Church, Oxford. He entered the 1st Life Guards in 1843, and retired in 1859 with the rank of Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel. From 1865 to 1868 he represented the city of Bath in the House of Commons; and on Nov. 18, 1870, he was elected for one year only Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, that office having become vacant by the death of Sir John Thwaites. He has been M.P. for Truro, in the Conservative interest, since Sept., 1871.

HOGG, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES WEIR, Bart., the eldest son of the late Mr. William Hogg, of Lisburn, co. Antrim, was born in 1790. Having been called to the bar, he went to India at an early age, where he practised with much success, and became Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Returning to England about 1832, he was elected to the House of Commons, as one of the members for Beverley, in Jan., 1835, and was returned in 1847 for the borough of Honiton, which he represented till 1857, when he was defeated by two votes. He was elected a Director of the old East-India Company in 1839, and was chairman of that body in 1846-7. He was created a baronet in July, 1846, and from 1858 till 1872 he was a member of the Indian Council. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 5, 1872.

HOGG, ROBERT, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Dunse, North Britain, in 1818, was educated at a private school in his native town and at Edinburgh. Dr. Hogg has all through life been engaged in horticultural and botanical pursuits, and is best known by his works on the former subject, and the active part he has taken in promoting all objects tending to the advancement of horticulture. He was one of the promoters of and general secretary to the Great International Horticultural Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1866; was reporter on classes 71 and 85, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, and in 1869 was one of the delegates from the British Government to the Great Exhibition at St. Petersburg, when he received from the Emperor Alexander II. the presentation of a malachite table. Dr. Hogg is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society; Fellow and Pomological Director of the Royal Horticultural Society; and is associated with several other scientific societies at home and abroad. He is author of "A Handbook of Hardy Annuals," 1837; "Manual of Fruits," 1848; "British Pomology" (which has been translated into German), 1851; "The Dahlia," 1852; "The Vegetable Kingdom and its Products," 1858; "The Fruit Manual," which has passed through four large editions since 1860; "The Gardeners' Year Book," published annually; "The Wild Flowers of Great Britain," and other works; and in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Johnson, is editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST, CLODWIG CARL VICTOR, PRINCE OF, born at Rothenburg, March 31, 1819, is the second son of Francis Joseph, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (of the line of Waldenburg). On the death of his father in 1841 Clodwig had just begun his judicial and historical studies in the University of Göttingen. A year later, after having passed his examination with distinction, he took a subordinate position in the public service as Auscultator in the Office

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of Justice at Ehrenbreitstein. He next became Referendary of the Government at Potsdam. While working thus diligently at his post in Prussia, the Landgrave of Hessen-Rheinfels-Rothenburg died, and the princely family of Hohenlohe succeeded to a rich inheritance, including the lordships of Ratibor and Corvey. The event, however, did not alter Clodwig's position. His elder brother took the domains of Ratibor and Corvey, to which the King of Prussia, William IV., added the title of Duke. In 1845, on the death of his brother, Philip Ernest, Clodwig succeeded, with the consent of his elder brother, to the old family seat of Schillingsfürst, and, forsaking the Prussian service, took up his permanent residence in Bavaria. Thus at twenty-seven years of age he became an hereditary member of the Bavarian parliament. The ministry, meanwhile, in Frankfort, sent him as ambassador to Athens, Florence, and Rome. In 1849 he returned to Frankfort. Having married the Princess of Sayn-Witgenstein, by whom he has a numerous family, he retired for some ten years into private life, paying frequent visits to England, France, and Italy. In 1860 the prince again entered on parliamentary life, and favoured throughout an alliance with Prussia. Towards the end of 1866 the youthful king requested Hohenlohe to prepare and lay before him a programme of the principles which were to serve eventually as a ministerial policy. Prince Hohenlohe fulfilled his commission to the satisfaction of the king, and on Jan. 1, 1867, succeeded Pfordten as Bavarian minister. The whole of Germany at last adopted the Hohenlohe programme. In 1868 and 1869, Prince Hohenlohe was elected Vice-president of the Customs Parliament of the German Federation. In May, 1874, he succeeded Count Arnim as ambassador from the German Empire to the French Republic.

HOHENZOLLERN, H.R.H. LEOPOLD, HEREDITARY PRINCE OF, the eldest son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born Sept. 22, 1835, and studied in the universities of Bonn and Berlin. His Royal Highness is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave occasion to the Franco-German war. On Sept. 12, 1861, the Prince married the Princess Antonia of Portugal, by whom he has a numerous family. He is said to be an excellent Spanish scholar.

HOLDEN, THE REV. HUBERT ASHTON, LL.D., member of an old Staffordshire family, was born in 1822, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the late Bishops of Peterborough and Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Scholar and Fellow, 1847. After having obtained in his first year the Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A., and was senior classic in 1845. He continued to discharge the duties of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college until 1853, when he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College. In 1858 he was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school at Ipswich. Dr. Holden has edited Aristophanes with notes (vol. i. 3rd ed. 1868; vol. ii., part only published, 1869); collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four parts, entitled "Foliorum Silvula" (part I. ed. 5. 1868; parts II. and III. ed. 3, 1864), and "Foliorum Centuriæ" (ed. 4, 1864); select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ" (vol. i. 1865, vol. ii. 1870); Cicero "De Officiis" (ed. 2, 1869); and Minucius Felix, with other works, for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

HOLKER, SIR JOHN, M.P., Q.C., son of the late Mr. Samuel Holker, a manufacturer of Bury, Lancashire, was born there in 1828, and educated in the grammar school of his native

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town. Called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1854, he chose the Northern circuit, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's counsel in 1868. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest, in Sept., 1872, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the post of Solicitor-General, on which occasion he was knighted (Dec. 12, 1874).

HOLLAND, KING OF. (*See* WILLIAM III.)

HOLLAND, JOSIAH GILBERT, M.D., was born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, July 24, 1819, and graduated M.D. at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1845. He practised his profession for a year or two at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1847 became an associate editor of the *Springfield Republican*, with which paper he was connected till 1869. Meantime, his "History of Western Massachusetts" was published in two vols., 1855, and "The Bay Path," his first novel, in 1857. About this time he commenced in the *Republican* a series of letters and essays under the *nom de plume* of "Timothy Titcomb," which, when subsequently collected and published in volumes, were widely popular. The first of the series, "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young," first published in 1858, had a very large sale. It was followed by "Bitter Sweet," a dramatic poem. Then followed, in successive years, "Gold Foil, hammered from Popular Proverbs;" "Lessons in Life;" "Letters to the Joneses;" "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects," a volume of his lectures; "Miss Gilbert's Career," a novel; "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine, in a Poem," 1868; "The Marble Prophecy and other Poems," 1872; "Arthur Bonnicastle," a novel, 1873; "The Mistress of the Manse," 1874. A complete edition of his poems appeared in 1873. In 1869 Dr. Holland visited Europe with his family, and soon after his return, in 1870, took editorial charge of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*.

HOLLINGSHEAD, JOHN, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber, whose family have long been connected with business in London, born in London, Sept. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early; but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857, was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Once a Week*, &c. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon city life, from *Household Words*, called "Under Bow Bells;" in 1860 another collection of papers, bearing on politics or political economy called "Rubbing the Gilt Off;" and a collection of home travels (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title of "Odd Journeys;" in 1861 a volume of papers from several magazines, under the title of "Ways of Life;" and a work called "Ragged London in 1861," upon the homes of the metropolitan poor. These were followed by "Underground London," describing the sewers, gas and water system of the metropolis; a collection of stories called "Rough Diamonds;" the Official History of the International Exhibition, prepared for the Royal Commissioners; and in 1864 by "To-day," a series of miscellaneous essays. He has written one or two original dramatic pieces, and was for ten years the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, *London Review*, &c., and is member of the Dramatic Author's Society. Mr. Hollingshead has always been a devoted free-trader. When the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties was in existence, he helped it in every possible way; and when a crusade was made against the music-halls by theatrical managers, to stop the infringement of the so-called dramatic privileges, he did all he could to promote free trade in theatres and dramatic representation. In conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault, he orga-

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nized a powerful agitation, which resulted in a Parliamentary committee being appointed in 1866, before which Mr. Hollingshead was examined. The committee reported in favour of dramatic free-trade. The result of this agitation was to draw the attention of capitalists to the deficient first-class theatrical accommodation in London, and eighteen new metropolitan theatres have since been built. One of these—the Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand—Mr. Hollingshead had the courage to take and open himself in December, 1868, and he still continues its lessee and manager, and he has had three metropolitan theatres under his direction at one time, with the most powerful combination of actors in London. A collection of his writings was published under the title of "Miscellanies: Stories and Essays," 3 vols., 1874.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the "Annals of America," born at Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. After receiving the usual preliminary training, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1829, and devoted himself to the study of the law, which he exchanged for medicine. Having attended the hospitals in Paris and other foreign capitals, he commenced practice in Boston in 1835, and the next year received the degree of M.D.; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, which position he resigned two years later; in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College, and in 1849 retired from general practice to devote himself to authorship. As early as 1836 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," which was followed by others in rapid succession. As a writer of songs, lyrics, and poems for festive occasions, he occupies the first place. He is also a popular lecturer. In 1857 he commenced, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, a series of brilliant articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were followed by "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," and in 1872 by "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." In the meanwhile appeared "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," 1861; "Songs in Many Keys," 1864; "Soundings from the Atlantic," 1864; "The Guardian Angel," 1868; and "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," 1870. Dr. Holmes is also distinguished for his researches in auscultation and microscopy, and has contributed largely to medical literature.

HOLYOAKE, GEORGE JACOB, born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817, was educated at the Mechanics' Institution in that town. He was appointed Superintendent of Assistants of the first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held at Birmingham in 1839; Teacher of Mathematics to the Mechanics' Institution there; one of the Lecturers to explain the Social System of Robert Owen (1841); Acting Secretary of the British Legion sent out to Garibaldi; and Secretary of the Hyde Park Demonstration Committee against Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill. Mr. Holyoake claims to be the founder of "Secularism," a system which bases organised action on moral and scientific agreements apart from atheism and theology. He is the author of numerous works on working-class education, theological criticism, politics and co-operation; "Uses of Euclid;" "Logic of Facts;" "Public Speaking and Debate;" "Trial of Theism;" "History of Middlesborough-on-Tees;" "Letters to Lord John Russell on an Intelligence Franchise," "The Political Situation," "The History of Co-operation in Rochdale," which caused upwards of 250 co-operative societies to be founded in two years and has been translated into the chief European and Indian languages; "History of the Co-operative and Social Institutions

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of Halifax;" and "A New Defence of the Ballot." He is the editor of the *Reasoner*. Mr. Holyoake was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism, and the last person against whom an indictment was issued by the Court of Exchequer for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Taxes upon Knowledge, Mr. Holyoake having incurred upwards of £600,000 of fines (which he was under the necessity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take weekly). The Repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act, however, caused the prosecution to be abandoned. He was chiefly instrumental in causing the Evidence Amendment Bill to be passed, which legalized purely secular affirmations, Mr. Holyoake having incurred loss and public outrage through refusing all his life to take an oath. He suggested and furnished the scheme of the last Blue Book issued by Lord Clarendon, the first of a series now preparing by the Foreign Office on the "Condition of the Industrial Classes in Foreign Countries."

HOME, DANIEL DUOGLAS, known for several years in connection with spiritual manifestations, comes of a Scotch family, and was born in 1833, near Edinburgh. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities being naturally unwilling to allow such a person to remain in the Pope's dominions. In an autobiographical sketch, "Incidents in my Life," published in 1863, in which he enters into the *rationale* of spiritualism, he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of the 'life to come.'" A second series of "Incidents in my Life" was published in 1872. In 1858 he married the daughter of a Russian nobleman, god daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. She died in 1862, leaving a son. In 1871 Mr. Home married again a Russian lady of noble birth.

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M.A., born in 1805, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A., 1827; M.A., 1831). He was ordained to the Curacy of Upton St. Leonards, near Gloucester, in 1828; was appointed to the Curacy of Portsmouth in 1829; Vicar (now Rector) of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836; Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845; and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the author of "Lives of Eminent Christians," published by the S.P.C.K., of several Charges and Sermons, and of "The Future Life of Blessedness," which appeared in 1865.

HONOLULU, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIS.)

HONYMAN, SIR GEORGE ESSEX, Bart., eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Ord Honyman, the third baronet, by Elizabeth Essex, daughter of Admiral Bowen, of Coton Hall, Shropshire, was born at Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, in 1819. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, joined the Home circuit, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of his Inn, in 1866. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1863. For many years he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of his time, and when Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Mr. Justice Lush were raised to the judicial bench he succeeded to the lead in commercial business at Guildhall. In Jan., 1873, he was appointed a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas in the place of Mr. Justice Byles, retired, but ill health compelled him to resign this post in Jan., 1875, when he was succeeded by Mr. Huddleston.

HOOD, THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON, son of an old English sailor, who served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*, born at Westminster in 1820, was educated privately. He has been for many years a minister of the Con-

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gregational Independent donomination, and preaches at Islington. He was for many years the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and now edits the *Preacher's Lantern*. He has written "Wordsworth, a Biography," "The Age and its Architects," "A Life of Swedenborg," "Self-Formation," "The Peerage of Poverty," "The Dark Days of Queen Mary," "The Golden Times of Queen Bess," "Dream Land and Ghost Land," "Genius and Industry." "Literature of Labour," "Old England," "Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter," "Self-Education," "The Uses of Biography, Romantic, Philosophic, and Didactic," "Dark Sayings on a Harp," and "The Earnest Minister." He is the author also of a large volume entitled "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," Lectures on the vocation of the preacher, "Blind Amos," "Bye-Path Meadows," besides editing two bulky volumes, "The World of Anecdote" and "The World of Religious Anecdote."

HOOK, JAMES CLARKE, R.A., son of James Hook, Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, was born Nov. 21, 1819, and at an early age entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1843 he gained two silver medals. In 1846 he obtained the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold," and was successful in a competition for the travelling studentship for three years. His best-known works are: a series of Pictures from Venetian History, in 1849-54; "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris," in 1854; and more recently "Market Morning," and "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's Safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular are "Luff, Boy!" in 1859, which has been engraved; "The Trawlers," "Breton Fishwives," "Scotch Salmon Fisheries," 1862-6, and some Dutch and Norwegian subjects, 1870-1. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOK, THE VERY REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a relative of the late Theodore Hook, born in 1798, was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was curate at Whippingham, Isle of Wight; was appointed curate at St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, in 1829, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. In the year 1827 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., and has continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. On the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of forty thousand pounds, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools, were erected in his parish. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he found leisure for the production of numerous valuable books. The "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Devotional Library," have gone through many editions, and he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day. That "On the Means of Rendering more efficient the Education of the People," attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In the late educational movement it was alluded to by Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, the latter remarking on the "sagacious forethought it

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displayed." In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. In 1862 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is writing a biographical history of the English Church, under the title of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared. When the Queen visited Leeds, Dr. Hook was unanimously elected to present to her Majesty an address from twenty thousand persons belonging to the various benefit societies; and when, at one time, there was a strike, the working men, having agreed to a compromise with their employers, appointed Dr. Hook their referee.

HOOKER, MAJOR-GEN. JOSEPH, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1819. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and served in the Mexican war, rising to the rank of Captain of Artillery, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in the staff. After the close of the Mexican war, he was on duty on the Pacific coast for two years, and from 1851 to 1853 on leave of absence. He resigned in Feb., 1853, remaining in California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National road, and as a farmer. From 1859 to 1861 he was a Colonel in the California Militia. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he returned to the East, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. He was made Brigadier-Gen. of Volunteers, and put in command of the defences of Washington, Aug. 12, 1861, but his commission was dated back to May 17, 1861. He took a prominent part in the Peninsular campaign of Gen. McClellan, and distinguished himself especially in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill. He was made Major-General of Volunteers in May, 1862. During General Pope's operations before Washington, General Hooker was very active, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, was wounded, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brig.-General of the regular army. At the disastrous repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, he commanded the right wing of the army. In Jan., 1863, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. After several feints he crossed the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg. Reaching Chancellorsville, May 2nd, he was attacked on the evening of that day, on the right flank, by "Stonewall" Jackson, with a large force, and the 11th army-corps driven back upon the centre in confusion. In the fighting which followed Jackson was fatally wounded, and the Army of the Potomac held the position; but two days later Hooker withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock, although his forces were nearly double those of the enemy. The army of Northern Virginia, under command of General Robert E. Lee, soon after attempted to carry the war into Pennsylvania, but General Hooker followed closely. He was relieved of his command on the 28th of June, in consequence of a disagreement with Halleck, the General-in-Chief, and General Meade, his successor, commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. General Hooker remained in Baltimore waiting orders till Sept. 24, 1863; when he was put in command of the 20th army-corps (consolidated from the 11th and 12th), and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee. He distinguished himself at Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, Oct. 27-Nov. 27, 1863; was actively engaged in the march to Atlanta; again relieved of command, July 30, 1864; in command successively of the Northern, Eastern, and Lake departments, and of the Retiring Board till Sept. 1, 1866. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service Sept. 1, 1866, and on Oct. 15, 1868, was brevetted Major-General in the regular army, and placed upon the retired list. He resides in New York.

HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, M.D.,

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C.B., F.R.S., F.L.S., D.C.L., F.G.S., (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. and Glott.), and member of various foreign societies, the only surviving son of the late Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, was born in 1817, and took his degree in medicine, which profession he relinquished for botany. In 1839, when the expedition to the Antarctic Ocean under Sir James Ross was being fitted out, Dr. Hooker was appointed assistant-surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his real object being to investigate the botany of the districts through which the expedition passed. He published on his return the "Flora Antarctica," in which he figured and described a number of new plants, and by a comparison of these with the species of other parts of the world, succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. In 1847 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the Himalayas for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in these remote districts, he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. He returned in 1851, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1850, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. Before going to India he held the situation of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under Sir H. De la Beche, and contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship. He was some time Examiner in Natural Science of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army and late East-India Company's service, and Examiner in Botany to the London University and Apothecaries' Company. Dr. Hooker was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1868, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of the plants. His last published works are "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," 1870; and "The Flora of British India," 1874. Dr. Hooker was elected in 1873, and is still, President of the Royal Society of London.

HOPE, ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD BERESFORD, M.P., LL.D., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (author of "Anastasius"), by Louisa Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., born in 1820, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members and president of the Cambridge Camden, afterwards the Ecclesiological Society, and has taken an active part in the Church movement, and in artistic and architectural questions, as an avowed partisan of the Gothic side. He purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1865 to

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1867. He was one of the members for Maidstone from 1841 till 1852, when he retired, but was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the University of Cambridge, was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent in 1862, and was elected for that borough in July, 1865. In 1868 he was elected for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He has always acted as an independent Conservative. Mr. Beresford Hope is the author of "Letters on Church Matters, by D. C. L.;" "The English Cathedral of the 'Nineteenth Century,'" "Worship in the Church of England," 1874; and of numerous pamphlets, papers, and articles. He married, in 1842, the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James, second Marquis of Salisbury.

HOPE, ADMIRAL SIR JAMES, G.C.B., the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, became a midshipman in 1822, attained the rank of captain in 1838, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844-5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian war, in 1854-6. He held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and on the Chinese coast in 1859-60, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the West Indian Station. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1870. Sir James is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Linlithgow.

HOPKINS, EDWARD JOHN, musician, born in 1818, received his early musical education in the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 till 1833, and was a pupil of the late Mr. T. F. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist to the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F, A, and the Unison Service in B flat, and the anthems, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" and the anthem written for the occasion on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, "The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord." Mr. Hopkins is also the editor of the music portion of the volume entitled "The Temple Church Choral Service."

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN, Mus. Bac., cousin of Mr. Edward John Hopkins, born in 1820, was educated as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, MARK, M.D., D.D., LL.D., born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 4, 1802, was educated at Lenox and Clinton Academies, and at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating in 1824. Having received his medical degree in 1828, he commenced the practice of medicine at New York. He was recalled to Williams College as Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy in 1830; was licensed as a preacher in the Congregational Church in 1833, and in 1836 was elected President of Williams College. He is also Professor of Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics, and of Christian Theology, the last being added to his duties in 1858. He resigned the presidency in 1872, but is still Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy. The honorary

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degree of D.D. was conferred on him by both Dartmouth College and Harvard University, and that of LL.D. by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. He has been since 1857 President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. His principal works are "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1846; "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews," 1847; "Lectures on Moral Philosophy," 1858; "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law: or, Christian Ethics," 1869; "An Outline Study of Man," 1873; and "Strength and Beauty," 1874.

HORN, IGNATIUS, whose real name is Einhorn, a publicist and statistician, born at Ujhely Vagh, in Hungary, in 1825, took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1849, and on its suppression sought refuge in Germany, and next in Belgium, where he lived from 1852 to 1855, when he fixed his abode in Paris. He is the author of various publications relating to political and social economy; amongst which may be mentioned "La Hongrie et la Crise Européene," "La Hongrie devant l'Autriche," "Liberté et Nationalité," all of which were published in 1860; "Crise Cotonière et les Textiles indigènes," 1863; "Du Progrès Économique en Égypte," 1864; "La Liberté des Banques," 1866; and "L'Économie Politique avant les Physiocrates," 1867. In 1859 he commenced an annual publication entitled "L'Annuaire International du Crédit Public." M. Horn has contributed articles on political economy to various publications, especially to the *Journal des Économistes*.

HORNBY, THE REV. JAMES JOHN, D.D., son of Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little Green, Sussex, was born at Winwick, in 1826, and educated at Eton under the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in 1849, he took a first-class in classics, besides distinguishing himself in aquatic sports and in all athletic exercises. In 1849 he became a Fellow of Brasenose College, and in 1854 Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosen's Hall in the University of Durham. Returning to Oxford in 1864, he became Classical Lecturer at Brasenose, and 1866 was Senior Proctor of the University. At the close of the latter year he was elected Second Master of Winchester School, which post he retained till his appointment as Head Master of Eton in Jan., 1868.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and critic, born early in the present century, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion having appeared in periodical publications, to which he has been a constant contributor. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the False Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. In "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen. He is the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great. In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold-fields of Australia, and was appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne. Five or six years ago he returned to England. A Civil List pension was awarded to him in 1874.

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HORSFORD, GENERAL SIR ALFRED, K.C.B., son of General George Horsford, born at Bath in 1818, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1833. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and commanded the first battalion in that of 1852-53, for which he received a medal, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also commanded the battalion in the Crimean campaign of 1854, including the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the Siege of Sebastopol, for which services he received the medal and clasps, the Sardinian medal, the Companionship of the Bath, and the Fifth-Class of the Medjidie. He had been constituted Colonel of the Rifle Brigade in 1854, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the following year. He was Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1860 to 1866; was created a Knight Commander of the Bath for his services as Brigadier in command of the Trans-Gogra force in Oude during the Indian mutiny, 1858; received the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in 1866, and was made a Major-General in the army two years afterwards. In Jan., 1872, he was placed in command of the south-eastern district of England, and he retained the command until Sept., 1874, when he became military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards. He was sent in 1874 to represent Great Britain at the Brussels Conference on the usages of war.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand-nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth,—"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," &c.,—were first seen in the British Institution, and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; and "The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's carteon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poets' Hall. Amongst his later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal — 'Keep your Time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Albert); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls—Town and Country;" "The Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe;" "The Bashful Swain;" "The Duenna and her Cares;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Private Room,—Negotiating a Loan;" "Old Folk and Young Folk;" "Pay for Peeping;" "In with You;" "Stolen Glances;" "The other Name?" "The Poet's Theme;" "Sunny Moments;" and a large religious subject with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Heal-

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ing Mercies of Christ," painted by the wish of the late Sir Wm. Tite, M.P., and presented by him to the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital, where the picture is now placed. Mr. Horsley was elected R.A. in Dec., 1864.

HORSMAN, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, M.P., son of William Horsman, Esq., and nephew of the late Earl of Stair, born in 1807, was educated at Rugby School. In 1831 he was admitted an Advocate at the Scotch bar, and acted as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland. In 1836 he was elected member for Cockermouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election in July, 1852, when he was rejected. He was returned for Stroud early in 1853, and was one of the members of that constituency till Dec., 1868. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855, on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post which he resigned in 1857. His political career since that time has been that of an independent Liberal. In May, 1869, he was returned for Liskeard, which borough he still represents.

HOSMER, HARRIET G., a sculptor, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1830, being the daughter of an eminent physician, who became Professor in the Medical College of St. Louis. She had at sixteen a very small amount of book-knowledge, but was skilful in modelling in clay and plaster, and was an adept in the uses and construction of machinery. In 1846 she was placed in the school of Mrs. Sedgwick, at Lenox, Massachusetts, where she underwent a three years' course of training. She had already determined to devote her life to sculpture, and entered the studio of Mr. Stevenson, in Boston, for that purpose. Desiring to perfect herself in the knowledge of anatomy by dissection, she went to St. Louis, and from the Medical College of St. Louis obtained the requisite facilities. While there she was a member of the family of Mr. Wayman Crow, a wealthy and eminent citizen of St. Louis, who was and is her warm friend, and has been her liberal patron. On her return from St. Louis she produced her first work in marble—a reduced copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon—for her father, and soon after her first ideal work, — "Hesper, or the Evening Star." In 1852 she went to Rome, and became a pupil of Gibson. After two years of severe study and modeling from the antique, she produced the busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which were highly commended. Her first full-length figure in marble was Œnone, completed in 1855, and this was followed, two years later, by "Beatrice Cenci sleeping in her cell." In the summer of 1865 she modelled "Puck," a unique impersonation of humour in marble, of which nearly thirty copies have been made. This was followed by "Will-o'-the-Wisp." A colossal statue of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in chains, was her next important work, followed by a statue of Thomas N. Benton, the "Sleeping" and the "Waking Faun," and by a design of a memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln. She resides in Rome.

HOUGHTON (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born June 19, 1809, being the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Robert fifth Viscount Galway. Lord Houghton graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He was elected M.P for Pontefract in 1837, and retained the seat till his elevation to the peerage, Aug. 20, 1863. He entered Parliament as a follower of Sir Robert Peel, whom he supported in his repeal of the Corn Laws; but afterwards joined the party of Lord John Russell. He declined to become a member of the Government of Lord Palmerston, but gave it his entire support. His attention in parliament was mainly directed to foreign affairs and the

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reform of our penal institutes. He brought in the first bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories in 1846, and is the President of the great Reformatory Establishment at Red Hill. He has written several volumes of poems, under the titles of "Poems of Many Years," "Palm Leaves," &c., and many pamphlets—notably, "One Tract More," in the Oxford controversy of the "Tracts for the Times;" and the "Real Union of England and Ireland," advocating concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Catholic churches. His last work is "Monographs, Personal and Social," published in 1873.

HOUSSAYE (also spelt HOUSSET), ARSÈNE, poet, author, and art-critic, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, March 28, 1815. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. He repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years was doomed to contend against poverty. In 1836 he published his first work, the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance; in 1838 he became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. Among his latest works are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française," 1855; "Le Roi Voltaire," 1858; "Histoire de l'Art Français," 1860; "Mademoiselle Cléopatre," 1864; "Blanche et Marguerite," 1864; "Le Repentir de Marion," "Le Roman de la Duchesse," "Les Légendes de la Jeunesse," and "Notre Dame de Thermidor," a history of Madame Tallien, in 1865; four romances, under the general title of "Nos Grandes Dames," 1868; another series under the title of "Parisiennes," 1869; "Tragique Aventure de Bal Masqué," 1873; "La Belle Rafaella," 1874; "Les Mains Pleines de Roses, Pleines d'Or, et Pleines de Sang," 1874; and "Le Roman des Femmes qui ont aimé. Par Madame la Princesse * * * Commenté par Arsène Houssaye," 1874. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour May 6, 1846, and promoted Grand Officer, July 30, 1858.

HOVEY, ALVAH, D.D., born at Greene, New York, March 5, 1820. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1843, and afterwards at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., in 1848. He was next for two years in the pastorate, and in 1850 was recalled to Newton as instructor in Biblical Literature, being elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1853, and transferred to the chair of Christian Theology in 1855, a position which he still holds. In 1856 Brown University conferred on him the degree of D.D. He has published a translation of Perthes' "Life of Chrysostom," 1854; "The Christian Pastor," 1857; "Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus," 1858; "The State of the Impenitent Dead," 1859; "Close Communion," 1860; "The Miracles of Christ as attested by the Evangelists," 1863; "The Scriptural Law of Divorce," 1866; "State Aid to Religious Organisations," 1871; "Religion and the State," 1874.

HOWARD, SIR HENRY FRANCIS, G.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh, was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828, was several times Chargé d'Affaires, was appointed paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832, Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1845, having been trans-

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ferred to Berlin in 1846, and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg, and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866. He was created a G.C.B. in 1872.

HOWARD, MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER OTIS, born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, entered West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department. In July, 1857, he was made First Lieutenant, and was attached to the West Point Academic Class as Acting Assistant-Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the war Lieut. Howard resigned his commission in the Ordnance Department, and accepted the colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and for his gallant conduct was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861. His brigade formed part of Gen. McClellan's army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam, he took Gen. Sedgwick's division, in Sumner's corps, which formed part of the right wing of the army of the Potomac. He was made Major-Gen. of Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and his division, with Newton's, was the first to cross the Rappahannock, at the time of Burnside's battle at Fredericksburg, in Dec. 1862. He was promoted, April 1, 1863, to the command of the 11th Army Corps, and at the battle of Chancellorsville, his corps being the first to receive the shock of the sudden flank attack of "Stonewall" Jackson, became panic-stricken and were routed. They retrieved their reputation at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and received the thanks of both the President and Congress for their gallantry. After the pursuit of the enemy to the Rapidan, Gen. Howard's corps and the 12th were detached to go to Chattanooga to reinforce the army of the West. He was conspicuous for bravery in the assault on Fort Buchan, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, in the pursuit of the enemy on the day following, and in the march to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. In the Atlantic campaign he was an efficient officer, and on July 21, 1864, was promoted to the command of the army of the Tennessee. On Aug. 29-31, his army fought two of the severest battles of the campaign, and opened the way to the occupation of Atlanta. In the "march to the sea," which followed, General Howard led the right wing of the grand army, and bore an active part in the whole campaign. He was also actively engaged in the battles of the campaign through the Carolinas. On Dec. 21, 1864, he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and in March, 1865, received the brevet rank of Major-General in that army. On the organisation of the "Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands," General Howard was nominated Commissioner of it, and took charge May 12, 1865. The Bureau having fulfilled its purpose, most of its duties and funds were transferred to other departments in 1869, but General Howard had charge of its final winding up, in 1872. In 1872 he was made a trustee of Howard University for Coloured Students, and in 1869 its president. He resigned in 1873. In March, 1872, he was sent as Special Commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona. In the summer of 1874 he was tried by a court-martial on charges of dishonesty in the manage-

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ment of the Freedman's Bureau, and was acquitted.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GEORGE FITZALAN HOWARD, the second son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George, first Duke of Sutherland, was born Jan. 20, 1818, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Edward Howard, as he was then called, was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's household from 1846 to 1852, and Deputy Earl-Marshal of England from 1861 to 1863. He unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in 1847, and Horsham in 1848, but on petition was seated in the same year for the latter borough. He continued to represent it in the Liberal interest till 1852, when he was returned for Arundel, which constituency he represented till 1868. During the twenty years in which he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward Howard was regarded as the mouthpiece of the English Roman Catholics, whose claims, especially in the matter of education for the poor, he unflinchingly supported, as he has since done in the House of Peers, to which assembly he was summoned in Nov., 1869, by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. In 1870 Lord Howard unsuccessfully contested Westminster for the London School Board.

HOWE, MRS. JULIA WARD, wife of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, was born at New York, May 27, 1819, and married to Dr. Howe, in 1843. She was educated by her father, a wealthy New York banker. Her first volume of poems, "Passion Flowers," was published in 1854; it was followed in 1856 by "Words for the Hour." She next wrote two dramas, "The World's Own," and "Hippolytas," in 1857 and 1858; and in 1860 a prose volume, "A Trip to Cuba." She now devoted herself to philosophical studies, and published numerous metaphysical and theological essays and papers. In 1866 appeared her "Later Lyrics," universally pronounced to be her best volume of poems. One of the poems in it "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," had already been recognised as the *Marseillaise* of the civil war. On her return from a visit to Crete in 1867, she published "From the Oak to the Olive: a Plain Record of a Pleasant Journey." Mrs. Howe has of late years taken a prominent part in the so-called "Woman's Rights Movement." She is a member of the Boston Radical Club, and avows herself one of the most advanced of the Radical Unitarians. In 1872 she held a series of meetings in England with the view of instituting a universal Peace Association.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY, M.D., born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801, graduated at Brown University in 1821, and qualified himself for the medical profession. In 1824 he joined the Greek army as a military surgeon, and on the erection of Greece into a separate kingdom, he was employed to organize a regular surgical service. During the famine which visited that country at the close of the war, Dr. Howe procured large supplies from the charitable in the United States, and established depôts in different spots for the distribution, which he superintended in person. An attack of malaria in 1830 compelled him to leave the country, and he witnessed the revolution of July in Paris, and that which broke out at Brussels. Returning to the United States, in the autumn of 1831 he accepted the charge of the new Institution for the Blind, which has since acquired a European reputation. He went to Europe to acquire, in the schools of England and France, the necessary information for the post. He became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and undertook to convey funds for the relief of the Polish detachment which had crossed into Prussia. While thus engaged he was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, who released him at the end of six weeks, when he returned

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to Boston, where in 1832 he opened the Perkins Institution for the Blind, invented an alphabet of raised letters for them, and educated Laura Bridgman, the deaf and dumb and blind mute, whose history is known all over the world. His reports and papers on the education of the blind have given him great celebrity. In 1848 he took an active part in founding the experimental school for the training of idiots, which resulted in the organisation, in 1851, of the "Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth," of which he has been ever since nominal principal. In 1850 he again visited Europe, and in 1858 the island of Cuba. Identified very early with the Anti-slavery and Free-soil parties, he edited the *Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery paper, in 1851-3, and took an active part in the organisation of the Republican party in 1855. At the commencement of the war, he was earnest and eloquent in his appeals for the support of the north. He was identified wth all the sanitary movements for soldiers, and rendered excellent service to them. In 1867 he was again the bearer of supplies to the Cretans, who were struggling for their independence against the Turks. In 1871 he was one of the members of the Commission appointed by President Grant to explore Santo Domingo, and report on the question of its annexation. Dr. Howe has published an "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," 1828; numerous pamphlets, addresses, and appeals, on a variety of subjects; a "Reader for the Blind;" and an account of the education of Laura Bridgman.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, the daughter of Mr. Botham, a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Her early love of poetry was such, that she composed almost as soon as she could write; and after becoming the wife of Mr. William Howitt, published various works in conjunction with her husband. Mrs. Howitt, who is the authoress of a volume of ballads and other poetry; of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; of "Wood Leighton," a novel; and of a great number of volumes, in prose and verse, for children, has translated into English the whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Anderson's "Improvisatore." She edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest works are "Lilieslea," "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself; "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction entitled "The Cost of Caergwyn," 1864. Her eldest daughter has appeared before the public as an artist of several successful paintings and authoress of "The Art-Student in Munich," and of "The School of Life." Her younger sister published, in 1866, "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden," a work which has been favourably received by the public.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire. His father having married into the Society of Friends, joined this sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, and their first work, "The Forest Minstrel," published in 1823, bore their joint names upon its title-page. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and other annual publications. In 1826 they published a poem founded on the desola-

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tion of Eyam by the plague; accompanied by poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his "Book of the Seasons;" in 1833 the "History of Priestcraft;" in 1837 "The Rural Life of England," and about the same time "Colonisation and Christianity," "The Boy's Country-Book," and two series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields." In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, and Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Germany," containing translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany they learned the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer, and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the "History of Scandinavian Literature." Mr. Howitt published, in 1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;" and, after quitting that country, "German Experiences," a satirical work on German social life. He has written "The Aristocracy of England," 1846; "Haunts and Homes of British Poets," 1847; "The Hall and the Hamlet," 1847; "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," 1851; "Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home," 1857; "The Man of the People," 1860, and a variety of other works. In 1846 Mr. Howitt became joint-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. *Howitt's Journal* appeared in 1847, and was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*, but both are now extinct. In 1852 Mr. Howitt set sail for Australia. "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land," contains an account of his experience. He returned home in Dec., 1854, and wrote the "Illustrated History of England," the sixth and last volume of which was completed in 1861. His more recent works are "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," 1861; "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," 1863; "Letters on Transportation" 1863; "Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand," 1865; and "The Mad War Planet, and other Poems," 1871.

HOWSON, THE VERY REV. JOHN SAUL, D.D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837; obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbeach in 1866. He is Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons, of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul; joint author with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c.; and has contributed to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals.

HUBBARD, JOHN GELLIBRAND, eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., born in 1805, early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the firm of Hubbard and Co., Russia merchants, in London. Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission." He was elected, in May, 1859, for the borough of Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest until the Reform Act of 1868 deprived Buckingham of one of its members. He has written able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn," published in 1842, and "The Currency of the Country," in 1843, which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valu-

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able tract in favour of a single bank of issue. Mr. Hubbard carried in the House of Commons, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that impost. He took a prominent part as a defender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates, and has always insisted upon the maintenance of religious instruction as a basis of all education. Throughout the coinage controversy carried on in 1869 in the columns of the *Times*, Mr. Hubbard conducted a resolute and successful resistance to the debasement of the standard of value or reduction in the intrinsic worth of the gold coin, which had been proposed with the object of equalising the English sovereign and a French twenty-five franc gold piece as international coins.

HÜBNER, Baron Joseph Alexander, diplomatist, was born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 received from the late Prince Metternich a post in the state Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmütz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan. 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner was recalled from Paris in 1859, and after being employed in several delicate diplomatic missions, especially at Naples and Rome, he was recalled from the latter city in Aug., 1859, in order to enter as Minister of Police the new Cabinet which had just been formed at Vienna. The latter post, however, he only held a few months, and he then lived in retirement for several years. In Jan., 1866, he was again placed at the head of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, and in Oct., 1867, he was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with the Holy See in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat. He was soon afterwards recalled. Baron Hübner is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A translation, by Mrs. E. H. Jerningham, from the original French of Baron Hübner's admirable "Life and Times of Sixtus the Fifth," appeared at London, in 2 vols., 1872.

HUDDLESTON, The Hon. John Walter, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston, and his wife Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hichens, of St. Ives, Cornwall, was born in Dublin, in 1817. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been called to the bar at Gray's Inn in Easter Term, 1839, he joined the Oxford circuit, of which eventually he became the leader. He also became a bencher of Gray's Inn; was twice treasurer of that society; and was a member of the Council of Legal Education. In 1865 he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, and Counsel to the Admiralty. In July, 1852, he unsuccessfully contested Worcester in the Conservative

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interest against Mr. Osman Ricardo: at the general election of 1857 he was third on the poll at Shrewsbury; in 1859 he was beaten at Kidderminster by Mr. A. R. Bristow; in 1865 he was returned for Canterbury, but was defeated in 1868. When member for Canterbury he introduced and carried the Hop (prevention of frauds) Act, 29 Vict., c. 37. Upon the unseating of Sir Henry Stracey for Norwich, in Jan., 1869, the writ was suspended until July, 1870, when Mr. Huddleston stood against Mr. Tillett, but was second on the poll. At the general election of Feb., 1874, he was elected for Norwich by a majority of forty-seven votes over his former opponent. Mr. Huddleston continued to represent that borough until Feb., 1875, when he was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Mr. Justice Honyman, resigned. He married, in 1872, Lady Diana Beauclerk, only daughter of the sixth Duke of St. Alban's.

HUDSON, Sir James, G.C.B., son of a Yorkshire gentleman, and grandson of the first Marquis Townshend, born in 1810, was educated at Rugby and Westminster. Having acted as page, and Private Secretary, to William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, whence he was transferred in the same capacity successively to the Hague, and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place in 1850-1, was transferred to Florence in 1851, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin in 1852, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian liberty and unity. He was created a K.C.B. May 2, 1855, for his services in inducing the Sardinian government to co-operate with Great Britain and France by sending an army to the Crimea; and was promoted a G.C.B. Aug. 11, 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post at Turin.

HUGESSEN, Knatchbull. (*See* Knatchbull-Hugessen.)

HUGGINS, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. et Edin.) Ph. D. (Leyden), was born in London, Feb. 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School. He afterwards continued his studies in mathematics, classics, and modern languages with the assistance of private masters. Much of his time was given to experiments in natural philosophy, and he collected apparatus by the use of which he gained considerable practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, and other branches of physical science. He became early attached to the science of astronomy, and, under great difficulties, he observed the planets and some of the double stars between the chimneys of London. He was then residing in the metropolis with his parents. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and for some years he applied himself with much assiduity to the study, with the aid of the microscope, of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence at Upper Tulse Hill, furnished with a good transit instrument, and an equatorial by Dolland, of five inches aperture. This instrument was replaced in 1858 by a larger telescope of eight inches aperture, by Alvan Clarke, and mounted equatorially by Cook and Sons, of York. Mr. Huggins occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars, and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. From the first establishment of his observatory it was his desire not to continue in the beaten track of astronomical observation, but, if possible, to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. The foundation by Kirchhoff of the method of the chemical analysis of distant bodies by means of the prism applied to their light, appeared at once, to Mr. Huggins, to furnish him with the means

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of carrying out his desire. From various causes, however, it was not until the beginning of 1862 that the extension of Kirchhoff's mode of analysis (which had been already applied by the discoverer to the sun) to the planets, the stars, the nebulæ, and comets, was seriously undertaken. For many months he applied himself to the arduous, but necessary preliminary task of mapping the spectra of about twenty-six of the chemical elements. These researches are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1864. During part of his prismatic observation of the stars, he worked with his friend the late Dr. William Allen Miller. Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller compared the spectra of about fifty stars directly in the instrument with the spectra of several terrestial elements. They found that the stars are hot bodies, similarly constituted to our sun, and that they contain many of the substances found on the earth. One of the most remarkable of Mr. Huggins's subsequent discoveries was that of the nature of some of the nebulæ. He found that some of these bodies gave a spectrum of a few bright lines only, which showed that the light had emanated from heated matter in the state of gas; and further, that one of the principal constituents of the gaseous nebulæ is hydrogen. These objects are not, therefore, as was previously supposed, clusters of stars too distant to be separately distinguished. For these researches, Mr. Huggins received, in Nov., 1866, one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he had previously, on June 1, 1865, been elected a Fellow. In 1867 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. The spectrum of Winnecke's comet he found to be identical with the spectrum of carbon. His recent observations of the bright comet (Coggia's) of last autumn (1874) confirm his earlier ones, and show that carbon, probably in combination with hydrogen, forms one of the constituents of cometary matter. Mr. Huggins has shown that the proper motion of the stars in the line of sight can be determined from any small shift of position which the lines of their spectra may have suffered, and that Sirius is moving from the earth with a velocity of twenty-seven miles per second. Of thirty stars examined subsequently, nineteen were found to be receding, and eleven approaching. Mr. Huggins has made observations of the spectra of the solar prominences, and devised the method by which the forms of these objects may be seen. He has also succeeded in detecting the heat received at the earth from some of the fixed stars. Mr. Huggins delivered the Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge in 1869, when he gave an account of his researches in astronomy by means of the spectroscope. In May, 1870, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge; and at the Commemoration at Oxford the same year, the degree of D.C.L. On the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1871, he was created honorary LL.D. of that university. A large telescope of fifteen inches aperture, by Messrs. Grubb, of Dublin, constructed at the expense of the Royal Society, was placed, in 1871, in Mr. Huggins's hands, and fixed in an observatory erected by him at Upper Tulse Hill. In July, 1872, he was elected a Foreign Member of the ancient university, Dei Lincei, at Rome. In the October of the same year the Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded the Lalande Prize for Astronomy to Mr. Huggins, as an

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acknowledgment of his researches in the physical constitution of the stars, planets, comets, and nebulæ. The Emperor of Brazil, who had paid a long visit to Mr. Huggins's observatory at the time of his visit to this country, conferred on him the distinction of Commander of the Order of the Rose in March, 1873. About the same time he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Denmark, and also of the Philosophical Society of Lund. In Jan., 1874, he received the honour of being elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of Paris. At the tercentenary commemoration of the University of Leyden, in 1875, Mr. Huggins received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physics and Mathematics.

HUGHES, The Right Rev. Joshua, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, born at Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1807, was educated at Cardigan and Ystramenrig schools, and subsequently at St. David's College, Lampeter, under Dr. Olivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. Having taken orders, he began his career in the Church as curate to the late Archdeacon Hughes, of Aberystwith. Subsequently he was promoted to the incumbency of St. David's, Carmarthen, and soon afterwards to that of Abergwili (1837), in which parish the Bishop of St. David's resides. His popularity there, and the zeal and energy with which he laboured, induced the bishop to present him to the vicarage of Llandingat, near Llandovery, in 1846. He also became rural dean, surrogate, and proctor in convocation for the diocese of St. David's. In March, 1870, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the see of St. Asaph. Bishop Hughes is said to be an effective preacher both in English and Welsh.

HUGHES, Thomas, Q.C., second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, born Oct. 20, 1823, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Entering as a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in Jan., 1848. He published "Tom Brown's School-days," in 1856; the "Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "Tom Brown at Oxford," in 1861; "Alfred the Great," in 1869; is the author of several tracts; and has contributed some articles in reviews and papers, and prefaces to the "Biglow Papers" and "Whitmore's Poems." He was one of the members for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome, which he continued to represent till Jan., 1874. Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year he made a tour in the United States.

HUGO, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Dr. Charles Hugo, born at Taunton, in 1820, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having held a living in Lancashire, he became in 1851 senior curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, whence he was preferred in 1858 to the Rectory of All Saints, Skinner Street; and in 1868 to the suburban rectory of West Hackney, Stoke Newington. He is an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Council and Executive Committee of which he served for a number of years; of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he is the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has contributed many papers to the transactions and journals of literary societies; is the author of a "Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester," 1853; of several volumes of sermons, and of other religious publications; and is well known to monastic archæologists as the historian of a number of the religious houses of the west of England, whose

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annals were previously but little understood; among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of Taunton, Mynchin-Buckland, Cannington, Mynchin-Barrow, and Ilchester. These works have been followed by "The Mediæval Nunneries of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and County of Somerset," containing a very detailed account of these establishments and their appropriated benefices. He has also contributed to archæology a history of the curious House of the Knights Hospitallers at Moor Hall, Harefield, in Middlesex, and of the religious houses in London of St. Helen's, Austinfriars, Halliwell, &c. To the illustration of modern art Mr. Hugo contributed in 1866 a Catalogue, critical and descriptive, of the works of the brothers Bewick, of Newcastle, of which he possesses the finest collection ever formed, including many of the original wood blocks. A supplement followed in 1868, and in 1870 a volume containing two thousand impressions from the blocks just mentioned. Mr. Hugo is one of the best-known preachers of the High Church party, and a popular lecturer on historical, literary, and artistic subjects.

HUGO, Comte Victor Marie, was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received a classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales, "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Théâtre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan., 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles, was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852 M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grévy:—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to

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Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, to no effect. He accepted the *mandat impératif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles, 1870-71-72," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire, "Napoléon le Petit," appeared at Brussels in 1852; "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakspere—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and "Marion de Lorme," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels.

HULL, EDWARD, M.A., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, son of the Rev. J. D. Hull, vicar of Wickhambrook, was born in Antrim, May 21, 1829. He was extensively employed upon the geological survey of Great Britain under the late Sir St. T. De la Beche and Sir R. I. Murchison. In 1867 he was appointed District Surveyor to the Geological Survey of Scotland, and in 1869 Director of the Survey of Ireland, and Professor of Geology in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, on the decease of the late Professor Jukes. On the appointment of the Royal Commission on Coal Resources, Professor Hull prepared an estimate of the quantity of coal in the coal fields of Ireland, and also contributed information on those of England, which is published in the Report. In 1873 he was elected President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, and in 1874 President of the Geological Section of the British Association at their meeting in Belfast. He is the author of several works, of which the following are the more important:—"The Coal Fields of Great Britain," 3rd edit., 1873; "On Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," 1872; memoirs "On the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England," 1869; "On the Geology of the Leicestershire Coal Field," 1860; "On the Geology of the Country around Oldham and Manchester," 1863; "On the Geology of the Country around Cheltenham," 1857. Mr. Hull is also a contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *Geological Magazine*, and the Transactions of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, Dublin, and other towns.

HULL, HUGH MUNRO, Clerk of the Parliament of Tasmania, was born in Westminster in 1818. In 1819 he emigrated with his father's family to Tasmania, and at sixteen years of age entered the civil service in the office of the Governor, in which he is now the Senior Officer. He has served the offices of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Police Magistrate, Statistician, and Clerk of Parliament, for forty years in the aggregate, of uninterrupted service under the Crown. Governor Sir William Denison, K.C.B., presented him with a handsome testimonial, and Governor Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., with a second. He is the author of "Forty Years in Tasmania," "Guide to Tasmania," "Hints to Emigrants," and a small

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work on the now extinct race of aboriginal inhabitants of the colony.

HULLAH, JOHN, teacher of singing, born in 1812, is a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1832 studied under Crevelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens's opera, "The Village Coquettes." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and has done much to popularize the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847, was unfortunately burnt down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils presented him with a handsome testimonial, as a mark of gratitude for his teaching, and sympathy with his misfortune. He has been Professor of Vocal Music and of Harmony in King's College, Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, organist of Charterhouse, and conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hullah was appointed Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education in March, 1872. He is the author of "A Grammar of Harmony," a "Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music," and "The Transition Period of Musical History" (courses of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of a large number of detached essays on the history and science of music. Mr. Hullah resigned the Professorship of Vocal Music at King's College, London, in 1874.

HUMBERT, PRINCE (HUMBERT RÉNIER CHARLES EMMANUEL JEAN MARIE FERDINAND EUGÈNE), Crown Prince of Italy, and Prince of Piedmont, the eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel, was born March 14, 1844. At an early age he obtained an insight into political and military life under the guidance of his father, whom he attended during the war of Italian Independence, although he was then too young to take an active part in the struggle. The youthful heir to the throne was more closely connected with the movement for the unification of Italy which followed the events of 1859. In particular he took part in the work of reorganizing the ancient Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, he visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. When the war between Prussia and Austria was imminent Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to take the field; obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army with the title of Lieutenant-General; and was present at the disastrous battle of Custozza (June 23, 1866), where, it is said, he performed prodigies of valour. On April 22, 1868, he married, at Turin, his cousin, the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. This union resulted in the birth of a son at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, who received the names of Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Mary Januarius, and the title of Prince of Naples. After the seizure of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite took up their residence in the Eternal City.

HUME, THE REV. ABRAHAM, D.C.L., LL.D., of Scotch extraction, born about 1815, was educated at the Royal Belfast College, at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, in all which he succeeded in obtaining honours. Having taught mathematics and the English language and literature in the Belfast Royal Institution and Academy, and the Institute and College at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1843, and the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of

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Glasgow. In 1847 he was appointed to a new parish, of which he is Vicar, in Liverpool; and his minute statistical inquiries connected with this and other portions of the town threw great light upon its moral and spiritual condition. The publication of a summary of the previous year's work from his diary in Jan., 1857 and 1858, under the signature of "A Lancashire Incumbent," had the effect of modifying public opinion on the subject of the idleness imputed to the clergy, in letters printed in the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Means of Divine Worship in Populous Districts," which led to the formation of the Liverpool Church Aid Society; and in 1859 gave evidence before another Select Committee of the Lords on the subject of "Church Rates." Of several maps which he produced, one was published with the Report. It showed the proportion of non-worshippers and of worshippers in each of the three great classes in England and Wales, and in seventy-three of the large towns. This evidence has been frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. He has paid great attention to the promotion of education, and to the advancement of useful learning among all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London, President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, of which he was one of the three founders, and an honorary or corresponding member of other learned societies. Most of his writings have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications. Among his writings are "The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," published in 1847; "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews," 1849; "Philosophy of Geographical Names," 1851; "Geographical Terms, as illustrating and enriching the English Language," 1859; "Topographical, Historical, and Philological Essays, reprinted from the Ulster Journal of Archæology;" various pamphlets in defence of the Established Church; Essays on Elementary Education; and single sermons. A large illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast, appeared in 1863; and "Results of the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church in Ireland," in 1864. In 1867 he was sent on a surveying tour by the South American Missionary Society, and explored the west coast, especially in Peru and Chili. He is the author of two pamphlets, respectively on the moral condition and commercial prospects of that country, and of a third on some of its curious antiquities.

HUME, HAMILTON, born June 18, 1797, at Paramatta, New South Wales, in Aug., 1814, when only seventeen years of age discovered the now populous district of Berrima. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognised by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the river Hume, near the town of Albury, 2,000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was navigated by ten steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, he published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in

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connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip, in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him, also a beautiful bridge erected over the Yass. Though never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, HENRY NOEL, born at Birmingham in 1810, was educated at King Edward's Grammar School and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he, in 1840, published his first work, the descriptions to "Views in Rome," by Mr. W. B. Cooke. He is joint author with Mr. J. O. Westwood of "British Butterflies and their Transformations," published in 1840; of "British Moths and their Transformations;" and author of "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles," in 1843; of "The Parables of our Lord" (illuminated), in 1846; of "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" (folio), and "The Art of Illumination," in 1849; of "Ancient Coins and Medals," illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman coins, in relief, in 1850; of "The Collector's Manual," in 1853; of "The Coinage of the British Empire," in 1854; of "Stories by an Archæologist and his Friends," in 1856; of "Ocean Gardens," in 1857; of "Butterfly Vivarium, or Insect Home," in 1858; of "Goethe in Strasburg, a Dramatic Novelette," in 1860; of "Holbein and the Dance of Death," in 1868; of "A History of the Art of Printing," in 1867; of "Masterpieces of the early Printers and Engravers," published in 1870; of "Rembrandt and his Etchings," 1871; of several novels published anonymously; and of tales, magazine articles, and other works.

HUMPHRY, THE REV. WILLIAM GILSON, B.D., born at Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1815, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which College, after graduating B.A. in 1837, he was elected Fellow. He was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1849-50. Having been chaplain to the late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) for some years, he was appointed by him in 1855 to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He is the author of "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of the Apostles;" "The Doctrine of a Future State" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1849); "The Early Progress of the Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1850); "An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer;" "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857); "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858); he edited "Theophilus of Antioch" (1852) and "Theophylact on St. Matthew" (1854) for the Syndics of the Cambridge Press; he is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians" (1857); and one of the company appointed by Convocation, and now engaged in revising the Authorised Version of the New Testament.

HUNT, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD, M.P., only surviving son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, by Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire, was born at Buckhurst, July 30, 1825, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1848; M.A. 1851; Hon. D.C.L. 1870). Mr. Hunt was called to the bar in 1851, and went the Oxford circuit, but he relinquished practice before entering Parliament. In 1852 and 1857 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest, but in Dec., 1857, on the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the county of Northampton, which he has represented ever since. Always an active and business member of the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt took,

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in 1866, a very prominent position by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, and by pressing it on with indomitable energy, *pari passu* with the measure of the Government. On the accession of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, Mr. Hunt was nominated Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he was Chancellor of the Exchequer from Feb. to Dec., 1868. He was sworn of the Privy Council on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Feb., 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet, Mr. Hunt was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Hunt is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and was elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county in April, 1866. He married, in 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross.

HUNT, ROBERT, F.R.S., born Sept. 6, 1807, at Devonport, a self-educated man, is the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines. He is best known by "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," 1849; "Elementary Physics," 1851; and "Manual of Photography," 1857; and is the editor of three editions of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." The 7th edition has recently been published. He has devoted special attention to the chemical influences of the solar rays, is the discoverer of several important photographic processes, and has contributed to a more perfect knowledge of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association," and one paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," of which Society he has been for many years a Fellow. He was for five years Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins and of metalliferous deposits in general. Mr. Robert Hunt, who is the author of the "Synopsis," and of the "Handbook" of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the International Exhibition of 1862, was the originator of the publication of statistical returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom. His "Mineral Statistics," published annually by order of the Treasury, are so much valued by those engaged in metallurgical and mineral industries, that in 1860 a very handsome testimonial of the value of 500 guineas was presented to him. He originated the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, the object of which is to give the practical miner a better education than he has hitherto received. Mr. R. Hunt was appointed in 1866 one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the quantity of coal remaining unworked in the British coal-fields.

HUNT, THOMAS STERRY, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 5, 1825. He studied medicine for a time, but devoting himself to chemistry, he became, in 1845, an assistant to Prof. B. Silliman, senior, in his chemical laboratory in Yale College, and a private pupil of Prof. B. Silliman, junior. In 1847 he was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He held this post for more than twenty-five years, resigning it in 1872 to accept the chair of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His earlier studies were directed especially to theoretical chemistry, then assuming shape from the labours of Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, and Gerhardt. It was as the interpreter of these chemists that Mr. Hunt first became known, while at the same time he developed from some germs in the writings of Laurent a theory essentially his own, in which all chemical compounds are deduced from simple types represented by one

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or more molecules of water or of hydrogen. These views, maintained by him in a series of papers in the *American Journal of Science*, beginning in 1848, are now universally adopted. His researches on the equivalent volumes of liquids and solids were a notable anticipation of those of Dumas; while in his inquiries into the polymerism of mineral species he has opened a new field for mineralogy, as set forth at a later period in his essay on the "Objects and Method of Mineralogy." His researches into the chemical and mineral composition of rocks have probably been more thorough than those of any other living chemist; while his investigations of the chemistry of mineral waters have enabled him to form a complete theory of their origin and formation, and their relations to the origin of rock masses, both crystalline and uncrystalline, and to lay the basis for a rational system of chemical geology. From his studies of the salts of lime and magnesia he was enabled for the first time to explain the true relations of gypsum and dolomites, and to explain their origin by direct deposition. He has also carefully investigated petroleum both in its chemical and geological relations. He has likewise discussed, from a new point of view, the phenomena of volcanoes and igneous rocks, and has revived the almost forgotten hypothesis that the source of these is to be sought in chemical reactions set up in the sedimentary deposits of the crust of the earth through the agency of internal heat. He was the first to point out and explain the relation between modern volcanic phenomena and great accumulations of comparatively recent sedimentary formation, as well as the nature of the relations between these and folded and contorted strata. He has sought to harmonize the facts of dynamical geology with the notion of a solid globe, in opposition to the one generally received of a globe with a liquid interior, and has developed a theory of cosmogony based upon the chemical and physical conditions of a globe consolidating from a vaporous mass, and has endeavoured to show how air, ocean, and earth have assumed their present condition under the slow operation of natural causes. His views on these questions are found in an essay on the "Chemistry of the Earth," in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1869; in his address as retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1871), on "The Geognosy of the Appalachians and the Origin of Crystalline Rocks;" and in others of his recent papers. Besides more than a hundred papers in the *American Journal of Science*, and numerous articles communicated to the French Academy and the scientific journals of Canada, England, and France, he has contributed largely to the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, and to "The Geology of Canada" (1863), the latter half of which is by him. He furnished many important articles to the "American Cyclopædia," among which, in the volumes already issued (1875), are those on "Bloomasy," "Copper," "Diluvium," "Fossil Footprints," "Geology," and "Granite." He is the author of a summary of organic chemistry, forming a part of Silliman's "First Principles of Chemistry." A volume of his collected scientific essays was published in 1874. Professor Hunt received, in 1854, the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College, and subsequently those of LL.D. and Se.D. from the Universities of Montreal and Quebec, in both of which he was for many years a Professor, and in the latter of which he lectured on the French language. He was a member of the International Jury in the French Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, is an officer of the French order of the Legion of Honour, and a member of many learned societies in America and Europe. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859, and of

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the National Academy of the United States in 1873.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, painter, one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, born in London in 1827, exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother," in 1849. He commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850, followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment,—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times*. "The Scapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," exhibited in 1860, was perhaps the painting which attracted the most exclusive notice of any modern effort. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868. The largest of his works, which exclusively occupied his time during a residence of four years in Palestine, was finished in 1873. It is styled "The Shadow of Death," and represents a prevision of the Crucifixion.

HUNTER, ROBERT MERCER TALIAFERRO, born in Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809, graduated at the University of Virginia, and commenced the practice of law in 1830. He was returned to the House of Delegates in 1832, to Congress in 1837, and in the succeeding Congress was elected to the Speakership. Beaten at the election for Congress in 1843, he was successful in 1845, was the first public man of note who urged the annexation of Texas, and was an energetic supporter of President Polk. In 1847 he was returned to the Senate, and supported the "Clayton Compromise," which was afterwards lost in the Lower House, and in 1850 became chairman of the Finance Committee. In the Presidential canvass of 1852 he delivered addresses on behalf of General Pierce, and subsequently supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and took an active part in the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. In 1858 he was returned for the third time to the Senate, and advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1860 he delivered a speech in favour of slavery, which he declared to have received the sanction of all nations and of all ages, while free society was yet only an experiment. In July, 1861, he was expelled from the Senate of the United States for taking part in the Rebellion, and the same month was chosen Secretary of State to the Southern Confederacy. His term of office expired in Feb., 1862, and he was one of the two senators who represented Virginia in the Confederate Senate at Richmond, from February, 1862 to April, 1865. He was arrested as a prisoner of state after the close of the war, but was released on his parole, and was pardoned by President Johnson in 1867. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of United States Senator.

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HUNTINGTON, DANIEL, was born in New York, Oct. 14, 1816. He entered Yale before he was fifteen, but transferred himself the next year to Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. While yet a child he had a strong taste for drawing, and especially for portrait-drawing. This was discouraged by the painter Trumbull, a relative of his mother, but the boy persisted. While in Hamilton College, Elliott, the celebrated portrait painter, came to Clinton, and painted several portraits. From his intercourse with him Huntington's enthusiasm for art increased, and he was so successful in his portraits and fancy sketches that the Faculty advised him, after graduation, to enter Professor S. F. B. Morse's studio in New York, which he did in 1835, and after an interval produced the "Toper Asleep," and the "Bar-room Politician." In 1836 he devoted himself to landscape painting, and produced several clever pictures of American scenery; in 1839 he proceeded to study at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl," his "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna," and other subjects. His return to New York was signalised by the appearance of "Mercy's Dream," and "Christiana and her Children." A disorder of the eyes in 1842 compelled him to lay aside his brush for two years. In 1844 he revisited Rome, and in 1845 painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and a few landscapes. His later works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "The Good Samaritan," "The Sketcher," "Ichabod Crane and Katima van Tassel," "The Counterfeit Note," another "Mercy's Dream," "The Republican Court," a number of Shaksperian subjects, "Chocurna Peak," an immense landscape, "Philosophy and Christian Art," "Sowing the Word," and a historical picture representing an incident in the life of Charles V. He visited England in 1851, and painted the portraits of several celebrated personages. Mr. Huntington was elected President of the National Academy of Design in 1862, and resigned in 1870.

HUNTINGTON, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC DANIEL, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, born at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819, graduated at Amherst College, in 1839, and, after three years' study in the Cambridge Divinity School, settled as pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Boston, in 1842. He remained there till 1855, when he was elected preacher to Harvard University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. He had, about this time, withdrawn himself from the Unitarian body, and came to the university occupying an independent position. Soon after his appointment as preacher he relinquished the afternoon sermon in the college chapel, and substituted for it a service formed from those in use in the principal branches of the Christian Church, with some original and peculiar additions of his own. He resigned his double office at the university in 1864, and soon afterwards united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. After receiving orders, he was rector for some years of a city church, and in April, 1869, was elected bishop of the diocese of Central New York. His principal works are:—"Lessons on the Parables of our Saviour;" "Sermons for the People," 1856; an edition of the Rev. William Mountford's works, 1846; an edition of Whately's "Christian Morals," 1856; "Sermons on Christian Living and Believing," 1860; "Lessons on the Parables of our Saviour," 1865; Helps to a Holy Lent," 1872; "Helps to a Living Faith," 1873; and a course of lectures delivered before the Graham and the Lowell Institutes, entitled "Human Society as Illustrating the Wisdom, Power,

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and Goodness of God," 1860. He was for some years editor of the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

HURLBERT, WILLIAM HENRY, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, July 23, 1827. He graduated at Harvard College in 1847, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1849. After preaching for some time at Salem, he came to Europe, where he studied at Berlin under Ritter, Von Raumer and Ranke. Returning to the United States in 1851, he studied law for two years. In 1855, he became one of the editors of *Putnam's Magazine*, in New York, and from 1857 to 1861 was on the editorial staff of the *New York Times*. In June, 1861, he went on private business to Charleston, where he was arrested as a spy, and was sent, without trial, to Richmond, where he was closely imprisoned for fourteen months, when he succeeded in making his escape. In Oct. 1862, he joined the editorial staff of the *New York World*, a position which he still occupies. In the discharge of his editorial duties he has travelled in Europe, Mexico, and Central and South America. He has contributed extensively to periodicals, and has written many poems, among which are several hymns, which hold their place in Unitarian collections. He has published: "Gan Eden, or Pictures of Cuba," 1854; "General McClellan and the Conduct of the War," 1864; and is now (1875), preparing a work on the Pacific Countries of South America.

HURON, BISHOP OF. (*See* HELLMUTH, DR.)

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS JOSEPH, a traveller, was brought up to the medical profession, and in 1854-55 acted as senior surgeon on board the *Pleiad*, on the expedition to the rivers Niger, Tshadda, and Binuë. He was appointed British Consul in the territories on the west coast of Africa comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, in 1855; was Consul at Fernando Po from Nov. 1855 to June, 1861; was transferred as Consul to Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, in 1861; and was removed in the same capacity to Callao in 1870. He is the author of "Narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binuë Exploration, including a Report on the position and Prospects of Trade up those Rivers, with Remarks on the Malaria and Fevers of Western Africa," 1855; "Impressions of Western Africa: with Remarks on the Diseases of the Climate, and a Report on the Peculiarities of Trade up the Rivers in the Bight of Biafra," 1858; "Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians: with sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gaboon," 1861; "Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings: with Extracts from a Diary of Salado Exploration in 1862 and 1863," London, 8vo, 1865; "The Paraná: with Incidents of the Paraguayan War, and South American Recollections from 1861 to 1868," London, 8vo, 1868; and "Up the Rivers and through some Territories of the Rio de la Plata Districts," London, 8vo, 1868, being a paper read at the meeting of the British Association in Norwich.

HUTT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory, June 1, 1794, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented till 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, which place he continued to represent in the House of Commons till 1874. He has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He went to Vienna to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1865; retired from

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the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in Nov. of that year, and was made a K.C.B.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825, was educated at Ealing School, and studied medicine at the Medical School of the Charing-Cross Hospital. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in 1846, remained with that vessel during the surveying cruise in the South Pacific and Torres Straits, returned to England in 1850, and succeeded Mr. Edward Forbes at the School of Mines in 1854. Professor Huxley's name came prominently before the general public in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in 1870. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his opposition to denominational teaching, and by his fierce denunciation, in 1871, of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Huxley retired from the board in Jan., 1872. He was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years Dec. 14, 1872, and installed Feb. 27, 1874. He is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He has written "Oceanic Hydrozoa;" "Man's Place in Nature," 1863; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 1864; "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," 1866, 2nd edit. 1868; "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," 1869; "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," 1870, 2nd edit. 1871; "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," 1871; and "Critiques and Addresses," 1873.

HYACINTHE, FATHER. (*See* LOYSON.)

HYMERS, The REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., born at Ormesby in Cleveland, July 26, 1803, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second Wrangler in 1826, was elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and, having been elected Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841, and discharged several other university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, has written several Cambridge text-books, including "The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy," "Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations," "Treatise on Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions," "Treatise on Differential Equations and the Calculus of Finite Differences," "Treatise on Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical," "Treatise on the Integral Calculus," and a "Treatise on Conic Sections." He published, in 1840, with notes and an appendix, "Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her Son, Henry VII."

I.

IBBETSON, SIR HENRY JOHN SELWIN, Bart., M.P., only son of the late Sir John Thomas Ibbetson-Selwin, the sixth baronet, by Isabella, daughter of the late General John Leveson-Gower, was born Sept. 26, 1826, and received his academical education at Cambridge, in St. John's College. He twice contested Ipswich in the Conservative interest, before being returned for South Essex in July, 1865, and after the county was further divided by the second Reform Act, he was elected in 1868 for the western division of it, which he still represents in the House of Commons. He brought in and passed the Bills dealing with the Licences for the sale of Beer and Wine in 1869 and 1870. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department on Mr. Disraeli taking office in the spring of 1874.

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He assumed the name of Ibbetson (which his father had formerly borne) in addition to that of Selwin in 1867.

INGELOW, Miss JEAN, daughter of Mr. William Ingelow, late of Ipswich, Suffolk, born about 1830, has written a volume of stories, called "Tales of Orris," 1860, and the "Round of Days," a volume of poems, which has gone through several editions both in England and the United States. This authoress contributed some poems to a collection of original poetical pieces, entitled "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," 1864; and has written for various periodicals. She published "A Story of Doom, and other Poems," 1867; "Mopsa the Fairy," 1869; "Little Wonder-Horn," 1872; and "Off the Skelligs," 4 vols., 1873.

INGLEBY, CLEMENT MANSFIELD, LL.D., metaphysician and critic, born Oct. 29, 1823, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, being the only son of a most eminent solicitor of that town; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., with mathematical honours, in 1847; M.A., in 1850; and LL.D. in 1858. He was appointed to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at the Midland Institute in 1855, which he resigned in 1858. In the spring of 1870, Dr. Ingleby became foreign secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, which office he still holds. He is the author of "Outlines of Theoretical Logic," 1856; "The Shakspere Fabrications," 1859; "A Complete View of the Shakspere Controversy," 1861; "The Still Lion," 1867; "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" 1867; "An Introduction to Metaphysics," 1869; and "The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," 1870.

INGLIS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, of Glencorse, son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834; M.A. in 1837; and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859. Having been called to the Scotch bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second Administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869, and in the same year he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of LL.D.

IRONS, THE REV. WILLIAM JOSIAH, D.D., born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. Having held a curacy and afterwards an incumbency in the southern suburbs of London, he was appointed vicar of Barkway, Herts, in 1838, and vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842. He has written "An Epitome of the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden;" three series of "Parochial Lectures," the first on "Apostolical Succession," published in 1837; the second on "The Holy Catholic Church," in 1838; and the third on "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," in 1847; "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes;" "A Reply to Dr. Newman on Development," and a large number of sermons, prayers, and controversial pamphlets. In 1860 Dr. Irons was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and selected to write one of the replies to "Essays and Reviews," in the volume edited by the Bishop of Oxford, and has since published two volumes of sermons on the Parables and Miracles, a work entitled "The Bible and its Interpreters," and a volume of Hymns and Translations

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from the Hebrew Psalms and the Hymni Ecclesiæ, &c. In 1870 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer by the University of Oxford; rector of the Crown living of Wadingham, Lincolnshire, and rural dean. His Bampton Lectures were published under the title of "Christianity as taught by St. Paul." In June, 1872, he was presented by the Crown on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone to the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, in the city of London. His latest publications are a sermon on "Indifference," preached in 1871; and "Athanasius contra Mundum," 1872.

IRVING, JOHN HENRY BRODRIBB, actor, was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, and educated at private schools. He made his first appearance on the boards of the Sunderland Theatre, Sept. 29, 1856, and came out next at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1857, remaining there for rather more than two years and a half. On Sept. 25, 1859, he appeared at the Princess's Theatre, where he remained about three months. About this period he gave two dramatic readings at Crosby Hall, on the plays of "Virginius" and "The Lady of Lyons." He proceeded in April, 1860, to Glasgow, the theatre of which town was then under the management of Edward Glover, and remained there until the 29th of the following September. After this he went to Manchester Theatre Royal, and continued to play there up to April 1, 1865. It was in this year that, in conjunction with Mr. Maccabe, he appeared in a performance which was undertaken to expose the so-called "spiritual séances" of the Davenport Brothers. On leaving Manchester he took a farewell benefit at the Free-Trade Hall. From Jan., 1866, to July in that year he was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and on July 30 was engaged to play with Miss Kate Terry at Manchester by Mr. Dion Boucicault in an original play of his, entitled "Hunted Down." This led to a London engagement, when he came out at the St. James's Theatre as Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem." In Dec., 1867, he proceeded to the Queen's Theatre, and subsequently acted in the provinces from time to time, as well as at various London houses. In May, 1870, he transferred his services to the Vaudeville Theatre, where he appeared as Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy of the "Two Roses," which character he sustained for 300 consecutive nights. His subsequent appearance, Nov. 20, 1871, was at the Lyceum Theatre, in the "Bells," founded on MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's popular novel of the "Polish Jew." He afterwards appeared in the characters of "Charles I.;" "Richelieu;" and "Eugene Aram." His representation of "Hamlet" in 1874 produced a great sensation among the playgoing public, but opinion was much divided as to the merits of the performance.

IRVING, THEODORE, D.D., LL.D., was born at New York, May 9, 1809, and spent some years in Europe with his uncle, Washington Irving. He was professor of History and belles lettres in Geneva College from 1836 to 1849, and afterwards for three years filled the same professorship in the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York). In 1854 he entered the ministry in the Episcopal Church, and was successively rector of several parishes near New York. He is now Rector of St. John's School for young ladies in New York. He is the author of "The Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto," 2 vols., 1835; "The Fountain of Living Waters," 1854; "Tiny Footfall," 1869; and "More than Conqueror," 1873.

ISABELLA II. (MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA) ex-Queen of Spain, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sept. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This

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event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assisi, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. never knew the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while the internal progress of the country advanced with rapid strides. On Sept. 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain, commencing with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a Republican Provisional Government under Prim, Serrano, and others, at Madrid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On Nov. 6 her Majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she has since remained, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war. On June, 25, 1870, she renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias. (*See* ALFONSO XII.) Queen Isabella has five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Françoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso XII. King of Spain. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

ISBISTER, ALEXANDER KENNEDY, M.A., LL.B., was born in Canada in 1823. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated as M.A., afterwards proceeding to the University of London, where he took the degree of LL.B., having, in the meantime, entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was in due time called to the bar. He filled, for some time, the position of Head-Master of the Stationers' Company's Grammar School, London, and has been for several years editor of the *Educational Times*. He has published numerous educational works which have been extensively adopted as text-books in the principal schools of the country, and in 1872, was elected Dean of the College of Preceptors. Having been appointed in 1849 Standing Counsel and Agent of the Red River Colony, at that time struggling to emancipate itself from the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company, he devoted himself to the task of breaking up the monopoly of that company which had become an obstacle to the advance of settlement in North West America, and annexing the territories held by them under their Charter to the Government of Canada. His corre

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spondence with the Colonial Office on this subject, extends over several years, and fills more than one Blue-Book. With the assistance of Mr. Gladstone, the late Duke of Newcastle and other members of Parliament, whom he had induced to support his views, he obtained the appointment, in 1856, of a Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the whole subject, and the result, after some years of further correspondence and negotiation between the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company was that, for a consideration of £300,000, the Company surrendered all their rights of territory, exclusive trade, and jurisdiction in North America. This surrender paved the way to the annexation of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and for the subsequent Confederation of all the British North American Colonies under one government, under the title of the Dominion of Canada.

ISMAIL-PASHA, Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The present Viceroy's policy in Egypt is said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he had much trouble in his transactions with M. Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. These difficulties were, however, arranged in July, 1864, by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon, whose decision was accepted by the Viceroy. From this period the Viceroy took a warm interest in the undertaking, and in 1869, when the works were approaching completion, he visited most of the capitals of Europe, including London, in order to invite the Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy gave serious offence to the Sultan by the airs of sovereignty he assumed during this journey, and by the language of independence which he employed in his invitations; but the year in which the quarrel arose saw its amicable termination. The Khedive gave way upon the matters of form, which were those upon which the Porte laid the most stress, and a new firman, maintaining, confirming, and defining the privileges of the Pasha, was read to him with all due formality. However, on June 8, 1873, a firman was granted by the Sultan to the Khedive of Egypt, sanctioning the full autonomy of that country, and enacting the law of primogeniture in favour of Ismail-Pasha's family.

ISRAELS, JOSEF, a Dutch painter, born at Groningen in 1824. He studied at Amsterdam under Kruseman, and next at Paris under Picot; and received gold medals of honour at Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He also had conferred upon him the Belgian Order of Leopold, and was nominated a member of the French Legion of Honour. His principal paintings are, "The Tranquil House" (in the possession of M. de Broucker, Brussels); "The Shipwrecked" and "The Cradle" (both in the possession of Mr. Arthur Lewis, London); "Interior of the Orphans' Home at Katwyk;" "The True Support" in the possession of the Count de Flandres); "The Mother" (in the possession of Mr. Forbes, London); and "The Children of the Sea" (in the Queen of Holland's collection). In 1873 he exhibited at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, "Minding the Flock," thus adding another to that long list of pictures in which he has recorded the sadder aspects of

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humble life, whether in its affections, its bereavements, or its labours. Mr. Israels has resided in Amsterdam for many years. His brother, Mr. Lehman Israels, born at Groningen in 1833, went at an early age to the United States, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a journalist. He was for several years foreign editor of the *New York World*.

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, politician, son of a Basque merchant, known for his patriotism during the French invasion, born at Cadiz in 1790, was, with his brother Thomas, elected to the Cortes of 1812-14. Ferdinand, on his restoration, having rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego, Jan. 1, 1820. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and at the restoration fled to London, where he obtained mercantile employment. Having in exile been condemned to death, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard, which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. After the fall of Mendizabal, Isturitz, who became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, May 15, 1836, offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja, of August, in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. He received a second amnesty in 1837, was sent to the Cortes in 1838, and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted to enable the queen-mother, Maria Christina, to return to Spain, and she gave him her confidence in the negotiations for the Spanish marriages. He succeeded Narvaez as Minister in Feb., 1846, was replaced by Narvaez in March of that year, returning to power in the following April, and was dismissed by a vote of want of confidence carried in the Cortes in December. Don Isturitz, who was three times ambassador in England, signed, with M. de Flahault and Lord Russell, the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, for intervention in Mexico. He was appointed ambassador for Spain to the French Court, March 2, 1863, and retired in Oct., 1864.

ITALY, KING OF. (*See* VICTOR EMMANUEL).

J.

JACKSON, CHARLES THOMAS, M.D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805. Left an orphan when a boy, he was for three years sent to school at Duxbury, Mass., where he developed a fondness for chemical and philosophical pursuits; he was subsequently placed by his guardian in a mercantile house in Boston, but showing no aptitude for trade, he resumed his studies at the end of a year, intending to enter Harvard College. His health failing, he made an excursion on foot through New York and New Jersey, in company with several naturalists, and on his return applied himself to the study of medicine, graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1829, and was engaged on the survey of Nova Scotia, in company with Dr. Francis Alger, of Boston. In 1829 he attended the hospitals in Paris, went on a tour through Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, and spent the summer of 1832 in schools of surgery in Paris. It was on his return voyage in Oct., 1832, that he claims to have pointed out to Professor Morse, the possibility of

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telegraphic communication by means of electricity, which was substantially what the professor subsequently adopted. It is but just to say, that Dr. Jackson's claims to the honour of Morse's discovery, have not been recognized by his countrymen. Dr. Jackson commenced, in 1833, the practice of medicine in Boston, relinquished it for geology, and was engaged in 1836, 1839, and 1840 in geological surveys of Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. In 1845 he examined and reported on the copper-mines and the mineral deposits about Lake Superior. In 1849 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 a prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences, for his discoveries in the employment of anæsthetics: rewards to which an impartial investigation has shown that he had no just claim. King Oscar of Sweden awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia and other European orders. He has published, "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," in collaboration with Francis Alger, 1832; "Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine," 3 vols., 1837-9; "Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands in the State of Maine," 1837-8; "Report of Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island," 1840; "Report on the Geology of New Hampshire," 1841; and numerous pamphlets on the Telegraph and Anæsthetic controversies.

JACKSON, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of London, son of Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, of London, born Feb. 22, 1811, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was Head-Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London. Dr. Jackson is the author of some sermons and charges; and of a popular pamphlet entitled "The Sinfulness of Little Sins."

JACKSON, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born at Preston in 1812, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, he succeeded Sir James Kay Shuttleworth as Principal of the Normal College at Battersea, and shortly after was preferred by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated in 1849 to a bishopric in New Zealand, and proceeded thither with the intention of being consecrated by Bishop Selwyn, but difficulties arose, and Mr. Jackson returned to England; shortly after which he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, where he has been instrumental in building one of the most splendid churches in the metropolis. He has written "A Manual of Logic;" "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students;" "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities;" "Questions on Ancient Geography;" "Sermons preached chiefly on Public Occasions;" "The Mourning Mother Comforted," being passages in prose and verse on the death of children; "Our Dumb Companions, or Conversations of a Father with his Children on Horses and Donkeys, Dogs and Cats," "Our Dumb Neighbours," "Our Feathered Companions," and "The Narrative of the Fire of London, freely handled on the principles of modern Rationalism, by Pieter Maritzburg. With an introductory Essay on the

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use of Irony, and some account of Ironical publications." He has contributed biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACKSON, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALROND, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, born in Barbadoes, about 1810, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, of which he was a Licentiate in Theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbadoes, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

JACOB, THE REV. GEORGE ANDREW, D.D., born at Exmouth, Dec. 16, 1807, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics in 1829. He was appointed Head-Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove, in 1832; to the Principalship of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1843; and to the Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1853, which he resigned in Oct., 1868. Dr. Jacob has written "A Letter to Sir R. Peel on National Education," 1839; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford as Select Preacher," 1855; Greek and Latin Grammars; and a course of Lectures, entitled "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament, a Study for the Church of England," 1871.

JACOBSON, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Chester, born in Norfolk in 1803, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from 1832 to 1848, when, having been nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which was attached a canonry in Christ-Church Cathedral and the rectory of Ewelme, Oxon), he was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson, who held the university offices of Select Preacher, Public Orator, &c., and the incumbency of Iffley, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1848, has edited for the University Press, "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers," "The Oxford Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul," the "Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," "Nowell's Catechism," &c. In 1865 he was appointed to the bishopric of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in April, 1867, obtained a seat in the House of Lords. The see is of the annual value of £4,500, with the patronage of fifty livings, and the diocese includes the county of Chester, with part of Lancashire.

JAMES, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, F.R.S., son of the late John James, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, was born at Rose-in-Vale, near St. Agnes, in that county, in 1803. He was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the corps of Engineers in 1825, and rising by successive steps, became Col. in 1857, and Major-General in 1868. Whilst performing his military duties, Sir Henry has been Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, of the Admiralty Engineering Works at Portsmouth, of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office; has written several works on geology, engineering, meteorology, &c., and superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the "Account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the Figure, Dimensions, and mean specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom." He received the honour of knighthood in 1860, and discovered the art of photo-zincography, by means of which he has produced a fac-simile of the whole of "Domesday-Book," in 32 volumes.

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JAMES, SIR HENRY, Q.C., M.P., son of Philip Turner James, Esq., of Hereford, by Frances Gertrude, third daughter of John Bodenham, Esq., of Presteign, Radnorshire, was born at Hereford, Oct. 30, 1828, and received his education at Cheltenham College. He was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1852, and went the Oxford Circuit. He had already distinguished himself in the legal profession, having been Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple in 1850, and again in 1851. Mr. James was nominated to the ancient office of "postman" of the Court of Exchequer in 1867; was made a Queen's Counsel in June, 1869; and became a bencher of his Inn in 1870. In March, 1869, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Taunton, unseating, on a scrutiny, his opponent, Mr. Serjeant Cox, who had been returned at the general election of the previous December. Sir Henry James still represents that borough in the Liberal interest. During the session of 1872 he took a prominent part in the debates on the Judicature Bill. In Sept., 1873, Mr. Gladstone appointed him Solicitor-General in succession to Sir George Jessel, and in November of that year he became Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He went out of office with the Liberal party in Feb., 1874.

JAMES, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM MILBOURNE, son of Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea, born in 1807, received his academical education at Glasgow, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831, and appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1853. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1853 to Jan., 1869, when he was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, being knighted on the 4th of the following month. In June, 1870, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council.

JAPAN, TYCOON OF. (*See* STOTS BASHI).

JARRETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born about 1805, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and was elected Fellow. He was appointed by his college to the rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832; became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1831; and succeeded Dr. Mill, in 1854, as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely cathedral is attached. Professor Jarrett has compiled "A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew text of the Book of Genesis;" "A New Hebrew Lexicon;" an "Essay on Algebraic Development;" "A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words;" and "The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling.

JARVES, JAMES JACKSON, born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1818, received his early education in the Boston schools, but an affection of the eyes compelled him to discontinue his college studies before graduating. In 1838 he sailed for the Sandwich Islands, and resided for some years in Honolulu, where he published the *Polynesian*, the first newspaper printed there. During this period he travelled extensively in California, Mexico, and Central America. After his return to the United States, he published "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands," 1843; "Scenes and Scenery of the Sandwich Islands," 1844; and "Scenes and Scenery in California," 1844. A year or two later he sailed for Europe, where he has since resided, mostly in Florence and Paris, engaged in the study of art and in making a collection of pictures to form the nucleus of an American Art Gallery. During this period he published "Parisian Sights and French Principles," two series, 1855-6; "Italian Sights and Papal Principles," 1856; "Kiana, a Tradition of Hawaii," 1857; "Confessions of an Inquirer, in three

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parts: Part I. Heart Experience," 1857; and on the special topics of his studies, "Art Hints," 1855; "The Art-Idea: Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture in America," 1865; and "Art Thoughts," 1869. Mr. Jarves has made a large collection of works by the old masters, which are now deposited in the Fine Art Gallery of Yale College.

JAY, JOHN, was born at New York, June 23, 1817, being son of William Jay, a distinguished jurist, and grandson of John Jay, one of the most prominent of the American statesmen of the period which immediately followed the Revolution. He studied law, and entered upon the practice of the legal profession; became prominent in anti-slavery and other social and political movements, and was especially active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. He was for many years Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society, and has published numerous pamphlets and reports upon historical subjects. In 1869 he was appointed Minister to Austria, a position he still holds.

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY, B.A., eldest son of William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., was born at Framlingham, Suffolk, in Jan., 1831. Having received his early education at a grammar school, he for some years studied medicine, and relinquishing this pursuit, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Whilst an undergraduate, he became a writer in magazines and newspapers. He took his B.A. degree in 1852, entered as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1859. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854; "Hinchbrook" appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1855. It was followed by "Isabel: the Young Wife and the Old Love," "Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria," and "Miriam Copley." In 1860 appeared "Sir Everard's Daughter," and "Book about Doctors." "Olive Blake's Good Work" was published in 1862, and "Live It Down," in 1863. The former was translated into French, and the latter into German. His latest works are "Not Dead Yet;" the "Life of Robert Stephenson, C.E.;" "A Book about Lawyers," 1866; "A Book about the Clergy," 2 vols., 1870; "Annals of Oxford, 2 vols., 1870; "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872; "Brides and Bridals," 2 vols., 1872; "Lottie Darling," 3 vols., 1873; and "A Book about the Table," 2 vols., 1874.

JEBB, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, some time Bishop of Limerick, born in Dublin in 1805, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Dublin. Having held a rectory and a prebendal stall in the diocese of Limerick, in 1843 he was presented to the rectory of Peterstow, Herefordshire, was in 1860 appointed a Prebendary, and in 1870, a Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral. He has written "The Divine Economy of the Church;" "The Choral Service of the Church of England;" has edited the "Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church," with preface; has also written, "Six Letters on the Present State of the Church;" "Lectures on the Cathedral Service;" "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Dissertations;" and has published several single sermons. He is now a Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of Hereford.

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH, actor, born in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. His grandfather, of the same names, was a celebrated actor, a native of England, who went out to the United States in 1795. His mother, Mrs. Burke, was a celebrated vocalist. He appeared on the stage at a very early age, and soon rose to the front place as a comedian, and his merits are recognised in both England and America. His range of characters is very wide, covering almost the entire field of comedy and farce, without degenerating into burlesque. His delineations are marked by extreme truth to nature. His most famous rôle is that of Rip Van Winkle in Mr. Dion Boucicault's play of that name,

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founded upon the story by Washington Irving; a character which Mr. Jefferson may be said to have created, as well as to have made his own. Besides playing in every city in the United States, he has made professional visits to England and Australia. For a year or two, owing to an affection of the eyes, his appearances upon the stage have been frequently interrupted. He is the owner of a large sugar plantation in Louisiana, where he usually spends his winters, when not professionally engaged; and also has a fine farm in New Jersey, a few miles from New York. His son, Joseph Jefferson, jun., is also an actor of decided ability.

JELF, THE REV. WILLIAM EDWARD, B.D., son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the late Dr. R. W. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, was born at Gloucester in 1811, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in the classical schools. Having been Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed, in 1846-8, one of the preachers at Whitehall, and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1857. He has published a "Greek Grammar" in 2 vols., based on that of Kühner, and edited "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," a text-book in use at Oxford. He has also published Sermons preached at Whitehall; an answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World;" "Quousque;" and "An Examination into the Doctrine and Practice of Confession," 1875.

JELLETT, THE REV. JOHN HEWITT, B.D., born at Cashel, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1840. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin, in 1848; a Commissioner of National Education in 1868; and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1869. Mr. Jellett, who is one of the ablest mathematicians of the day, has written a "Treatise on the Calculus of Variations," published at Dublin in 1850; besides various papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics, and Experimental Optics, with their application to Chemistry, published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Lionville, *Journal de Mathématiques*, and the Proceedings of the British Association; also a "Treatise on the Theory of Friction," and an Essay on some of the Moral Difficulties of the Old Testament, Dublin, 1867; besides various sermons.

JENKINS, EDWARD, M.P., born in 1838, in Mysore, India, is a son of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Canada. He was educated at the High School and M'Gill College, Montreal, and in the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864; appointed Agent General for Canada in Feb., 1874; and was elected member for Dundee Feb., 1874, while absent in Canada. Mr. Jenkins is an advanced Liberal, chiefly on social questions; an Anti-Republican; and is in favour of Imperial unity as against the Anti-Colonial party. He is the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," "The Coolie," "Little Hodge," "Glances at Inner England," 1874, and essays on Imperial questions. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to British Guiana on the part of the English Benevolent Society in order to investigate and report on the condition of the Coolies, and was associated with Sir George Grey, Mr. Torrens, and others in the Emigration and Colonial movement. He is a member of the Executive of the Anti-Game Law League, of the National Education (Birmingham) League, and of the Executive Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

JENKINS, JOSEPH JOHN, painter in water-colours, born in London in 1811, was instructed by his father in portrait engraving, which he was

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compelled to relinquish in 1839 on account of a chest complaint. He was then employed in designing for illustrated books, and in 1842 joined the new Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent pictures to its exhibitions for several seasons. In consequence of some disagreement respecting the management, Mr. Jenkins and several members withdrew from the Society. In 1846 he visited France, remained some time in Lower Brittany, and on his return to England produced "Going with the Stream," and its companion picture, "Going against the Stream," which were engraved, and had a large sale in France and Germany as well as in this country. They were followed by "Both Sides of the Channel;" "The Happy Time;" "Sleeping Companions;" "Come along;" "Hopes and Fears;" and "In Sight of Home." Mr. Jenkins was elected an associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1849, a member in 1850, and in 1853 secretary, which office he resigned in 1863. For many years this artist was known as an exhibitor of subjects relating to the peasant life of our continental neighbours, but latterly he has devoted his attention to English landscape and scenery. Among his more recent works are "Studies in Knole Park;" "Among the Yorkshire Becks;" "Cheddingfold, Surrey;" "On the Thames at Mill End;" and "Wargrave."

JENKYNS, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., youngest son of a former vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, and brother of the late Dr. Richard Jenkyns, many years Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells, born in 1795, was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1816, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College in 1818. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Durham, in 1839 was collated to a canonry in Durham Cathedral, and in 1841 was appointed Professor of Divinity in the same University. He resigned his professorship in 1864. He edited "Cranmer's Remains," for the Oxford University Press in 1833.

JENNER, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY LASCELLES, D.D., son of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, born at Chislehurst, Kent, in 1820, was educated at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which his father was master. He graduated LL.B. in 1841, and was created D.D. in 1867. He was presented to the vicarage of Preston-next-Wingham, near Sandwich, in 1854, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1866, but he returned to his living at Preston in 1870, and finally resigned his bishopric in 1871.

JENNER, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1862 he became Professor of the Principles

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and Practice of Medicine at University College, and, in 1863, Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was created a Baronet in 1868, and made a K.C.B. Jan. 20, 1872, in recognition of services rendered during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales.

JERMYN, THE RIGHT REV. HUGH WILLOUGHBY, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1847). Having accepted an appointment in the West Indies, he was made archdeacon of St. Christopher. In 1858 he became rector of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, and in 1871 was appointed Bishop of Colombo, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Oct. 28, 1871. His diocese includes the island of Ceylon. The annual value is £2,000.

JERROLD, WILLIAM BLANCHARD, eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, born in London in 1826, was educated at Brompton Grammar School and in France, studied at the St. Martin's-lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1849 he married the only daughter of his godfather, Laman Blanchard. When the *Daily News* started, he was engaged upon it, and became the special commissioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. For *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote a series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in a Shoe;" in 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" in 1848 wrote a story in the *Illustrated News* entitled "The Progress of a Bill," and supplied leading articles to the *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, and the *Athenæum*. In 1851 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; and in 1858, a comedy in two acts called "Beau Brummell." In 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. He wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," published in 1858; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of a Crutch," in 1860; a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post* in 1862; and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1867 he was appointed by the Government to report on two sections of the Universal Exhibition. In 1869 he made a journey through the Netherlands, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the various modes of Poor Law Administration. "At Home in Paris" and "A Trip through the Vineyards to Spain" appeared in 1864; "Passing the Time" and "Two Lives" a novel in 2 vols. in 1865; "Up and Down in the World," a novel, 3 vols. 1866; "On the Boulevards, or Memorable Men and Things, drawn on the Spot, 1853-1866, together with Trips to Normandy and Brittany," in 1867; "At Home in Paris: at Peace and at War," 2 vols., "The Gavroche Party,"

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a series of political studies of France, in 1870; "The Story of Madge and the Fairy Content," and "The Cockaynes; or 'Gone Abroad,'" and "The Christian Vagabond," in 1871. A three-act comedy, by Mr. Jerrold, called "Cupid in Waiting," was produced at the Royalty Theatre July 22, 1871. In 1872 he wrote "London, a Pilgrimage," illustrated by Gustave Doré. In 1874 he issued the first vol. of his "Life of Napoleon III.," and the second vol. in 1875. Under the *nom de plume* of "Fin-Bec," Mr. Jerrold brought out "The Epicure's Year-Book," in 1867 and 1868; and he also wrote "The Cupboard Papers," in 1873, in *All the Year Round*; besides many gastronomical essays in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Athenæum*, etc.

JERUSALEM, BISHOP OF. (*See* GOBAT, DR.)

JERVISWOODE (LORD), THE HON. CHARLES BAILLIE, F.R.S.E., brother of the Earl of Haddington, born in 1804, was called to the Scotch bar in 1830, and was appointed successively, Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland, having been in the same year promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In 1859 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known, and he held that post till 1874. He represented Linlithgowshire from Feb., 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in April of that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrew's, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointment by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JERVOIS, LIEUT.-COL., SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, C.B., K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late General Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, was born in 1821, and having passed at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony for upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade-major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he made a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a work of great difficulty ably executed. From 1848 till 1852 he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham; in the latter year was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and in 1854 was promoted to the rank of major. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years taken place in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be secretary. He was a member of the Special Committee

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on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a special mission to report on the Defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the seaboard of the United States. In 1864 he was again sent on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. In addition to his post at the War Office, Colonel Jervois was Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1874, and was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements April 7, 1875.

JESSEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, Master of the Rolls, is of Jewish extraction, being the youngest son of the late Mr Zacariah Nathaniel Jessel, a merchant of Putney, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harris. He was born in London in 1824, and educated at University College, London, where he graduated B.A., in 1843, as a University Scholar in Mathematics, and proceeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in May, 1847, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his Inn in 1865. He is a Senator of the University of London, and at the general election of 1868 he was returned in the Liberal interest as one of the representatives of the borough of Dover. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration in Nov., 1871, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 21, 1872. In Aug., 1873, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls, in succession to Lord Romilly. On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. Sir George Jessel is the first Jew who ever occupied a seat on the judicial bench in this country. He married, in 1856, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Moses, merchant, of Leadenhall Street, City.

JEVONS, WILLIAM STANLEY, M.A., grandson of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at University College, London; held an appointment at the Australian Royal Mint, Sydney, from 1854 till 1859; took the M.A. degree at the University of London in 1862, and was made Fellow of his college in 1864. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy, in Owens' College, Manchester, in June, 1866. He wrote a pamphlet on the "Value of Gold," published in 1863; "The Coal Question, an Inquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation, and the probable Exhaustion of our Coal-mines," in 1865; "The Substitution of Similars, the True Principles of Reasoning, devised from a Modification of Aristotle's Dictum," a logical work published in 1869; a paper on "The Mechanical Performance of Logical Inference," read at the Royal Society in 1870; "Elementary Lessons in Logic," 1870; and "The Principles of Science: a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method," 1874.

JOACHIM, JOSEPH, a celebrated violinist, born at Kitsee, near Presburg, in Hungary, of Jewish parents, July 15, 1831, entered while very young the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, where he studied under Joseph Böhm. From the age of twelve years he attracted much attention at Leipsic by his rare skill on his instrument, and obtained an engagement, which he held for seven years, in the orchestra of the Ge-

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wandhaus. Meanwhile, however, he assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance of Ferdinand David, and also received lessons in the theory of music from Moritz Hauptmann. In 1850 he paid his first visit to Paris, and in the same year he was appointed Director of the Concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he became Master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. After this period he appeared in most of the capitals of Europe, and paid annual visits to London, where he gave several series of concerts. In 1869 he became a member of the Senate of the Berlin Academy, and was nominated Director of the School of Instrumental Music in the Conservatory of Music then recently established in the Prussian capital. Herr Joachim's fame rests mainly on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist. As a composer he belongs to the school of Schumann, which seeks to reconcile the classical traditions with originality. The "Concert à la Hongroise," is one of his chief compositions for violin and orchestra.

JOBSON, THE REV. FREDERICK JAMES, D.D., was born at Lincoln in 1812, and articled to Mr. Willson, F.S.A., an architect of that city. Mr. Jobson received much literary instruction from the Catholic clergy who frequented Mr. Willson's house, but he remained a Protestant, and in 1834 entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was stationed in some of the most important circuits in the Methodist connection, including the First London, First Leeds, Fifth Manchester, and Bradford circuits. He was also appointed by the Conference to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in company with Dr. Hannah. Dr. Jobson has filled some of the most important posts in the Methodist body, having been officially connected with chapel-building and schools for ministers' sons, the Theological Institution, the Relief and Extension Funds, and day-school education, and having acted as Clerical Treasurer for the Foreign Missionary Society. In 1869 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. In addition to several devotional works which attained success in Methodist literature, Dr. Jobson has published "Chapel and School Architecture as appropriate to the Buildings of Nonconformists," 1850; "America and American Methodism," 1857; and "Australia, with Notes by the Way on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay, and the Holy Land," 1862.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. He lost his father when only four years of age, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he was not at school a day in his life. While learning his trade he resolved to make an effort to educate himself, and having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he borrowed a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance he learned to read, and on completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, went to Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina, where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about twelve months, married, afterwards went further westwards, eventually settling at Greenville, where he commenced business. Up to this time he had merely acquired a knowledge of reading, but, under the instructions of his wife he learned writing and ciphering, &c., after the labours for the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature

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when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt; and on account of the course he adopted was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He again became a candidate in 1839, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators; in 1841 was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after a severe contest. At the expiration of his second tenure of office as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14, was sworn in as President April 15, 1865. On his accession to the Presidency, Mr. Johnson at first manifested great severity against those who had participated in the late insurrection, or sympathized with the insurgents, but very soon he changed his policy entirely, and while proclaiming successive amnesties for those who had been engaged in the war, he pursued the policy of reducing to a condition but little better than slavery the lately liberated freedmen. Congress interposed in their behalf; the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were passed and ratified by the requisite majority of two-thirds of the States. Measures of reconstruction having for their object the protection of the freedmen, and the granting of suffrage to them, were passed by Congress, and, though vetoed by Mr. Johnson, were passed over his vetoes. From the summer of 1866 the hostility between Mr. Johnson and the party which had elected him and its representatives in Congress, grew daily more bitter. In a tour made through the Northern States in the autumn of 1866, this bitterness was intensified by Mr. Johnson's denunciation of Congress, and of some of the senators by name. His subsequent measures, and his open quarrels with officers of the Government, especially with Secretary Stanton and General Grant, still further widened the breach. An attempted *coup d'état* to gain possession of the war office, led to his impeachment in Feb., 1868, and although, on his trial before the High Court of Impeachment, only thirty-five votes for his conviction, and nineteen for his acquittal (three less than the requisite two-thirds), were given, yet the moral effect was tantamount to a conviction. In his foreign policy Mr. Johnson, though vacillating, was not generally disposed to be unfriendly. During his administration the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid, and telegraphic messages exchanged between him and Queen Victoria. On March 4, 1869, his term of office expired. He has since been a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and for United States Senator, but failed of election to either office. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress; he, however, divided the vote of the party with Gen. Cheatham, formerly a soldier in the Confederate service. The result was, that although the Democrats had a large majority, the Republican candidate received a larger vote than either of the Democrats, and was elected.

JOHNSON, CUTHBERT WILLIAM, F.R.S., eldest son of William Johnson, Esq., born at Bromley, Kent, Sept. 28, 1799, was called to the bar in 1836, and is chiefly known for his important contributions to agricultural science.

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His most important books are the *Farmers' Almanac*, commenced in 1841, "The Farmers' Encyclopædia and Dictionary," published in 1842, and some treatises on manures. He has written "On the Uses of Salt for Agricultural Purposes," published in 1820; "On the Advantage of Railways to Agriculture," in 1837; "The Farmers' Medical Directory for Animals," in 1845; "The English Rural Spelling-book," in 1846; "The Modern Dairy and Cowkeeper," in 1850; and "Our House and Garden," in 1868.

JOHNSON, EASTMAN, painter, born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824. He first became known by his crayon drawings. In 1849 he went to Düsseldorf, where he studied two years, and afterwards resided for four years at the Hague, where, besides numerous portraits, he executed "The Savoyard" and the "Card Players," his earliest elaborate pictures in oil. After visiting the principal European galleries, and residing for a short time in Paris, he returned to New York in 1856. His favourite subjects are the American rustic and negro, and glimpses of household and childish life. Among his best works, many of which have been reproduced in chromo-lithography, are—"The Old Kentucky Home," 1859; "Mating," 1860; "The Farmer's Sunday Morning," 1860; "The Village Blacksmith," 1864; "Fiddling his Way," 1865; "The Boyhood of Abraham Lincoln," 1867; "The Barefoot Boy," 1868; "The Old Stage Coach," 1871; "The Wounded Drummer," 1872; and "The Pedlar," 1873.

JOHNSON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE HENRY SACHEVERELL, M.A., F.R.S., born at Keswick, in Cumberland, about 1808; was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar; he graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having gained the Ireland University Scholarship the year before. He obtained also the first Mathematical (University) Scholarship two years after. He was tutor of his College for many years, and numbered among his pupils, public and private, the two present Archbishops of Canterbury and York (Dr. Tait and Dr. Thomson), Lord Selborne, the Deans of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), Durham (Dr. Lake), and Norwich (Dr. Goulburn), besides many others, who subsequently attained to the greatest eminence. Mr. Johnson was twice Public Examiner in the University; held the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy from 1839 till 1842; and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy from that date till 1845; was one of the leading members of the Oxford University Commission of 1851; was appointed Preacher at Whitehall in 1852; and in 1854 became Dean of Wells. In this office he formed one of the parliamentary commission by which the statutes of the colleges and halls were amended (mainly) according to the recommendation of the first commission. Mr. Johnson, who is well known as a mathematician, has written a "Treatise on Optics," published in 1836; a volume of Sermons preached in Wells Cathedral, and published in 1857; and is jointly with the editor and the Rev. C. Elliott responsible for the Psalms in the "Speaker's Commentary."

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, second son of William Johnson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, born Nov. 4, 1802, called to the bar in 1836, has written various successful works, chiefly on the practice and science of horticulture. Amongst these may be mentioned the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," published in 1860; the "Science and Practice of Gardening," in 1862; the "History of Gardening," and the "British Ferns." He founded the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he is joint-editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSON, REVERDY, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796, being the son of the Hon. John Johnson, Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland, and afterwards Chancellor of the State. He was an alumnus of St. John's College, Anna-

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polis, afterwards studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice in his native city and county, and he reported, during the next eleven years, the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the greater part of the well-known series of seven volumes of "Harris and Johnson's Reports" having been prepared by him. In 1817 he removed to Baltimore, and soon after was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of Maryland, and in 1820 Chief Commissioner of insolvent debtors. From 1821 to 1825 he was State Senator, and in the latter year resigned to devote himself to his practice, and before 1845 had attained to the leadership of the Maryland bar. He also occupied a high position at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Maryland, and in 1849 was brought into the Cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States by President Taylor. On the death of the President, in 1850, he retired from office, and continued to practise almost exclusively in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and in 1862 was elected again to the United States Senate. He was employed by the Government as an umpire in the adjustment of questions which had arisen with foreign governments, at New Orleans, during the war. In June, 1868, he was appointed minister to England to succeed the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. He negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which did not meet the views of the United States Senate, and it was rejected by a very large majority. He was recalled early in 1869, and has since resided in Baltimore.

JOHNSON, THOMAS MARR, born at Appleby, Lincolnshire, June 29, 1826, was educated at Winterton, Lincolnshire, and at Ripon. Brought up as an engineer he became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1863. After being Resident Engineer on the River Nene, Norfolk Estuary, and other important works, he became Resident Engineer of the Metropolitan Railway, and superintended the designs and the execution of the works from their commencement to completion. In conjunction with Mr. John Fowler, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, he designed the "Inner Circle" and "The Metropolitan and St. John's Wood" Railways, which were approved and sanctioned by Parliament in 1864, and in the capacity of joint engineer he had the charge of the designs and construction of those railways until the end of the year 1869, before which time the St. John's Wood Railway had been opened for traffic, and the Metropolitan District Railway had been nearly completed to Queen Victoria Street, City.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," exhibited in 1840, and "Sunday Morning," in 1841, from Burns; "The Covenanter's Marriage," in 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," in 1852. Many of his smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," executed in 1846, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Gallery. "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage," was painted in 1851. "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produced in 1854, was followed by "Tyndal Translating the Bible," in 1855. All these are engraved.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER ROBERT, F.R.S., third son of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsalloch, co. Dumfries, born in 1812,

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entered the Revenue department at the Mauritius in 1827, accompanied the late Lord Napier as secretary, in 1833, to China, where he was appointed third British Commissioner, Deputy-Superintendent of the trade of British subjects, and eventually Secretary and Registrar Superintending in China. As Deputy-Superintendent of Trade, Mr. Johnston was actively employed in the war in China in 1840-41, for which he received a medal. He founded the flourishing colony of Hong-Kong, and administered its government for upwards of a year before the island was transferred to the colonial government. He retired in 1852. Mr. Johnston is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH ECCLESTON, a Confederate General, born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in Feb. 1807. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1829, and served mainly in garrison duty until 1834, and afterwards as aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott in the Seminole War. In 1837 he resigned his commission in the army, and became a civil engineer, but re-entered the army in the following year, as first lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers, and was engaged in various surveys of the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions, and on the coast survey. During the Mexican war he served as captain of Engineers, was twice wounded, and was successively breveted as major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. The regiment of Voltigeurs, of which he had been made lieutenant-colonel, was disbanded in 1848, and he was replaced in his former rank as captain in the regular army. From 1853 to 1855, he was in charge of Western river improvements, and subsequently in various duties in Kansas, Utah, and elsewhere. In 1860 he was made quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He resigned his commission April 22, 1861, and entered the Confederate service. He was in command at the battle of Bull Run, but as he arrived on the field only a few hours before the action began, it was fought according to the plan previously formed by Gen. Beauregard. During the earlier part of Gen. McClellan's campaign of 1862, Gen. Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces on the Peninsula, and at Richmond. He was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and was for some months disabled for service. In November he reported for duty, and was again assigned to the command of the department of Tennessee, notwithstanding the personal hostility of President Davis, but the state of affairs in that region was so unsatisfactory that the President was obliged to send there the ablest general at his disposal. During Gen. Grant's Vicksburg campaign, Gen. Johnson made an attempt with a comparatively feeble force to relieve Gen. Pemberton, who was shut up there, but was severely repulsed at Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863, and was forced to retreat, leaving Vicksburg to its fate, which surrendered, July 4, 1863. After the crushing defeat of Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga, in November, Johnston was assigned to the command of the army in the West and South, occupying a position at Dalton, Georgia, which was turned by Gen. Sherman, and Johnston fell back successively to Resaca, Allatoona Pass, and Kenesaw Mountain, making an obstinate stand, with greatly inferior forces, at each defensive point. He finally took up his position at Atlanta, a place of great military importance, and also containing the Confederate manufactories of arms and munitions. This place he was resolved to hold to the last, but the authorities at Richmond were dissatisfied with his want of success in the campaign, and on July 17, 1864, he was curtly ordered by President Davis to turn his command over to Gen. Hood, and he was for some months out of service. Near the close of Feb. 1865, when Sherman had marched without obstruction from Atlanta to Savannah,

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and thence into South Carolina, Johnston, at the express urgency of Gen. Lee, was directed to assume the command of the remnant of the Army of Tennessee and of all the forces in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." The force which he could concentrate was greatly inferior to that of Sherman, and he was unable to check the march of the victorious army, although he successfully fought a part of it at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 18. Having learnt that Lee had surrendered the Army of Virginia to Grant, Johnston capitulated to Sherman at Durham's Station, North Carolina. In his farewell order to his troops he said: "I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and faithful citizens as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field." Since the close of the war he has been actively engaged in the industrial reconstruction of the South, especially in connection with its agricultural, commercial, and railroad enterprises. He resides at Savannah, Georgia. Gen. Johnston is regarded as one of the ablest generals, and by many as the very ablest, in the Confederate service. He has published a "Narrative of Military Operations conducted by him during the War between the States," New York, 1874.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, M.P., born in Downpatrick, Feb. 22, 1829, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1856. He was elected M.P. for Belfast, in the Conservative interest, in 1868, and re-elected in 1874. Mr. Johnston has been for more than twenty years a member of the Orange Institution, and was imprisoned for two months, in 1868, for taking part in an Orange procession at Bangor, co. Down, on the 12th July in the previous year. He is the author of the novels "Nightshade," 1857; "Freshfield;" and "Under which King?" 1872.

JOHORE, TUNKOO ABUBEKER BIN IBRAHIM, K.C.S.I., the Maharajah of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy.

JOINVILLE (PRINCE DE), FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE-D'ORLÉANS, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Créole*, and

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joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was intrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Créole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz, the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the emperor Napoleon, and he married, at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy. One of his articles, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863, which shows that his knowledge and capacity are far from being confined to that service of which he is a distinguished ornament. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other Orleanist princes. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly Dec. 19, 1871.

JÔKAÏ, MAURUS, the most productive and genial of Hungarian novelists, was born Feb. 19, 1825, at Komorn. His father was an advocate, of good and ancient family, and a strict Calvinist, so that his son was puritanically brought up, until his twelfth year, when he was left an orphan. During two years before his father's death he had been learning German at Presburg, but he was now left to teach himself, until in 1840 he went to the High School at Pâpa, and in 1842 to that of Kecskemêt, at both having the Hungarian poet Alex. Petöfi as his schoolfellow. In 1844 he went to Pesth, where he was articled to an advocate, and obtained his diploma, of which, however, he never availed himself; for, in 1846, he was already editor of the then very famous *Wochenblatt*. In 1848 he proclaimed the "Twelve Points of Pesth," and in the same year he married Rosa Laborfalvi, the greatest of Hungarian tragedians. In 1849 he followed the Hungarian government to Debreczin, where he

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edited the *Abendblätter*, and was present at the capitulation of Villagos, Aug. 28. To escape being made prisoner, he resolved on suicide, but was hindered by the fortunate arrival of his wife from Pesth. She had converted all her jewels into gold, and the pair found their way on foot through the Russian army, reached a safe hiding-place in the wood of Bukk, and at last got safe to Pesth. Ten years followed, during which Hungarian literature became well nigh extinct. Almost alone this young man created a new one, and since political journalism was impracticable he betook himself to fiction. He has published in 160 vols. 25 romances of several vols. each, 320 novelettes, and six dramas, of which more than half a million copies have been sold amongst six millions of Magyars, besides translations into various languages. Amongst his most popular romances are, "The Good Old Assessors," "A Hungarian Nabob," and its continuation, entitled "Zoltân Kârpâthy," "Sad Times," "Oceania," "The White Rose," "The Accursed Family," "Transylvania's Golden Age," "The Turks in Hungary," "The Last Days of the Janissaries in 1820," "Poor Rich Men," "The World turned Upsidedown," "Madhouse Management," "The New Landlord" (translated into English by A. Patterson, London, 1865), and "The Romance of the Next Century." In 1863 Jôkaï established, as an organ of the Left, the *Hon* (*Fatherland*), the most widely diffused Hungarian journal.

JONES, JOHN WINTER, F.S.A., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, born in Lambeth early in the present century, is the son of the late Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*. He was educated at St. Paul's School, studied for the Chancery bar, but entered the public service in 1837, became Assistant Keeper of the printed books in the British Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the promotion of M. Panizzi to the office of Principal Librarian, and Principal Librarian on the retirement of M. Panizzi, in June, 1866. Mr. Jones edited for the Hakluyt Society, "Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America," published in 1850; and "The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bracciolini," in 1858; and he translated for the same Society, "The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508," published in 1863. He has written a guide to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, published in 1858; was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews*.

JONES, THOMAS RYMER, F.R.S., studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," appeared in 1838. He is an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."

JONES, THOMAS WHARTON, F.R.S., oculist and physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrews in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice

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of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has written a treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery; the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian Prize Essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the Sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," and "Failure of Sight from Railway and other Injuries of the Spine and Head: its Nature and Treatment" (1869). He is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris.

JONES, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BASIL TICKELL, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, the eldest son of the late Wm. Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, by Jane, daughter of the late Henry Tickell, Esq., of Leytonstone, Essex, was born in 1822. He was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler and Dr. Kennedy, and he was thence elected, in 1840, to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Ireland University Scholarship in 1842, and took his B.A. degree, with second-class honours in classics, in 1844. Subsequently he held a Michel Fellowship at Queen's College, and a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of the latter College in 1854, and held various University offices. He became a Prebendary of St. David's in 1859; incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire; a Prebendary of York in 1863; Vicar of Bishopsthorpe in 1865; Archdeacon of the West Riding in 1867; and Chancellor of the diocese of York in 1871. For many years he was Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. The Queen nominated him to the bishopric of St. David's when the see was vacated by the resignation of Dr. Thirlwall, and he was accordingly consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 24, 1874. He has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," 1851; jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," 1856; "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," 1862; jointly with Archdeacon Churton, "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," 1864; "The Peace of God: Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man," in 1869; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. The Bishop is married to Frances Charlotte, younger daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Holworthy, rector of Croxall, Derbyshire.

JOULE, JAMES PRESCOTT, F.R.S., was born at Salford, Dec. 24, 1818, and educated at home. He is the author of "Discovery of the Laws of the Evolution of Heat by Electric Currents," and "Discovery of the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat." On Nov. 30, 1870, the Royal Society presented him with the Copley medal for his experimental researches on the dynamical theory of heat. He presided at the meeting of the British Association held at Bradford in 1873. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

JOWETT, THE REV. BENJAMIN, M.A., was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School was elected to a Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a

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Fellowship in 1838. He is best known at Oxford as tutor of Balliol College, an office which he held since 1842, and in the discharge of which he gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having, in 1853, been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. Professor Jowett has written a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, published in 1855; and contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture to "Essays and Reviews." In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol College, and in 1871, published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," in 4 vols., with introduction. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

JUSTE, THÉODORE, a popular Belgian author, whose elucidations of the history of his native country are well known in England, was born at Brussels in 1818, and became successively Secretary of the Central Commission of Instruction, a member of the Belgian Archæological Academy, and Keeper of the Royal Museum of Artillery. Besides contributing extensively to journals and reviews, M. Juste has published the following works in illustration of the history of France and of the Low Countries:—"Histoire Élémentaire et Populaire de la Belgique," 1838, 3rd edit. 1848; "Histoire Populaire de la Révolution Française," 1839; "Un Tour en Hollande," 1839; "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," 1840; "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Instruction Publique en Belgique," 1844; "Précis de l'Histoire Moderne considérée dans ses rapports avec la Belgique," 1845; "Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1790," 3 vols., 1846; "Charlemagne," 1846; "Précis de l'Histoire du Moyen Age," 5 vols., 1846; "Histoire de la Révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1855; "Charles Quint et Marguerite d'Autriche," 1858; "Les Pays-Bas au XVI^e Siècle," 2 parts, 1858-63; "La Belgique en 1860," 8vo, 1861; "Christine de Lalaing, Princesse d'Épinoy," 1861; "Histoire du Soulèvement des Pays-Bas contre la Domination Espagnole," 2 vols., 1862-63; "Souvenirs Diplomatiques du XVIII^e Siécle," 1863; "Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge," 1865, etc.; "Le Soulèvement de la Hollande en 1813, et la Fondation du Royaume des Pays-Bas," 1869; "Notes Historiques et Biographiques," 1871, *et seq.*, forming a continuation of his works on the founders of the Belgian monarchy, and illustrating by documents previously unpublished, English politics during the first years of the national establishment of Belgium, and various episodes in the life of Leopold I.; "La Révolution Belge de 1830," 2 vols., 1872; and "Guillaume le Taciturne," 1873.

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KAFFRARIA, BISHOP OF (*See* CALLAWAY, DR.).

KALAKANA, DAVID, King of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, born about 1838. He belongs to one of the highest families in the Islands. When King Kamehameha V. died in 1872, there were two candidates for the vacant throne, David Kalakana and William Lunalilo; the latter was elected by a plebiscitum, which was confirmed by the Legislature. Lunalilo died within a twelvemonth, and Kalakana again put forward his claims. A Legislature, specially convened for the purpose, elected him in Feb., 1874; but the validity of this election was contested by "Queen Emma," widow of Kamehameha IV., who died in 1863. Queen Emma is the daughter of a native chief, by an Englishwoman, and was adopted by Dr. Rooke, an English physician on

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the islands, and, before her marriage with Kamehameha, was known as Emma Rooke. The dispute threatened to result in a civil war, the adherents of Emma hoping that the British Government would refuse to acknowledge Kalakana, who was presumed to be hostile to European influence in the islands; but in June, 1874, Queen Victoria sent a letter to Kalakana, congratulating him upon his accession, and his right was then admitted. In the autumn of 1874 he decided to visit America and Europe, and the United States Government despatched a steam frigate to convey him to San Francisco, where he arrived Nov. 28. King Kalakana is well educated, of exemplary habits and dignified manners, and speaks English with fluency. The main object of his journey is said to be to negotiate commercial treaties with the United States and the European powers.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., born in Dublin in 1810, where his father was a manufacturing chemist, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1841, having been previously appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner. He resigned his professorship in 1845, and was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, and afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 till 1847, and in the latter year the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, was placed upon its council in 1841, and was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches on the colouring matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions, and for which he received the royal medal. In 1843 he delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. In 1846 the measures recommended by him for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out, the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director, the Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy being removed to it. Dr. Kane's most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," appeared in 1842; and the "Industrial Resources of Ireland" in 1844. Dr. Kane was, in 1845, appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners. He resigned the Presidency of Queen's College, Cork, in 1864.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collége Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth,—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833; "Vendredi Soir," in 1835; "Le Chemin le plus

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Court," in 1836; "Einerley" and "Geneviève" in 1838; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro;* the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal, which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860; "Les Huit Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861; "Contre un Proverbe," and "Dieu et ses Dons," in 1864, and other works.

KARSLAKE, Sir John, Q.C., M.P., is the second son of the late Mr. Henry Karslake, solicitor, of Regent Street, and of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, by his first wife, Elizabeth Marsh, eldest daughter of the late eminent conveyancer, Mr. Richard Preston, Q.C., sometime M.P. for Ashburton. He was born at Bencham, near Croydon, in 1821; received his education at Harrow school; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846; and went the Western circuit, of which he became one of the leaders. He obtained a silk gown in 1861. Mr. Karslake was returned to Parliament, unopposed, in Feb., 1867, as member for Andover, which borough he represented, in the Conservative interest, till Dec., 1868, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Exeter. In Dec., 1873, he was returned by the borough of Huntingdon, which he continues to represent in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General Nov. 30, 1866, and was Attorney-General from July, 1867, till Dec., 1868. Mr. Disraeli, on becoming Prime Minister in Feb., 1874, again gave the Attorney-Generalship to Sir John Karslake, who, however, was obliged to resign it in the following April, in consequence of failing sight. Sir J. Karslake, who received the honour of knighthood, Jan. 1, 1867, is a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

KAUFMANN, Gen., is one of those soldiers who own their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers, he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, rising to the rank of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under Gen. Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with Gen. Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. After the campaign in Asia Minor, the grand duke Nicholas, inspector-general of the engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganized, Gen. Kaufmann showed that he understood the difficult task entrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Millutin, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which secured its regeneration. In 1865 he replaced Gen. Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania. Having been entrusted with the task of organizing the Khiva expedition, General Kaufmann left St. Petersburg for Tashkend, Feb. 1, 1873; captured Khiva, July 15; and evacuated the place Aug. 12. An account of this expedition is given by Mr. J. A. Mac Gahan in his "Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva," 1874.

KAVANAGH, Julia, born at Thurles in 1824, in childhood accompanied her parents to London, and afterwards to Paris, where they eventually took up their abode. In that

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city she gained that minute insight into French life which she has reproduced in so many of her works. Miss Kavanagh, who returned to London in 1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession, commenced by writing tales and essays for the periodicals of the day; and published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled "The Three Paths," to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeleine," founded on the life of a peasant girl of Auvergne. "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," containing cleverly-executed pictures of the female celebrities of France who figured at that remarkable period, appeared in 1850; "Nathalie," in 1851; followed by "The Women of Christianity," in 1852; "Daisy Burns," a domestic novel, in 1853; and soon after the publication of the last mentioned work this authoress travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Among her other publications are a novel, entitled "Grace Lee," and "Rachel Gray," a tale published in 1855; "Adèle," a novel, 1857; "A Summer and a Winter in the Two Sicilies," 1858; "Seven Years, and other Tales," 1859; "French Women of Letters," 1861; "English Women of Letters," 1862; "Queen Mab," 1863; "Beatrice," 1865; "Sybil's Second Love," 1867; "Dora," 1868; "Sylvia," 1870; "Bessie," 1872; and "John Dorrien," 1874.

KAYE, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., son of the late Charles Kaye, solicitor to the Bank of England, born in 1814, was educated at the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe's school at Salisbury and at Addiscombe. He served for some years as a lieutenant of Artillery on the E.I.C.'s establishment (Bengal), and returning to England in 1845, devoted himself to literature. Before leaving India he established the *Calcutta Review*, edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large portion of the articles. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company; and on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, was appointed Secretary to the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office, in succession to the late Mr. J. Stuart Mill. This post he held for nearly nineteen years; retiring into private life in Oct., 1874. He was created a Knight-Commander of the Star of India in 1871, and the Council of India has given him a liberal provision for his declining years. Sir John Kaye has written "The History of the War in Affghanistan," a work which established his reputation as a historian; "History of the Administration of the East-India Company," 1853; "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," 1854; "The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.," 1856; "Christianity in India," 1859; a "History of the Sepoy War in India, in 1857-8," the second volume of which appeared in 1871; and "The Essays of an Optimist," 1870. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

KAYSERLING, M., born in Hanover (Germany), June 17, 1829, was educated there and at the University of Berlin. He was appointed by the Government of Aargau, in 1861, Rabbi of the Swiss Jews, and in Sept., 1870, Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Pesth, Hungary. In 1861, he married a daughter of the celebrated Doctor Ludwig Philippson. Dr. Kayserling is the author of "Sephardim: Romanische Poesien der Juden in Spanien," Leipzig, 1859; "Ein Feiertag in Madrid, zur Geschichte der Spanisch-Portugiesischen Juden;" "Geschichte der Juden in Spanien und Portugal," 1859-61; "Menasse Ben Israel, Sein Leben und Wirken," Berlin, 1867; "Geschichte der Juden in England," Berlin, 1861; "Der Dichter Ephraim Kuh, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Berlin, 1867; "Moses Mendelssohn, Sein Leben und Wirken," Leipzig, 1862; "Zum Siegesfeste, Dankpredigt, und Danklieder von M. Mendelssohn," Berlin,

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1866; "Die Rituale Schlachtfrage oder ist Thierquälerei;" Aarau, 1867; "Schlachten Bibliothek Jüdischer Kanzelredner," 1 Jährg, Berlin, 1870, 2 Jährg, 1871 (to be continued). He also published several series of historical and literary articles in the *Dutesche Museum* of Prutz, *Frankel's Monatsschrift, Jahrbuch für Israeliten in Wien, Steinschneider's Hebr., Bibliographie*, &c., and some Sermons.

KEAN, MRS. CHARLES, better known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East-India House, born early in the century, first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1825 married Mr. Bradshaw, some time member for Canterbury, and then retired from professional life. Miss E. Tree, having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in the "Wonder." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the "Provoked Husband." For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, and her success was so great that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis I." She was the original Mariana in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife;" the original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus;" the original Countess, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love;" but her name is chiefly associated with Shakspere's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. She was married to the late Mr. Charles Kean, Jan 29, 1842, and retired from the stage on the death of her husband, which occurred Jan. 22, 1868.

KEATING, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY SINGER, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., born near Dublin in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and in 1834 went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the bench). He became a Q.C. and Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned at the general election of 1852, one of the members for Reading, as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley in 1857, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; in 1859 was appointed a second time Solicitor-General, and in Dec. of the same year succeeded Mr. Justice Crowder as Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir H. Keating carried a very useful measure, known by his name, "The Bills of Exchange Act," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67, enabling holders of bills and notes, when there was no real defence, to get judgment summarily. He resigned his judgeship Feb. 1, 1875, and on his retirement was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

KEATINGE, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD, son of the late Maurice Keatinge, Esq., a member of the Irish bar, born in 1793, was called to the bar at Dublin in 1823, and having attained the rank of King's Counsel and Serjeant, was raised to the Judicial Bench in 1843, as Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland in 1858, and resigned that office in Dec., 1868. He never held a seat in Parliament.

KEELEY, MRS., wife of Mr. Robert Keeley, the popular comedian (who died in 1869) was born at Ipswich in 1806, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that

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name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life." Two daughters, Mary and Louise, have appeared on the stage; the elder, who made her *début* at the Lyceum in 1846, became the wife of the late Mr. Albert Smith, and died some years ago; the younger, after a very successful career, retired in 1866, and became the wife of Mr. Montagu Williams, barrister-at-law.

KEITH, THE REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., born at Keithall, N.B., in 1791, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 till 1843 he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, and afterwards of the Free Church; but on account of the state of his health has for many years been unable to attend to ministerial duties. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the literal Fulfilment of Prophecy," a work which became a text-book, both in England and Scotland, and to the 37th edition of which, in 1859, he appended some interesting criticisms on Professor Stanley's "Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies." This work, which has been translated into many languages, was followed by "The Signs of the Times," published in 1831; "Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion," in 1838; "The Land of Israel," in 1843; "The Harmony of Prophecy," in 1851; and "The History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture," Part I., in 1861. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. An account of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews." During this tour he obtained a quantity of accurate local information, which he has embodied in the more recent editions of his great work, the design of which he declares to be to prove "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can stand every test, and give demonstration to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah." Another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the last edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLOGG, MISS CLARA LOUISA, was born at Sumter, South Carolina, of New England parents, in 1842. At an early age she gave evidence of the possession of musical talent, and after some years of careful study made her first appearance at the Academy of Music in New York in 1860. Her first and second attempts were failures, but her third appearance was a moderate success. Mr. H. G. Stibbins, a New York banker, took upon himself the entire charge of her further musical education. She appeared as Gilda in the opera of "Rigoletto," in the Academy of Music in New York in 1861, and attracted attention as a singer of great promise. But it was only after nearly four years more of study and practice that she gave evidence of her extraordinary musical powers. As Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," in the season of 1864-5, she vindicated her title to be regarded as one of the best artists of her time. Her success was not less complete in "Crispino," as "Linda di Chamounix," in the "Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other operas, within the next two years. On Nov. 2, 1867, she made her *début* in London as Margherita in "Faust," a part in which she had been preceded by Mdlle. Patti,

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Mdlle. Nilsson, Mdlle. Lucca, and other *prime donne* of the highest reputation, but her triumph was complete. She returned to the United States in 1868, where she remained until 1872, and then came again to England, appearing at the Drury Lane Opera in the spring of 1872. In the winter of 1873-74 she organized a company, and appeared in English opera in the principal cities of the United States. Her voice is a pure high soprano of considerable power. Although she has appeared in tragic parts, and though Marguerite is one of her best parts, it is in comic opera that her talents as a singer and actress find their best expression.

KELLY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FITZROY, son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R.N., born in London in 1796, was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb.. 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when, having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned as one of the members for Harwich. Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He was an energetic member of the society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in Orsini's conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.

KELLY, FRANCES MARIA, an actress and singer, born at Brighton, Dec. 15, 1790. Her father was an officer in the army, and brother to Michael Kelly, under whom she studied music and singing, and she went on the stage at a very early age, as a member of the chorus at Drury Lane, first appearing as an actress at Glasgow in 1807. She was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket in 1808. At the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, taking several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace, and from this house went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing there she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator tried for the murderous attempt was acquitted on the ground of insanity. A similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no better success. Miss Kelly, an actress of great versatility and talent, excelled in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," "The Innkeeper's Daughter," &c., are specially associated with her name. Miss Kelly, who built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, long known as Miss Kelly's, and called the New Royalty, in 1861, has retired from the stage for many years.

KEMBLE, ADELAIDE, younger

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daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born about 1816, was intended for a concert singer, without any view to the stage, and at the age of seventeen appeared in London, and at the York festival in 1834, but without producing any marked effect. She then visited Paris, Germany, and Italy, for the purpose of improvement, and made her first appearance in "Norma," on the stage of the Fenice, at Venice, and achieved great success. She was equally fortunate at Trieste, Milan, Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, and at the height of her reputation was recalled to England, in 1841, by the serious illness of her father. She made her first appearance in London in "Norma," and at once achieved a position worthy of the name she bore, and in 1842 sang in "Figaro," the "Sonnambula," "Semiramide," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and a variety of operas, and retired from the stage on her marriage, in 1843, to Mr. Frederick U. Sartoris. She published "A Week in a French Country House," in 1867.

KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE, elder daughter of the late Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born in London in 1811, made her first appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father, and at once established her histrionic fame. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing Miss Kemble as Belvidera; and such was her success that she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia in the "Hunchback." The three years during which Fanny Kemble retrieved the fortunes of her family and the glory of Covent Garden, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at the early age of seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America," which appeared in 1835. At this period Miss Kemble became the wife of Mr. Pierce Butler, a planter and slaveholder of South Carolina, who spent much of his time in Philadelphia, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1839, after residing for a year on one of his southern plantations. Mr. Butler died in 1867. She resumed her maiden name, and retired to Lenox, Massachusetts, where she resided, with the exception of a year spent in Italy, for nearly twenty years. Her literary fame was increased by her drama of "The Star of Seville," in 1837, and a volume of poems in 1842. She has translated several plays from Schiller, &c. One of her books, "A Year of Consolation," published in 1847, is a memorial of a year passed in Italy under the roof of Mr. Sartoris, the husband of her sister Adelaide. Her "Residence in a Georgian Plantation, 1838-9," was not published till 1863, during her residence in England, whither she went in 1860. She returned to her former residence at Lenox in 1866, and gave occasional readings in various places until 1869, when she came to Europe. She returned to America in 1873, and has since resided near Philadelphia.

KENDRICK, ASAHEL CLARK, D.D., was born at Poultney, Vermont, Dec. 7, 1809. In 1831 he graduated at Hamilton College, and was immediately appointed tutor in the Baptist Literary and Theological Institution at Hamilton (subsequently removed to Rochester, New York, and called Madison University), and the next year was made Professor of Greek and Latin. He was after a while relieved from his Latin professorship, retaining that of Greek, a position which he still occupies. In 1852 he visited Europe, where he re-

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mained two years, attending lectures at the University of Athens, and at several German and Italian Universities. In 1868 he made a second tour in Europe. He has published a revised edition of Olshausen's Commentary on the New Testament, translating considerable portions for the first time, 6 vols., 1853-8; "Echoes," a volume of translations from French and German poets, 1855; "Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson," 1860; "Our Poetical Favourites," 1870; and several Greek text books, the latest of which is an annotated edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," 1874. In 1867 he translated and annotated the Epistle to the Hebrews for "Lange's Commentary." He is one of the Board of New Testament Revisers working in connection with the British committee appointed by the Convocation of Canterbury.

KENNEDY, THE REV. BENJAMIN HALL, D.D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804, eldest son of the late Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth," and other poems, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823; the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824; Browne's Medal for Epigrams in 1825; and the Porson Prize a third time in 1826. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gained the Member's Prize for Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College in 1818, became an Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, in 1830, and was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of the late Dr. Butler to the see of Lichfield, in 1836. In 1841 he became Prebendary of Lichfield; and in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of West Felton, Salop, in 1865 (which he resigned in 1868), resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School at Midsummer, 1866, and was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely in 1867. He was elected a Member of the Council of that University in 1870; and was appointed the Lady Margaret's Preacher for the year 1873. Dr. Kennedy has contributed to the "Sabrinæ Corolla," 1850; and has published "The Public School Grammar," 1871, 2nd edit., 1874; "The Psalter in English Verse, by a Member of the University of Cambridge," 1860; "The Public School Grammar," 1871, 2nd edit., 1874; "The Birds of Aristophanes, translated into English Verse," 1874; and a school edition of "Virgil," 1875.

KENRICK, THE MOST REV. PETER RICHARD, D.D., Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, and ordained a priest in Ireland, but soon afterwards emigrated to Philadelphia, where his brother (the late Archbishop of Baltimore) was then coadjutor to the Bishop. Here he edited the *Catholic Herald* for several years, and published various works, original and translated. He was also made Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1841 Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, requested his nomination as his coadjutor with the right of succession. He was consecrated Bishop of Drasa *in partibus*, and Coadjutor of St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843, on the death of Bishop Rosati, Dr. Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 the first Archbishop of that city. He has been very successful in promoting the interests of the see, having established a large hospital, an orphanage, two magnificent con-

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vents, numerous schools and charitable institutions, and one of the most extensive and beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Besides the translations already referred to, and editions of devotional works, the Archbishop has published "The Holy House of Loretto; or, an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation;" and "Anglican Ordinations." Archbishop Kenrick was present at the Vatican Council, and was reported to have maintained the inopportuneness of defining the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He, however, acquiesced in the definition, and published it, together with the other decrees of the Council in his diocese.

KENT, WILLIAM CHARLES MARK (better known as Charles Kent), poet and journalist, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, and educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges. His father, William Kent, who, in 1816, was a midshipman on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, was the only son of the late Captain William Kent, R.N., the discoverer of Kent's Group, the Gulf of St. Vincent, &c., as the earliest Government Surveyor of the Coast of New South Wales. Captain Kent died off Toulon in 1806, while in command of H.M.S. *Union*, 98 guns, then stationed up the Mediterranean. Mr. Charles Kent's mother (Ellen) was the only daughter of the late Judge Baggs, of Demerara, and sister of the late Bishop Baggs, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of England and Cameriere d' Onore to His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. At an early age Mr. Kent adopted literature as a profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1859. His first work, "Aletheia, or the Doom of Mythology," with other poems, was published in 1850, and in 1853 elicited a remarkable letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he expressed a wish that the poem addressed to himself might form his epitaph. "Dreamland, or Poets in their Haunts," with other poems, appeared in 1862. His prose works include among them "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the "Tales from Blackwood;" "The Derby Ministry," a series of Cabinet Pictures, under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; "A Mythological Dictionary;" a politico-religious treatise entitled "Catholicity in the Dark Ages," by an Oscotian; in 1864 "Footprints on the Road," included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors;" and in 1869 "The Gladstone Government," by a Templar, another series of Cabinet pictures, or sketches of contemporary statesmen. His poem of welcome to "Longfellow in England," which appeared in the *Times* with the initials C. K., went the round of the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to him that Charles Dickens addressed the last letter he ever wrote, appointing a meeting between them for the next day almost at the very hour when he expired. Between the Christmas of 1845 and that of 1870 Mr. Charles Kent was for five and twenty years editor, and during the last eight of those years proprietor of *The Sun* newspaper. In 1870 was published a new and collected edition of his "Poems." In 1872 there was issued from the press simultaneously in England and the United States his work entitled "Charles Dickens as a Reader." As an old and intimate friend of the late Lord Lytton, there was entrusted to him, in 1874, the selection and arrangement in the Knebworth edition of all the miscellaneous works of that great author. During the spring of that year he assumed the editorship of the *Weekly Register and Catholic Standard*. He has also been a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Household Words*, the *Athenæum*, and a number of other well-known periodicals; and is a biographer in the new edition (now publishing) of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

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KEOGH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, son of the late William M. Keogh, of Corkip, co. Roscommon, clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Irish bar in 1840, became a Q.C. in 1849, and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, in 1852, was offered the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland. Though with the late John Sadleir, and other Irish members, he had agreed not to take office under any government which did not concede the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, which he held till 1855, when he became Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Athlone in Aug., 1847, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1853, when he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Judge Keogh is the author of some political pamphlets, of a work on the "Practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland," and of an essay upon the prose writings of Milton.

KEPPEL, THE HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral, a younger son of the late Earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In command of the *Childers*, 16 guns, he served on the south coast of Spain during the civil war of 1834-5, afterwards on the west coast of Africa, was made Captain in 1837, and commanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during which time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he commanded the *Meander*, 44 guns, on the China and Pacific stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the command of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101 guns; served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and having in July, 1855, exchanged into the *Rodney*, 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he returned to England, and was appointed to the *Colossus*. In Sept., 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh*, 52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag rank, he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian station. In Jan., 1867, he hoisted his flag on board the *Rodney*, as Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on the China and Japan station. He returned to England in Dec., 1869, on attaining the rank of full Admiral, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He has been commanding at Devonport since 1872. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."

KÉRATRY, ÉMILE, COMTE DE, was born at Paris, March 20, 1832, of an ancient Breton family, his father being Count Auguste Hilarion Kératry, who died in 1859. Having completed his studies at the Lyceums of St. Louis and of Louis-le-Grand, he entered as a volunteer the 1st regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in 1854, went through the Crimean campaign, removed successively to the 1st regiments of Spahis and of Cuirassiers, and in 1859 was appointed sous-lieutenant in the 5th regiment

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of Lancers. In 1861 he exchanged into the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in order that he might make the campaign in Mexico; and in 1864 he was detached as Captain commanding the second squadron of Colonel Dupin's famous counter-guerilla. In this dangerous service he distinguished himself by his bravery and decision, and afterwards he was appointed officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine. The Comte de Kératry was several times mentioned in the "Order of the Day" in Africa and Mexico. At the commencement of the year 1865 he was recommended for a lieutenant's commission, but he sent in his resignation and retired from the service. At this period he had received the Legion of Honour, and been decorated with several foreign Orders. On his return to France he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable series of articles on the Mexican expedition, in which he severely attacked the Government and the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Soon afterwards he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*, in which periodical he continued his accusations. In 1869 he was returned by the electors of Brest to the Corps Législatif, when he associated himself with the new Liberal Tiers-Parti. On the establishment of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was made Prefect of Police; but in the following month he escaped from Paris in a balloon, and proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, where, soon afterwards, he was replaced by M. Edmond Adam. He is the author of "Le Contre-Guérilla," 1867; "La Créance Jecker," 1867; "L'Elévation et la Chute de Maximilien," 1867; and a work on recent French events, entitled, "Le 4 Septembre et le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale," 1871.

KERN, J. CONRAD, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market-town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field he was from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who, with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen what may*," was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchâtel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KERRY, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* MORIARTY, DR.)

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE,

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JOSEPH MARIE BRUNO CONSTANTIN, a Belgian statesman and historian, born at Saint Michel, near Bruges, Aug. 17, 1817. From an early age he devoted himself to historical and antiquarian studies, and began to gather the materials for the admirable works which have gained for him so high a reputation, both in his native country and in France. He has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as a supporter of the Conservative or Catholic party. When that party came into power in July, 1870, he accepted office under Baron d'Anéthan as Minister of the Interior, and retained that post until the resignation of the ministry in Dec., 1871. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is the author of a French translation of the select works of Milton ("Œuvres Choisies de Milton"), published anonymously at Paris, with the original text in 1839; "Histoire de Flandre," 6 vols., Brussels, 1847-50, 4 vols., Bruges, 1853-54; an "Étude sur les Chroniques de Froissart," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1856, and "Jacques d'Artevelde," 8vo, Ghent, 1863. He has also edited "Les Cronikes des Comtes de Flandres," Bruges, 1849; "Mémoires de Jean de Dadizeele, souverain bailli de Flandre, haut bailli de Gand, &c., 1431-81," Bruges, 1850; and "Lettres et Négociations de Philippe de Commines," with a historical and biographical commentary, Brussels, 1867. His magnificent edition of Froissart was completed by the publication of the last four volumes—fourteenth to seventeenth—in 1872. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, who is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1863 a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the section of general and philosophical history.

KETTELER (BARON VON), WILHELM EMANUEL, Bishop of Mayence, born at Harkotten, in Westphalia, Dec. 25, 1811, first devoted himself to the service of the State, but in 1837 took holy orders. He became pastor of Hopster, in Westphalia, in 1846; a delegate in the German National Assembly in 1848; provost of the Hedwig's church at Berlin in 1849; and Bishop of Mayence in 1850. He resigned his seat in the German Parliament in 1872. At the Vatican Council he acted with the minority, who deemed the moment inopportune for the definition of Papal Infallibility, though he subsequently declared his unqualified adhesion to the dogma. He has published "Liberty and Authority of the Church," 1861; numerous sermons: an able reply, which has been translated into English, to Lord Acton's Letter to a German Bishop on the Minority at the Vatican Council; and a pamphlet on the Hesse Ecclesiastical Laws (1875), in which he maintained that the decree of Infallibility did not give the Pope an absolutely unlimited power, that the bishops had not lost their former independence, and that the State was not threatened by the new definition.

KEY, THOMAS HEWITT, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Key, M.D., of London, and brother of the eminent surgeon, the late Mr. Aston Key, born in 1799, was for nearly ten years a pupil in Buntingford Grammar School, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, whence he migrated to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. After studying medicine, he accepted, in 1824, the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the (then called) London University, on its establishment in 1828. He was subsequently made Head Master of the School in the same college, and resigned the Professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar, in 1841. This Professorship, as well as the Head-mastership of the school, he continues to hold. In early life Mr. Key was a contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and

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the "Journal of Education." He has since written many papers in the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society of London." His more formal works are a "Larger" and "Smaller Latin Grammar," "Philological Essays," and a systematic treatise on comparative grammar, published in 1874, and entitled "Language: Its Origin and Development." It is understood that he has been for many years engaged upon a "Latin-English Dictionary."

KHALIL SHERIFF PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, formerly known as Khalil Bey, was born June 20, 1831, not far from the banks of old Nile, and under the shade of the Libyan Hills, at Syout, the present capital of Upper Egypt. In 1843 he was sent by his father, Sheriff Pasha, to Paris, where he studied languages, science, jurisprudence, &c., till 1849, when he returned to Egypt. From that date he was attached as second secretary to the person of the then Viceroy, Abbas Pasha, and was employed in various administrative posts until the latter's death. After the accession of Said Pasha to power, Khalil Bey was sent as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1855; but disapproving the manner in which the Egyptian administration was conducted, and being, besides, anxious to enter into the direct service of the Porte, he, in the following year, offered his services to A'ali Pasha. Khalil Bey accompanied A'ali Pasha to Paris, where his Highness acted as one of the plenipotentiaries charged with the conclusion of the treaty of March 30, 1856. On his return to Constantinople he was appointed by the Grand Vizier, resident Minister, and afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, a post which he filled till 1859, when, having been attacked with severe inflammation of the eyes, he was obliged to solicit leave of absence, of which he availed himself until 1861. The present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, on his accession to the throne, sent him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, where he was so well received by the Czar and Russian society in general, that he refused the post of Ambassador to Vienna offered to him two years afterwards by the Imperial Government. In the entrance hall of Khalil Bey's palace at Foundoukli, on the Bosphorus, is to be seen a stuffed bear of enormous size that was shot by the Emperor Alexander's own hand, and presented to Khalil Bey as a mark of his Majesty's esteem and friendship. The cold of Russia, however, at length had its effect on a constitution early accustomed to the sunny climate of Egypt, and obliged him, in 1866, to resign a post which he had filled with credit to himself and advantage to his Government. Khalil Bey then retired to Paris, where he made use of the large fortune left him by his father Sheriff Pasha, who had died during the previous year, in a liberal patronage of literature and the fine arts. Many who visited Paris during the Exhibition year of 1867, will, perhaps, remember Khalil Bey's gallery of pictures, which was considered one of the finest private collections in France, while his racing stud, under the name of Major Fridolin, was famous both in this country and on the Continent. Desirous, however, of again serving his country, Khalil Bey returned to Constantinople in 1868, where he was warmly received in ministerial circles, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of Musteschar of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that important post he rendered such valuable services in the settlement of the dispute between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, that, upon the surrender of the ironclads by the Khedive, the Sultan, in a personal interview at the palace of Dolma-Baghtché — Feb., 1870 — conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh. In Aug., 1870, Khalil Bey resigned the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was immedi-

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ately afterwards appointed Ambassador from the Sublime Porte to the Court of the Kaiser at Vienna. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed Foreign Minister in the place of Djémil Pasha, deceased. On presenting his letters of recall to the Emperor Francis Joseph, he was invested by his Majesty with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. On Aug. 10, 1871, he was raised to the rank of Muchir by the Sultan, and since that date has taken his father's name, Sheriff, in addition to that of Khalil, being now known as Khalil Sheriff Pasha.

KILLALOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* FITZGERALD, DR.)

KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH, BISHOP OF. (*See* DARLEY, DR.)

KIMBERLEY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WODEHOUSE, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct., 1864, succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, to July, 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb., 1874.

KINDERSLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD TORIN, eldest son of the late Nathaniel E. Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, born in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a King's Counsel in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec., 1866.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton House, near Taunton, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eothen," an account of his experiences in Eastern travel, published in 1844. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest, in March, 1857, for Bridgewater. In 1858 he moved the first amendment against the "Conspiracy Bill," and in the same year brought forward the question of the *Cagliari*, and in 1859 that of the *Charles et Georges*. In 1860 he took an active part in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. His "Invasion of the Crimea," being the first portion of a History of the Russian War of 1854-6, a work upon which he had been for some time engaged, appeared in 1863, and some passages are said to have given great offence at the court of the Tuileries. The fifth volume appeared in 1875. At the general election of 1868 he was again returned for Bridgewater (which borough has since been disfranchised), but on petition was unseated.

KINGSLEY, HENRY, brother of the

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late Rev. Charles Kingsley, born in 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1853, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided five years, returning in 1858. He has contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known works are, "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1859; "Ravenshoe," in 1861; "Austin Elliot," in 1863; "The Hillyars and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families," in 1865; "Leighton Court: a Country House Story," in 1866; "Mademoiselle Mathilde," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; "Stretton," "Hetty," 1871; and "Old Margaret," 2 vols., 1871. Leaving his work of story writing for a time, he undertook the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the paper which represents the Free Church party in Edinburgh. Finding a difficulty in getting a war correspondent he went to the campaign himself, was present at the battle of Sédan, and was afterwards the first Englishman in the town. After eight weeks of experience as war correspondent, Mr. Kingsley returned, and, giving up the *Daily Review* after eighteen months' editorship, took to his old work as a novelist. Since then he has published, "Hornby Mills, and other Stories," 2 vols., 1872; "Valentin: a French Boy's Story of Sédan," 2 vols., 1872; and "Reginald Hetherege," 3 vols., 1874.

KINGSTON, BISHOP OF. (*See* COURTENAY, DR.)

KINKEL, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, was born at Obercassell, a village in Rhenish Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815. His father, a Protestant clergyman, took charge of his education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taught divinity, especially the history of the Church, for upwards of nine years. In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a lecturer on Christian Art. On his return from Italy he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn; but, having offended the authorities by advocating the separation of Church and State, he abandoned theology, and devoted himself to historical literature and ancient art, on which subjects he published, in 1845, a work which is considered a standard authority in Germany. About this time he published a poem, entitled "Otto der Schutz," which has passed through several editions. He continued to lecture at Bonn and Cologne until the revolution of 1848, when he embarked heart and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the Berlin Parliament, in which he supported the democratic party. As the revolution progressed, he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and joined a free corps. The insurgents, however, were scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to incarceration for life. In the latter part of 1850, aided by the courage and devotion of a former pupil, and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he effected his escape, landing at Edinburgh, Dec. 1. After visiting the United States he took up his residence in London, acting as a Professor of German Literature and a Lecturer on History and the Fine Arts.

KIP, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM INGRAHAM, D.D., a bishop of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, born at New York, Oct. 3, 1811. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1831. He was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1834, and became rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany. In 1853 he was consecrated Missionary Bishop on the Pacific Coast, and shortly afterwards Bishop of California. He has written "The Lenten Fast;" "Christmas Holidays in Rome;" a "History of the Early Jesuits;" "Missions in North America;" a work on Catholicism and

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Protestantism, entitled "The Double Witnesses of the Church;" and "The Catacombs of Rome," and "Unnoticed Things of Scripture," 1868.

KIRK, JOHN FOSTER, was born of English parentage, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and educated in Nova Scotia. He went to the United States in 1842, and was naturalized in 1862. During the last eleven years of Mr. Prescott's life, he acted as his secretary, and whilst thus employed, contributed a few articles to reviews, on Charles the Fifth, Mary Tudor, Philip the Second, &c. The first two volumes of his "History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy," appeared in 1863, and the third and concluding volume in 1868. He has prepared a new edition of Prescott's works, embodying emendations left by the author, with original notes. Since 1871 he has been editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, Philadelphia,

KIRKWOOD, DANIEL, LL.D., was born in Harford county, Maryland, Sept. 27, 1814. From 1838 to 1850 he taught mathematics in various institutions. In 1851 he became Professor of Mathematics, and in 1854 President of Delaware College. He resigned this position in 1856, to become Professor of Mathematics in the Indiana University. In 1849 he communicated to the American Philosophical Society a paper setting forth his discovery of the analogy between the periods of rotation of the primary planets. In vol. xxix. of the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society was published a paper by him, on "The Nebular Hypothesis, and the Approximate Commensurability of the Planetary Periods," in which the theory of Laplace was applied to explain the existence of the gaps in the zone of the minor planets between Mars and Jupiter, and also assigning a physical cause for the hiatus in the ring of Saturn. Of the researches embodied in this paper, Mr. R. A. Proctor says: "I believe they will inaugurate new and important processes of thought, by means of which the noble and hitherto infractable problems connected with the formation of the solar system may be found capable of solution." Professor Kirkwood has published an elaborate work, "Comets and Meteors: their Phenomena in all Ages, their Mutual Relations, and the Theory of their Origin," 1873.

KISSELEFF, COUNT PAUL DMITREVITCH, general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1788, entered the military service at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign in the war which terminated with the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. As aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander I., he accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and to the second entry of the allies into Paris. Intrusted with several delicate missions in the interval, he was rewarded, on his return to his country, with the grade of Major-General. Under the Emperor Nicholas I. he continued in favour, and in 1828 was called to concert with Diebitsch the second campaign against the Turks, in which he took an active part. He directed the passage of the Danube under the fire of the enemy, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was made General-in-Chief, and a member of the Superior Council of the empire. After the peace of 1856 he was appointed Russian ambassador to France, a post a long time held by his younger brother, Nicholas, with whom he has often been confounded, and he retired in Dec., 1862, on account of failing health.

KLAPKA, GEORGE, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war

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against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was Minister at War, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sept., 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter-proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes. In 1866, however, after the defeat of Austria at Koniggrätz, he formed a company of Honveds, and endeavoured to bring about a revolution in Hungary, but the attempt failed, and Klapka fled to Oderberg. In 1873 he undertook the re-organisation of the Turkish army.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HUGESSEN, son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., born at Mersham Hatch, Kent, April 29, 1829, was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1850. He entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Sandwich in April, 1857, and has sat for that constituency ever since. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who is a Liberal, was a Lord of the Treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1871; and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from the last-named date to Feb., 1874. He was Chairman of the Treasury Commission which sat in Dublin in 1866 (the other members being Sir Richard Mayne, Sir Donald Macgregor, Col. Ward, and Mr. Law), to inquire into the condition of the Irish Constabulary, which at that time had no fewer than 1,500 vacancies. The result of the investigation was an increase of their pay, and improvement of their condition, the force being thus restored to its former popularity. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Kent, Chairman of the East Kent Quarter Sessions, one of the Lords of Romney Marsh, a Commissioner of Sewers for East Kent Levels, for Wall and Marsh, and for Luddenham Levels. He was sworn of the Privy Council March 24, 1873. He married, in 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. M. R. Southwell, vicar of St. Stephen's, St. Albans, by whom he has two sons and as many daughters. His publications are:—"Stories for my Children," 1869; "Crackers for Christmas," 1870; "Moonshine," 1871; "Tales at Tea-time," 1872; "Queer Folk," 1873; "Whispers from Fairyland," 1874; and, "River Legends, or River Thames and Father Rhine," 1874.

KNIGHT, JOHN PRESCOTT, R.A., son of Knight the Comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and became a clerk in a West India merchant's office in Mark-lane. The failure of this firm altered his plan of life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. His father's death again threw him on his own resources, but he fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, and began to exhibit portraits at the Academy about 1827. He was

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elected an Associate in 1836, attained the full honours of the Academy in 1844, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy before the term of his two years' service as Member of Council had expired. He resigned the secretaryship in May, 1873, when the Council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. Mr. Knight's fame as an artist rests more particularly on his success as a portrait-painter.

KNOX, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT BENT, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, son of the late Hon. and Venerable C. Knox, archdeacon of Armagh, and a relative of the Earl of Ranfurly, was born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been successively Prebendary of Limerick and Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, he was advanced to the episcopate in 1849. The annual income of the see is £4,000. The diocese includes the counties of Down and nearly all Antrim, and parts of the counties of Londonderry and Armagh.

KOBELL, FRANZ VON, mineralogist and poet, born at Munich, July 19, 1803; was educated in his native town, where, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed to an Assistant-Professorship of Mineralogy. The publication of his "Characteristics of Minerals," in 1830-31, obtained for him the appointment of Titular Professor; and he has written several works on the science of mineralogy. His poems have been received with great favour by the public. The "Gedichte in Ober-Bayerischer Mundart," published in 1849, and his "Gedichte in Pfalzischer Mundart," are extremely popular. He published "Hochdeutsche Gedichte," a collection of poems in pure German, in 1852. Herr von Kobell has been decorated with several orders, in recognition of his scientific lectures.

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMMANUEL, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Wurzburg and Jena. In 1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus," published in 1842-3. On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant-Professor of Botany, and in 1843 set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, in order to collect the materials of a work, entitled "Wanderings in the East," which appeared in 1846-7. The third volume, under the title of "The Crimea and Odessa," had been in part published when the war in the East broke out. Koch has written a number of works on various subjects in natural history, and published in 1851 an excellent map of the "Caucasian Isthmus," with explanatory notes on the political, ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic state of the country.

KOHL, JOHN GEORGE, was born at Bremen, April 28, 1808, where his father was a merchant. Having studied science in his native town, and law in the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, he obtained, on the death of his father, in 1832, the post of private tutor in the family of the Baron de Manteuffel, in Courland, and afterwards in that of Count Medan, situations which occupied him for five years. After this he travelled over Livonia, visited a great part of Russia, and returning to Germany in 1838, settled at Dresden, whence he made those journeys to various parts of Europe which have since rendered his name as a traveller so familiar. Among his works may be mentioned "Sketches and Pictures in St. Petersburg," and "Travels in the South of Russia," published in 1841; "A Hundred Days' Travel in the Austrian States," "Travels in Styria and Upper Bavaria," and "Travels in England," in 1842; "The British Isles and their Inhabitants," in 1844; "Travels in Denmark and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein," in 1846; "Remarks on the Danish and German

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Nationalities and Language as found in Schleswig," in 1847; and "Travels in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," in 1851. In 1854 he started for the United States, where he remained four years, and wrote "Travels in Canada," published in 1855; "Travels in the North-western Parts of the United States," in 1857, and "Kitahi-Gamis; or, Tales from Lake Superior." In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, two treatises on the Maps and Charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplemental volume to Hakluyt's great work, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. In 1861 he published a "History of, and Commentary on, Two Maps of the New World, made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V." Mr. Kohl, who has lectured before various learned societies, has written some works of a more purely scientific nature. A translation of his "History of the Discovery of America" was published in England in 1862.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan., 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and he held that post during the civil war of 1848-9. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia, Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he resided for some years, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the

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last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the Austrian government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day and Sons for lithographing several millions of bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov., 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867, but he declined to accept the office. M. Kossuth is now (April, 1875) living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he has resided for the last thirteen years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he has devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the "Farbenveränderung der Sterne" in 1871.

KRUPP, FREDERICK, a celebrated metal-founder, proprietor of the enormous manufactory at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, originally established by his father in 1827. At first the elder Krupp had only two workmen, and the works were conducted on the most limited scale; but under the supervision of the son they attained to their present colossal proportions. Frederick Krupp is the discoverer of the method of casting steel in very large masses. He sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 a block weighing forty-five German quintals; and at the present time he is able to cast a block weighing more than four thousand quintals. Herr Krupp manufactures a large number of articles used for peaceful purposes, but his name is more particularly associated with the gigantic steel siege guns which the Germans used with such terrible effect against the city of Paris. In 1864 the King of Prussia offered him letters of nobility, which he declined to accept.

KÜCKEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, composer, was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Bleekede, in Lüneburg. His youthful compositions attracting the attention of the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he became, at the age of nineteen, professor of music to the hereditary prince, whom he accompanied to Berlin, where he took lessons of Rombach, and published his first opera, "The Swiss Flight," which had a great success. After spending some time at the court of the King of Hanover, he visited Vienna, and at this city some of his ballads first attracted attention. From 1843 till 1846 M. Kücken resided in Paris, where he took lessons of Halévy, and composed his opera, "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Henry Heine furnished words. Among his compositions may be cited, in addition to operas, five sonatas, for piano and violin, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of many of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1848 the first prize at several German philharmonic societies, and in 1852 the three prizes for song music offered at the Antwerp musical fête, and was until 1861 capell-meister to the King of Würtemburg. In the last-mentioned year he retired to Schwerin.

KUNG, YIH-SOO, PRINCE OF, regent of the empire of China, during the minority of his nephew, was appointed to that post on the death of his brother Keen-Fung, Aug. 22, 1851. The first time he became known to the British was in the diplomatic disputes which occurred after the last war with China. He was appointed absolute plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty, and it is only fair to him to add that that treaty has been scrupulously kept. He has done much to extend the resources of his country.

KUPER, ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, G.C.B., the fourth son of

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the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., who was chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, was born in 1809, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He saw some active service on the South American and Mediterrancan stations, and in 1841 served with distinction in China, where he took an active part in the operations at Canton. He became Commander in 1839, Captain in 1841, attained flag rank in 1861, and was appointed, in the last-mentioned year, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China station, with temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and in that capacity superintended the operations on the coast of Japan in 1864, for which successful services he was created a K.C.B. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869.

KYNASTON, THE REV. HERBERT, D.D., son of the late Roger Kynaston, Esq., a member of the ancient family of Kynaston of Hoodley and Hardwick End, co. Salop, born at Warwick in 1809, was educated at Westminster, and thence elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first-class in classics. Having acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and having taken orders in 1834, he was appointed, in 1838, High Master of St. Paul's School, London, which post he still continues to hold, in addition to a small living in the city of London, and a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford in 1867. Dr. Kynaston has been a Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, and is known as the author of "Miscellaneous Poetry," published in 1841; and of "Damiani's Glory of Paradise," 1857; "Occasional Hymns," 1861; "Carmina Coletina," 1867, &c..

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LABOULAYE, EDOUARD RENÉ LEFEBVRE, a French jurist, and a member of the Institute, born in Paris Jan. 18, 1811, adopted the legal profession, and became an advocate in the Cour Royale of Paris. He was engaged for a time in the business of type-founding, but he has devoted himself principally to literature, his works being numerous and of great historical value. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1845, and appointed Professor of Comparative Legislation in the Collége de France in 1849. M. Laboulaye took part in various attempts made by the liberal party under the Imperial *régime* to stir up and direct public opinion in France, and several times endeavoured, without success, to enter the Corps Législatif. Having been nominated in Feb., 1870, a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the administrative organisation of the city of Paris, and of the department of the Seine, he severed his connection with the old Opposition, and publicly asserted, several weeks before the Plébiscite, the necessity of a "pacific revolution," and of an affirmative vote in the remarkable, and often stormy, meetings held in Paris and Versailles. He now lost much of his popularity, and when in the month of May in that year he resumed his lectures in the Collége de France, disorderly demonstrations occurred which led to the temporary suspension of his teaching. In July, 1871, he obtained a seat in the National Assembly for the department of the Seine; and he has voted with the Left Centre. M. Laboulaye's chief works are, "Histoire du Droit de Propriété Foncière en Europe depuis Constantin jusqu'au nos Jours," published in 1839, and "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; "Essai sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Frédéric-Charles de Savigny," 1842; "Recherches sur la Condition Civile et Politique des Femmes, depuis les Romains jusqu'au nos Jours," 1843, a work which was "crowned" by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; "Essai sur les Lois Criminelles des Romains concernant la

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Responsabilité des Magistrats," 1845. "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; "Histoire Politique des Etats-Unis, depuis les premiers Essais de Colonisation jusqu'à l'adoption de la Constitution Fédérale. 1620-1789;" vols. i., ii., and iii., 1855-66; "Études sur la Propriété Littéraire en France et en Angleterre," 1858; besides translations, articles in reviews and newspapers, and some volumes of tales.

LABUAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* CHAMBERS, WALTER.)

LACROIX, PAUL, who writes under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," born in Paris, Feb. 27, 1806, is the author of a series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. He was appointed Curator of the Library of the Arsenal in Paris in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1835, and promoted Grand Officer Jan. 8, 1860. M. Paul Lacroix has contributed to numerous journals, has written dramas and novels, and has distinguished himself as an archæologist. The most magnificent of his richly illuminated antiquarian works, originally written in French, have appeared in English under the titles of "The Arts of the Middle Ages;" "Manners, Customs, and Dress of the Middle Ages," 1873; and "Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages, and at the Period of the Renaissance," 1874.

LAGRANGE, COMTE FRÉDÉRIC DE, a French politician and patron of "le sport," was born in 1816, being the son of General Joseph Lagrange, who died in 1825. He possesses immense estates and a large glass manufactory in the Department of the Gers, which returned him in 1849 as its representative in the Legislative Assembly. A member of Conseil-Général of the Eure for the canton of Gisors, he served on the Consultative Commission after the *coup d'état*. In 1852 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif for the second circonscription of the Gers, which he continued to represent till the downfall of the Empire. The Count de Lagrange has acquired a great reputation on the turf, both in his native country and in England. His horse, "Fille de l'Air," won the Oaks in 1864, and he carried off the Blue Ribbon of the English turf in the following year, when his horse "Gladiateur" won the Derby. Soon after achieving the latter triumph, he was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. In Nov., 1870, during the war with Germany, his horses were sold by auction at Tattersall's, a circumstance which strengthened the belief, almost universally prevalent in sporting circles here, that the Emperor Napoleon was personally interested in the Count's stud.

LA GUÉRONNIÈRE (LE VICOMTE DE), LOUIS-ÉTIENNE-ARTHUR, who attained celebrity as the literary *collaborateur* of Napoleon III., is the scion of one of the most distinguished Legitimist families of France. Born in 1816, he entered active life just at that period when France, impatient of the rule of her Citizen King, was intent on reviving the glories of the first Empire. Debarred by the traditions of his family from seeking a career under the Orleanist *régime*, he found in the columns of the *Avenir National*, a weekly paper of Limoges, a medium for the exposition of his somewhat mystic political views. Whilst thus engaged, he attracted the attention of M. de Lamartine, and laid the foundation of a friendship which conduced to his literary success. After the Revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine gave him a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and having retired with his chief, he assisted in the direction of the *Bien Public*, and on its extinction, joined the staff of the *Presse*. The socialistic tendencies of its proprietor, M. Emile de Girardin, having caused differences which led to a separation, M. de la Guéronnière became editor of the *Pays*, where he was again associated with M. de Lamartine, its political director. This

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connection, however, was severed by a difference of opinion respecting the character and tendencies of Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, of whom M. de la Guéronnière was an enthusiastic admirer, and during the dictatorship which followed the *coup d'état*, he was selected as the literary advocate and exponent of "Les Idées Napoléoniennes." In addition to the official distinction which he enjoyed as a member of the Senate and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, he was appointed a member of the Council of State, and President of the Council-General of the department of the Haute-Vienne. It is generally believed that the three pamphlets, "Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre," "Napoléon III. et l'Italie," and "Le Pape et le Congrès," were the joint production of le Vicomte de la Guéronnière and his imperial master. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1852, was promoted Grand Officer soon after, and took the direction of *La France* Aug. 1, 1862. In Aug., 1868, he was sent as Ambassador to Brussels, in which capacity he carried on the difficult negotiations with M. Frère-Orban respecting the Belgian railways (March-April, 1869). He resigned the editorship of the *Presse*, owing to political differences with the proprietors, in Oct., 1873.

LAING, SAMUEL, son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," born at Edinburgh in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway Department, he was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct., 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, in place of the late Mr. James Wilson, and was once more elected in July, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Wick in Nov., 1868, but in Jan., 1873, he again obtained a seat in the House of Commons as member for Orkney and Shetland. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct., 1860, again accepted the Chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867.

LAKE, COLONEL SIR HENRY AT-

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WELL, K.C.B., is the third son of Sir James Samuel William Lake, Bart., by Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Turner. He was born about 1809, was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Captain in 1841, and of Lieutenant-Col. in Nov., 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go, on a reduced salary, to Kars, where he rendered valuable services to Gen. Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his skill rendered the fortress almost impregnable, so that he was called by the Russians "The English Todleben." The surrender of this fortress, owing not to the superior skill or strategy of Mouravieff, but to the failure of the promised support from Constantinople, was severely criticised in Parliament. Col. Lake accompanied his chief as a prisoner of war to Russia, where he was honourably treated, and on the conclusion of peace returned to England, and published, in 1856, an account of his Eastern reminiscences entitled, "Kars and our Captivity in Russia," as well as a professional work called, "The Defence of Kars." He was nominated an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in 1856 with the rank of Colonel in the army, and was afterwards appointed to be Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in Dublin. Col. Lake was transferred to H.M. Army in 1856 as a Lieut.-Col. unattached. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1856, and a Knight Companion of the Order in March, 1875. Sir Henry Atwell Lake has been twice married—first, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Peregrine Curtois, of the Longhills, Lincolnshire; and secondly, in 1848, to Anne Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, and granddaughter of Alderman Sir William Curtis, formerly Lord Mayor of, and M.P. for, London.

LAKE, THE VERY REV. WILLIAM CHARLES, D.D., Dean of Durham, son of Capt. Lake, born in Jan., 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor and University Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the royal commission under the presidency of the late duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the Bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall; and was made prebendary of Wells. In 1868 he was again member of the royal commission on military education, and on Aug. 9, 1869, was appointed to the deanery of Durham by Mr. Gladstone.

LAKEMAN, SIR STEPHEN BARTLETT, son of Stephen Lakeman, Esq., of Grange-Wood Hall, Leicestershire, was born in 1825, and having received his education at the college of Louis-le-grand in Paris, graduated in that university. He received the honour of knighthood in 1853, for his gallant services with the Waterkloof Rangers, which he raised and commanded during the Kaffir war of 1852; and he afterwards saw some active service with the Turkish army in the East in 1854-5, more especially in the Danubian provinces. He holds the rank of a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service.

LA MARMORA, ALFONSO FERRARO, MARQUIS DE, born Nov. 17, 1804, entered the Military Academy in 1816, and left it in 1823, as Lieutenant of Artillery. His gallantry in several affairs during the war of independence, especially on the heights of Pastringo, when, by a happy diversion in the rear

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of the Austrian army, he enabled the Piedmontese to reform and dislodge the enemy, gained for him the rank of major. His firmness in the midst of a popular agitation, which threatened to imperil the person of Charles-Albert, at Milan, caused La Marmora to be appointed General of Brigade in 1848, and in 1849 he was appointed to the command of a *corps de réserve*. Having tried an intervention in Tuscany, he received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but being at a distance from the theatre of war, he did not arrive in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. Victor Emmanuel made him Minister of War and Lieut.-General in 1849, and he undertook to reorganize the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, and at the close of the war he received the order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded Gen. Cialdini as Commander-in-chief of the troops of the King of Italy, in the autumn of 1864 was chosen Premier, resigned in Dec., 1865, and was soon after induced to form a new ministry. He took part in the campaign against Austria, in 1866, but met with a severe reverse at Custozza (June 24), and incurred great unpopularity among his countrymen. Since then he has been employed in several diplomatic missions.

LAMPSON, SIR CURTIS MIRANDA, BART., born in Vermont, United States, Sept. 21, 1806; came to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. Upon the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-chairman. The important aid rendered by him in the great undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1866, in honour of those gentlemen who had taken an active part in the laying of the cable; and he was made a baronet Nov. 13, 1866. Sir Curtis Lampson is deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the trustees of the fund given by his friend the late Mr. Peabody for the benefit of the poor of London.

LANDSEER, CHARLES, R.A., son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of the late Sir Edwin Landseer, born in 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy, "Dorothea;" and at the British Institution studies from Continental subjects—a "Group of Portuguese Peasants," and "The Tyrolese Hunter;" but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture, "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Office," is in the Vernon Gallery; and the "Plundering of Basing House," and the "Battle of Langside," led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's," in 1842, "The Monks of Melrose," in 1843, and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prize-holders for £300, £400, and £300 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851, and he held that office till May, 1873, when the council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, A.R.A., elder brother of Charles Landseer, R.A., born towards the close

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of the last century, has occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and has constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His finely-executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. His best engravings are after his brother's pictures, of which he has managed to catch not only the spirit, but even the style in which they are painted, giving almost the touches of the brush. He published the "Life and Letters of William Bewick (Artist)," 2 vols., 1871.

LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, born at Hereford in 1801, is a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of "The Englishwoman in Egypt." He was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries induced him to turn his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he went to Egypt; and after having made two voyages up the Nile, returned to England in 1828, and prepared for the press a work on Egypt and Nubia, which, though repeatedly advertised, has not yet appeared. The committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having requested Mr. Lane to write a work, to be published under their superintendence, on the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, he went a second time to Egypt in 1833, and returned to England in 1835 with the work, which was published in 1836. Soon after Mr. C. Knight engaged him to undertake a new translation of "The Thousand and One Nights," which was completed in 1841. Mr. Lane wrote a small volume of "Selections from the Kur-ân," which was incorrectly printed, having been published when the author was abroad, and unable to correct the proofs; and he afterwards undertook, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, the composition of an "Arabic Lexicon," and visited Egypt a third time in 1842, in order to avail himself of the valuable stores in the libraries of some of the mosques of Cairo. On this occasion he was accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Poole), with her two sons, and remained in Egypt until 1849. Lord Russell, at that time Prime Minister, granted him an annual allowance of £100 from the Special Service Fund, and it was continued by Lord Aberdeen. The first part of his Lexicon was published in 1863, when a civil-list pension of £100 was granted to him "in testimony of its value;" and in the following year he was elected a Correspondent of the Institute of France. He is also an honorary member of several learned societies, British and Foreign. The university of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature in Feb., 1875.

LANFREY, PIERRE, a French historian, born at Chambéry in 1828, commenced his studies in the Jesuit College there, and continued them in the Collége Bourbon at Paris. He was intended for the legal profession, but was never called to the bar. He suddenly became known to fame in 1857 as the author of a remarkable book on "The Church and the Philosophers of the Eighteenth Century." It was followed by an "Essay on the French Revolution," in 1858; "The Political History of the Popes," in 1860; "Political Studies and Portraits," in 1863; and a "History of Napoleon the First," vols. i.—iii., 1867-8. In the latter work, his most remarkable production, an English translation of which appeared in 1872, M. Lanfrey discusses civil, political, religious, military, and literary questions in a way very unfavourable to the First Empire.

LANG, THE REV. JOHN DUNMORE, D.D., born at Largs, Ayrshire, about the commencement of the present century, emigrated to Sydney at an early age, and became Principal of the Australian College. He is the author of "The History of New South Wales both as a Penal Settlement and

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as a British Colony," published in 1834, being the first large important history of the colony, containing much accurate information respecting the state of morals, religion, and education in that country, in the earlier stages of its existence. This author has written several works on the colony. The most recent of these is entitled "The Coming Event; or, Freedom and Independence for the Seven United Provinces of Australia," 1870.

LANGEVIN, THE HON. HECTOR LOUIS, C.B., born in Quebec, Aug. 15, 1820, was educated at the college in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1850. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélanges Religieux*, a newspaper published three times a week at Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec., 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, which he continues to represent, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov., 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the Conference at Prince Edward's Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements. On the reorganisation of the Dominion Cabinet in 1867, Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of Secretary of State of Canada, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Registrar-General; and in Nov., 1869, exchanged this office for that of Minister of Public Works, which he still retains. He was made a C.B. when in London completing the arrangements for the organisation of the Dominion Government.

LANGFORD, JOHN ALFRED, LL.D., was born at Birmingham, Sept. 12, 1823, and is self-educated. He was a member of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, 1864-74; Teacher of English Literature in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, 1868-74; a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society from its foundation; and was elected member of the Birmingham School Board in 1874. He has been local editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and the *Birmingham Morning News*. Dr. Langford is the author of "Religious Scepticism and Infidelity," 1850; "A Drama of Life, and Aspiranda," 1852; "Religion and Education in Relation to the People," 1852; "English Democracy," 1855; "The Lamp of Life, a Poem," 1856; "Poems of the Fields and Town," 1859; "Shelley, and other Poems," 1860; "Prison Books and their Authors," 1861; "Pleasant Spots and Famous Places," 1862; "A Century of Birmingham Life," 2 vols., 1868; "Modern Birmingham," vol. i., 1874; "Staffordshire and Warwickshire Past and Present," 2 vols., 1874. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Greeneville and Tusculum College in 1869.

LANZA, GIOVANNI, an Italian statesman, born about 1815, has acted a very conspicuous part in Italian politics since 1848, having been a member of various liberal associations which were formed for the promotion of constitutional reform in Piedmont. After the establishment of parliamentary government, he became Vice-President, and subsequently President, of the Italian Parliament. At the time the War of Independence

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broke out in 1859, he was Finance Minister in Count Cavour's Cabinet. In Sept., 1864, he accepted a seat in the new Cabinet formed by General La Marmora, after the disturbances caused at Turin by the removal of the capital to Florence; but he resigned on Aug. 20, 1865, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues in regard to the question of the elections. In Sept., 1867, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, an event which was regarded as a triumph for the Menabrea Cabinet. Again, however, he held office for less than a year, resigning in Aug., 1868, after the vote of the Chamber respecting the farming of the tobacco monopoly. In Jan., 1869, the collection of the grist-tax led to some very serious disturbances in the provinces of Central Italy, and the virulence of the Opposition compelled General Menabrea to modify his Cabinet three times; but in vain. When the Parliament reassembled in Nov., Signor Lanza, the candidate of the Opposition, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, whereupon the Ministry resigned. In this crisis the King sent for Lanza, who endeavoured in vain to form an administration, but who took office in the Cabinet formed by Signor Sella (Dec., 1869) as Minister of the Interior. King Victor Emmanuel conferred the Order of the Annunziada on Signor Lanza in Oct., 1870.

LARCOM, THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS AISKEW, Bart., K.C.B., second son of the late Capt. Joseph Larcom, R.N., born in 1801, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was entrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, of which post he discharged the duties until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he became deputy-chairman, and in 1853 was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. In 1858 he attained the rank of Major-General. He has been employed on various parliamentary inquiries and commissions, organised the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland, contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas, who is a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, became a Major-General in the Engineers and C.B. in 1858, and was created a K.C.B., Civil Division, in 1860. On his retirement from the office of Under-Secretary in 1868, he was created a Baronet, and a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

LASSELL, WILLIAM, F.R.S., LL.D., was born June 18, 1799, at Bolton, in Lancashire, and suffered the irreparable loss of his father before the completion of his eleventh year. He received the rudiments of education at a day-school in the town, and afterwards spent a year and a half at a provincial academy at Rochdale. In 1814 he entered a merchant's office at Liverpool, and passed through a seven years' apprenticeship. He commenced business in Liverpool, as a brewer, about the year 1825, without, however, much taste or inclination for trade, and spent almost all his leisure time in his favourite pursuit of astronomy, and the mechanics connected therewith. Not having at that time sufficient means to enable him to purchase expensive instruments, Mr. Lassell began, about 1820, to construct reflecting telescopes for himself, of both the Newtonian and Gregorian forms—chiefly the former. He began simultaneously with a Newtonian of seven inches diameter and seven feet focus, and a Gregorian of seven and a half inches diameter and four feet focus. Being successful with these, he afterwards made a Newtonian of nine inches aperture and 112 inches focus, which he wrought to great excellence, and in 1839 mounted, equatorially, at Starfield, near Liverpool. This in-

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strument is fully described in the 12th Volume of the "Memoirs" of the Royal Astronomical Society. Records of many observations made with it are scattered through the "Monthly Notices" of the same Society (Vols. v., vi., vii., &c.). In 1844-5 Mr. Lassell erected his two-foot equatorial, mounted on the same plan as the nine-inch, but having a diameter of twenty-four inches, and a focus of twenty feet. This telescope, and the machine by which the mirrors were polished, are also described in the same "Memoirs." With this instrument he discovered, in Sept., 1847, the satellite of Neptune; and in Sept., 1848, simultaneously with the late Professor Bond, in America, he discovered Hyperion, an eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851, after long and careful search, he discovered, also with the same telescope, two additional satellites of the planet Uranus (Umbriel and Ariel), interior to the two discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1787, and very much smaller. In 1852 Mr. Lassell took out this telescope to Malta, and erected it on St. John's Cavalier, in Valetta, observing there through the winter of that year. His last work in astronomical science was the construction of a larger equatorial telescope than had previously been made, mounting it, generally, like the former ones, but of four feet diameter and thirty-seven feet focus. The description of this telescope, and the account of its erection in Malta, and of the work done with it in the interval from 1861 to 1865, constitute the 36th Volume of the Astronomical Society's "Memoirs." In 1839 Mr. Lassell was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, received its Gold Medal in 1849, and in 1870 was elected its President. In 1849 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received one of its Royal Medals in 1858. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and during the present year received an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge.

LASSEN, CHRISTIAN, orientalist, born at Bergen, in Norway, Oct. 22, 1800, studied in the University of Christiania, and afterwards at Heidelberg, and at Bonn under Wilhelm Schlegel, who sent him to Paris and London to copy and collate manuscripts for his edition of the "Râmâyana." In Paris he made the acquaintance of another orientalist, M. Eugène Burnouf, and published, in conjunction with him, at the expense of the Asiatic Society, an "Essay on the Pali," in 1826. At Bonn, after having gained his degree of Ph.D., he received his licences to teach, and in 1830 was made assistant, and in 1840 titular Professor of Indian Languages and Literature. His more important works are, in conjunction with Schlegel, "Hitopadesa," a collection of Indian Fables, published in 1831; the "Gymnosophista, sive Indicæ Philosophiæ Documenta," in 1832; "The Ancient Persian Cuneiform Writings," in 1836; an edition of the "Gitagovinda" of Jayadeva, in 1837; "Introduction to the History of the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings of Bactria, Cabul, and India," in 1838; "Indian Archæology," in 1844-58; and a critical edition of the "Vendidad," in 1852. At one time he was editor of the *Zeitschrift für Kunde der Morgenlandes* (Oriental Journal), to which he contributed many valuable articles.

LASTEYRIE, (COMTE DE) CHARLES-LEON-FERDINAND, politician, better known as a writer on art, born June 15, 1810, was elected a deputy in 1842, and supported M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, he was, for some free expression of his opinion, detained in prison, and did not re-appear on the political stage until 1857, when he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif. M. Lasteyrie, who is a member of several learned societies, was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in April, 1860. He has written the "History of Painting on Glass from the Monuments of France," which

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received the prize of the Institute, published in 1837-56; a "Report on the Manufactures of Sèvres and the Gobelins," in 1850; "Theory of Painting on Glass," in 1853; "The Cathedral of Aosta," in 1854, being the introduction to a series of archæological studies of the churches of the Alps; "L'Électrum des Anciens était-il de l'Émail?" in 1858; "Description du Trésor de Guanazar, recherches sur toutes les questions archéologiques qui s'y rattachent," in 1860; "Les Travaux de Paris, Examen Critique," in 1862; "Causeries Artistiques," in 1862; "La Peinture à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1863; "Question Parisienne," a letter to M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange, in 1864; and "L'Histoire du Travail à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1869.

LATHAM, ROBERT GORDON, M.D., F.R.S., born at Billingborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1812, was educated at Eton, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, being duly elected Fellow. He afterwards studied medicine, and became assistant-physician to the Middlesex Hospital, where he lectured on Forensic Medicine and Materia Medica. His name, however, is best known to the world by his ethnological researches, and his writings on that subject and on philology. His first works were "Norway and the Norwegians," a translation from the Swedish of Tegner's "Frithiof Saga," and "Axel," published in 1840; "The Varieties of Man," and "The Ethnology of Europe," in 1852; "The English Language," in 1855; "Descriptive Ethnology," in 1859; "Nationalities of Europe," in 1863; a work on "Comparative Philology;" several papers on "Logic;" and, after many years' labour, a new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," of which the thirty-sixth and last number was published Jan. 1, 1870.

LATOUR. (*See* CHABAUD-LATOUR.)

LAUGIER, AUGUSTE-ERNEST-PAUL, astronomer, born at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812, studied at the École Polytechnique and the Observatoire de Paris, in the direction of which he took an active part for twenty years. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1844, and has published numerous astronomical treatises. His brother Stanislas, the celebrated surgeon, born at Paris in 1799, became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1844, was President in 1858, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. He has written numerous treatises on matters connected with his profession.

LA VALETTE (MARQUIS DE), CHARLES-JEAN-MARIE-FÉLIX, born at Senlis, Nov. 25, 1806, entered the diplomatic service under Louis-Philippe, became Secretary to the Embassy at Stockholm in 1837, Consul-General at Alexandria in 1841, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Hesse-Cassel in 1846. Recalled in 1849, he was appointed, at the commencement of 1851, Envoy Extraordinary to Constantinople, and fulfilled the difficult duties appertaining to that important post until, fearing that his antecedents in the question of the Holy Places might prove an obstacle to conciliation, he asked permission to return to France, and was replaced, Feb. 18, 1853, by M. de la Cour. He was raised to the dignity of a Senator, June 23, 1853; was again accredited Ambassador to Constantinople, May 21, 1860; was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in place of the Duc de Gramont, in Aug., 1861, and remained there until the retirement of the late M. Thouvenel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 18, 1862. He was by decree, March 20, 1865, appointed to the Ministry of the Interior in place of M. Boudet. In Sept., 1866, having been entrusted *ad interim*, during the absence of M. de Moustier, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he drew up the famous circu-

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lar of the French Government on the affairs of Germany; and when, at the close of the year 1868, the state of M. de Moustier's health compelled him to retire from the public service, the Marquis de La Valette was appointed to succeed him. After the Imperial message of June 12, 1869, promising a liberal constitution for France, the Marquis withdrew from the Ministry, and in the following month was sent as Ambassador to London, but he resigned his post on the formation of M. Ollivier's administration in Jan., 1870. The Marquis de La Valette was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 15, 1852, and Grand Cross, July 10, 1861. He received on Aug. 15, 1866, the title of Officer of Public Instruction, and, a few months later, the insignia of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

LAVELEYE, ÉMILE LOUIS VICTOR, a Belgian writer, chiefly on topics connected with political economy, is a cousin of the well-known civil engineer, Auguste François Lamoral de Laveleye, who died in 1865. Born at Bruges, April, 5, 1822, he studied first in the Athenæum of that city, next in the Collège Stanislas, at Paris, and finally went through the course of law at Ghent. In 1848 he devoted himself exclusively to politics, and the study of economical questions, and in 1864 was appointed to the chair of Political Economy, in the University of Liége. M. Laveleye is a warm partizan of the Liberals, whose policy he has supported in numberless articles, published in Belgian and French journals. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and in 1869 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. M. Laveleye is a constant contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and has published a great number of separate works, of which we can only find room to mention:—"Mémoire sur la Langue et la Littérature Provençales," 1844; "Histoire des Rois Francs," 1847; "L'Enseignement Obligatoire," 1859; "La Question d'Or," 1860; a translation of the "Nibelungen," 1861, second edition, 1866; "Questions Contemporaines," 1863; "Études et Essais," 1869; "Prussia and Austria since the Battle of Sadowa," 1870; "L'Instruction du Peuple," 1872; "Essai sur les Formes du Gouvernement dans les Sociétés Modernes," 1872; "Le Parti Clérical en Belgique," 1873; "Des Causes Actuelles de la Guerre en Europe et de l'Arbitrage International," 1873; "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Primitives," 1874.

LAWRENCE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN LAIRD MAIR, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British crown during the mutiny of 1857, brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., killed in the same year, in the defence of Lucknow against the rebels, was born March 4, 1811, and received his early education at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829, became Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi in the early part of 1831; was promoted to the post of Officiating Magistrate and Collector in Dec., 1833, and to a similar post at Paniput in 1834; was appointed Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Goorgaon, and the southern division of Delhi, in July, 1836, and Officiating Magistrate of the southern division, in December; and conducted the settlement duties in Zillah Etawah, in 1838; proceeded to Europe on furlough, in Feb., 1840, and did not return to India until Dec., 1842. Up to this time Mr. Lawrence had been chiefly engaged in magisterial and revenue duties. After holding one or two temporary employments, he was employed as Magistrate and Collector in the Central district of Delhi territory, which includes the city of Delhi,

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when his administrative ability attracted the attention of the Govenor-General, Sir H. Hardinge, and an opportunity for making himself a name presented itself on his being appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been added to our Indian empire, after the first Sikh war of 1845-6. In this position he found ample scope for the exercise of his abilities and persevering energy, and succeeded in placing the administration, political, fiscal, and judicial, on a sound basis. He was also twice employed during 1846 and 1848 as Acting Resident at Lahore, in addition to his substantive duties. The assassination, at Mooltan, of the English envoys, Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, followed by a general insurrection in the Punjaub, led to the second Sikh war. After a long and obstinate contest, the Sikhs were finally defeated by Lord Gough, at Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849, when their territory was surrendered into our hands, and was declared by Lord Dalhousie to be thenceforth annexed to our possessions in India. The first important step on the part of the Governor-General, was to seek for men of administrative ability to bring the newly-acquired territory under British laws and rule. Sir H. Lawrence, who had filled the post of Resident at Lahore, and his brother Mr. John Lawrence, were nominated two out of three members of the board for the administration of the Punjaub. The third member was Mr. Charles Grenvill Mansel. Some slight idea of the labours of this commission may be formed from the fact that the superficial area of the country is 50,400 square miles, and that it contains a population, partly military, and partly agricultural, of various races and religious creeds, who all "hated every dynasty except their own, and regarded the British as the worst because the most powerful of usurpers." Under their former sovereign, Runjeet Singh, the administration was deplorable. There was scarcely a crime for which impunity could not be purchased by bribes; while the oppressive exactions of the provincial governors, who farmed the taxes, were unchecked. Such was the state of affairs when the British Government first interfered in the internal administration of the country. Much had been done by Sir H. Lawrence, when acting as Resident at Lahore, to ameliorate the condition of the people; but his endeavours were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848-9. The first labour undertaken by the board appointed by Lord Dalhousie, was to organize a comprehensive system of law and justice, and of social and financial improvement throughout the Punjaub. It was found necessary to disband the Sikh soldiery, though many of them afterwards entered the British service, and an irregular force, consisting of ten regiments, was raised for the protection of the western frontier. In consequence of these measures, at the end of two years, the board was able to report to the Governor-General that "the entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced into the Punjaub." One triumphant result of this consummation was shown in the fact that in the great mutiny of 1857, that province remained faithful to British rule, and contributed largely to the preservation of our Indian empire. In 1856 Sir J. Lawrence was made a K.C.B. in reward of his services as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. (civil) in 1857, for his zeal, intrepidity, and energy in aiding the military authorities to suppress the formidable revolt. He was created a baronet Aug. 16, 1858, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and on the creation of the Order of the Star of India, was made K.S.I. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded the late Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, an appointment which gave great satisfaction both in this country and in India. He was made a member

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of the Indian Council, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted him a life pension of £2,000 per annum, which, by a special act (27 Vict. c. 2), he was empowered to hold with his full salary as Viceroy of India. On March 27, 1869, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punjaub, and of Grately in the county of Southampton. Lord Lawrence, who has received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is known as an earnest advocate of an open Christian course in the government of India; and especially of making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools, but allowing the attendance of the native pupils to be voluntary. At the first election for the London School Board in 1870, he was chosen for the Chelsea division, and at the first meeting of the Board he was elected its chairman. He resigned the position of chairman in Nov., 1873.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALFRED, born in 1827, and educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second class in classics, was called to the bar about 1852. He is the reputed author of "Guy Livingstone," and "Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence holds a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWSON, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ANTHONY, LL.D., born at Waterford, in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, was appointed law adviser of the Crown in Ireland, and on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859, Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865; from which office he retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the University of Dublin in April, 1857, and was first returned for Portarlington at the general election in July, 1866. Mr. Lawson was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1868. He has written "Lectures on Political Economy," 1844, and has contributed papers on Law Reform to the Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society, of which he is president.

LAWSON, SIR WILFRID, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Aspatria, Cumberland, was born in 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the Temperance movement, and he is now the leader of the United Kingdom Alliance, and its spokesman in Parliament. At the general election of 1859, he stood, in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1864, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. It was supported by forty members. In 1865 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1868, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll. He was again returned at the general election of Feb., 1874.

LAYARD, THE RIGHT HON. AUSTIN HENRY, D.C.L., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, Mar. 5, 1817. Having commenced the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for more congenial pursuits,

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he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as a correspondent of a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. The Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852; Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, having offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857-8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, and was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec., 1860. In 1848-9, he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in

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1849-53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, who had been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in Feb., 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, at which time he was added to the Privy Council, until Nov., 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

LAYCOCK, THOMAS, M.D., born August 10, 1812, at Witherby, co. York, received his education at the Wesleyan Academy, Woodhouse Grove; University College, London; Paris; and at the University of Göttingen, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1855; Physician to the Queen in Scotland in 1869, and he was formerly Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the York Medical School. Dr. Laycock advocated the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission in 1840; reported on the sanitary condition of York and on the history of epidemics there; sketched a complete plan of Political Medicine (now known as State Medicine) in a series of letters in the *Dublin Medical Press* for 1841; first developed the scientific data of unconscious and involuntary brain-function, and explained thereby the phenomena of mesmerism, dreaming, and insanity, in his "Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women," 1840. He extended these views in 1844 at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, in a paper "On the Reflex Functions of the Brain;" and completed them as a system of Practical Philosophy in "Mind and Brain; or, the Correlations of Consciousness and Organization," 2 vols., 1860, second edition, 1869. He is also the author of "Principles and Methods of Medical Observation and Research," and of numerous essays in the Journals and Transactions of learned societies.

LEA, ISAAC, LL.D., a naturalist, born at Wilmington, Delaware, March 4, 1792. He early exhibited a fondness for natural science, and employed his leisure hours during his youth in the collection of minerals, fossils, and shells. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and soon afterwards contributed to the Journal of the Academy a memoir on the minerals of the district about Philadelphia. He soon took a great interest in investigating the family of the *Unionidæ*, and accumulated in a few years about 8,000 specimens of both sexes, embracing all the known species and varieties of this extensive family of freshwater shells. From 1807 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1821 became a partner in the publishing house of Carey & Lea, his father-in-law, the late Matthew Carey, being the senior partner. He retired from business in 1851. He has published a series of memoirs on the genus *Unio*, the first appearing in 1827, in 7 vols.: "Contributions to Geology," 1833; "Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville," 1855; "Synopsis of the Family of Naiades," 1852, 4th edit., enlarged, 1870; and "Descriptions of a New Genus of the Family Melaniana." He was elected President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1858.

LEATHES, THE REV. STANLEY, M.A., was born March 21, 1830, at Ellesborough, Bucks, being son of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of that parish. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852, Tyrwhitt University Scholar 1853, M.A. 1855), was ordained by Dr.

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Hamilton, bishop of Salisbury, in 1856, and became Curate successively of St. Martin's, Salisbury, St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's Westminster. Mr. Leathes succeeded Dr. M'Caul as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, in 1863. He was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) Boyle Lecturer in 1867, and held this office from 1868 to 1870. He became Minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street, in 1869. He was elected Hulsean Lecturer in the university of Cambridge for the year 1873. Mr. Leathes, who was invited by Convocation to join in the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament, is the author of "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," being the Boyle Lectures for 1868; "The Witness of St. Paul to Christ;" "The Witness of St. John to Christ;" University Sermons; a Hebrew Grammar; "Truth and Life," short sermons, 1872; "Structure of the Old Testament," a series of popular essays, 1873; "The Gospel its Own Witness," 1874, being the Hulsean Lectures delivered in the preceding year; "Religion of the Christ; its Development," (Bampton Lectures) 1874; and "The Prophet Hosea," 1874.

LEBŒUF, EDMOND, a Marshal of France, born Nov. 5, 1809, received his professional education in the Polytechnic School and the School of Artillery at Metz. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1852, served in the Crimean war at the head of the artillery; became a General of Division in 1857, and commanded the artillery during the Italian campaign in 1859. He was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and a member of the Committee on Artillery. In 1866 he was sent to Venetia as Imperial Commissioner for transferring the province to the Italian authorities; and in Jan., 1869, he was appointed to succeed General de Goyon at Toulouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. In the following Aug. he succeeded Marshal Niel as Minister of War, and he continued to occupy that position in the parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Ollivier in Jan., 1870, being shortly afterwards created a Marshal of France. Just before the late war between France and Prussia, Marshal Lebœuf assured the Emperor that the army was in a complete state of organization, and thoroughly prepared for war. The disasters which so soon followed showed how much the Minister's confident opinion was to be relied on, and he became the most unpopular man in the country. He accompanied his Imperial master to the seat of war, and after Sédan was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine. On the capitulation of that fortress he was sent prisoner into Germany. After peace was signed he went to Switzerland, and subsequently he returned to France where he gave evidence before the Commission appointed to inquire into the capitulations.

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE, M.A., was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin, March 26, 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, he soon gained great distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are:—"The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-72; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865, 5th edit. 1872; and "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869. These three works have been translated into German by Dr. H. Jolowicz.

LECOCQ, CHARLES, a French musical composer, born in Paris about 1835. Among his works are three one-act operettas, viz., "Gandolphé;" "Le Barbier de Trouville;" and "Le Testament de M. de Crac;" and the following comic operas in three acts each, "Fleur de Thé;" "Les Cent Vierges;" "La Fille de Madame Angot," and "Girofié-Girofla," which was brought out March 21, 1874, at the Théâtre des

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Fantaisies Parisiennes (Alcazar) at Brussels, where several of M. Lecocq's pieces made their first appearance. "Giroflé-Girofla" was played, with an English libretto, at the Philharmonic Theatre in London. His latest work "Les Prés Saint Gervais," an *opera buffa*, was brought out at the Théâtre des Variétés, at Paris, Nov. 14, 1874, and in an English dress at the Criterion Theatre, London, on the 28th of the same month, the original libretto by MM. Sardou and Gille having been translated by Mr. Robert Reece. M. Lecocq is regarded as the best successor to Auber in comic opera who has yet appeared.

LE CONTE, JOHN, M.D., was born in Liberty County, Georgia, Dec. 4, 1818. He graduated M.D. at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1841, and settled in practice at Savannah in his native state. In 1855 he was Lecturer on Chemistry in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1856 to 1869 Professor of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy in the College of South Carolina. A treatise on "General Physics," which he had nearly completed, was destroyed in the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, in 1865. In 1869 he became Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics in the University of California, a position he still holds. His contributions to science have been numerous and important. Among them are:—"Experiments on the Seat of Volition in the Alligator;" "Researches on the alleged Influence of Solar Light on Combustion;" and "On the Discrepancies between the computed and the observed Velocity of Sound in Air and Gases."

LE CONTE, JOHN LAWRENCE, M.D., of a different family from the preceding, was born in New York, May 13, 1825. He graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1846, having while a student made several scientific journeys to the Western States. He subsequently travelled extensively in North and Central America, and has contributed many memoirs to scientific journals and societies, mostly upon the Coleoptera of North America. Lists of these are given by Agassiz in the "Bibliographia Zoölogia," and by Bugenhagen in the "Bibliotheca Entomologica." The "Smithsonian Collections" contain his "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America," 1861-62, and "List of the Coleoptera of North America," 1863-66. He entered the Army as Surgeon of Volunteers in 1862, and was soon promoted to the rank of Medical Inspector of the regular army, a position which he held till the close of the civil war. In 1873 he was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

LE CONTE, JOSEPH, M.D., brother of John Le Conte, M.D., was born in Georgia, Feb. 26, 1823, graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1845, and practised his profession at Macon, Georgia. In 1850 he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied under Agassiz, whom he accompanied on his scientific expedition to Florida. He subsequently held several professorships, among which was that of Chemistry and Geology in South Carolina College, 1856-69. Since 1869 he has been Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. He has published several essays on education and the fine arts, and a work on "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science." Among his strictly scientific publications are papers on "The Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula of Florida;" "On the Correlation of Vital Force with Chemical and Physical Forces;" "On the Phenomena of Binocular Vision;" "A Theory of the Formation of the Great Features of the Earth's Surface;" "On some of the Ancient Glaciers of the Sierras;" "On the Great Lava Flood of the Northwest;" and "On the Structure and Age of the Cascade Mountains."

LECURIEUX, JAQUES JOSEPH,

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historical painter, born at Dijon, Aug. 13, 1801, repaired to Paris in 1822, where he studied under Lethière, and after undergoing the usual probation, was employed as an illustrator of books. He first exhibited in 1827, and his chief historical pictures are "Francis I. at the Tomb of John the Fearless," "The Chevalier Bayard at Dijon," "St. Louis at Damietta," "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," "The Education of Jesus," "The Last Moments of Louis XI.," "Mary of Burgundy," "Luther when a Child," "St Firmin baptizing the Princess Attalia," and "St. Bernard setting out to found the Abbey of Clairvaux." His attention was formerly directed to works of a devotional character, but he has painted a considerable number of *tableaux de genre*. The versatility of M. Lecurieux's genius has rendered him extremely popular in France.

LEDOCHOWSKI, His Eminence Miecislas, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 29, 1822. He commenced his theological studies under the Lazarists in the college of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the "Academia Ecclesiastica," founded by Pius IX. to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski Domestic Prelate and Protonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as Auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, *in partibus infidelium*, on his appointment, Sept. 30, 1861, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. On Jan., 1866, he was translated to the archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he possesses the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the Church, he was, in 1874, cast into prison, and he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875.

LEE, Sir Edward, F.S.A., born Oct. 16, 1833, at the Vicarage House, Thame, Oxfordshire, is the younger son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., Rector of Easington, of an old family long resident in that county, one member of which was Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He was educated at the Grammar School of Thame, and afterwards studied art in London. After having been for some years manager of the Literary and Scientific Department of the Crystal Palace, he was appointed by Sir Arthur Guinness, Director of the Dublin Exhibition of 1872, which, under his counsel and management, proved a great success. In acknowledgment of his constant and indefatigable labours, the Lord-Lieutenant (Earl Spencer), at the closing ceremonial, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood (1872). He is now Managing Director of the Alexandra Palace, and has been a contributor to various literary and artistic publications.

LEE, The Rev. Frederick George, D.C.L., F.S.A., born Jan. 6, 1832, at Thame Vicarage, Oxfordshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., rector of Easington, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Thame, and at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L., and became both a university and college prizeman in 1854. He was afterwards a student of Cuddesdon Theological College, and was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1856, by the Bishop of Oxford. He has been curate of Sunningwell, Berks, assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, and incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen. He was created hon. D.C.L. Nov. 20, 1864. At present he is vicar of All Saints', Lam-

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beth. Dr. Lee founded and edited the *Union Review* from 1863 to 1869, and was hon. secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, from 1857 to 1869. He is the author of "Poems," 2nd edit. 1855; "The Words from the Cross," 2nd edit. 1859; "The Gospel Message," 1860; "The St. George's Riots: a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 3rd edit. 1860; "The Cheyne Case: a Letter to Adam Urquhart, Sheriff of Wigtonshire," 3rd edit. 1860; "The King's Highway, and other Poems," 1866; "The Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons, an Oxford Prize Poem," 3rd edit. 1866; "The Message of Reconciliation," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Church of England and Political Parties: a Letter to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.," 2nd edit. 1868; "Petronilla, and other Poems," 2nd edit. 1869; "The Beauty of Holiness," 4th edit. 1869; "Parochial and Occasional Sermons," 1869; "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," 3rd edit. 1870; and "The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated," 1870. As editor he has published "Prayers for the Reunion of Christendom," 1864; "Sermons on Reunion," 1864, second series, 1865; "Sancta Clara on the Thirty-nine Articles," 1865; "Miscellaneous Sermons," 1865; "Essays on Reunion," 1867; "Altar Service Book for the Church of England," 1868; "The Book of the Epistles," 1868; "The Book of the Gospels," 1868; "Manuale Clericorum," 1870; "Directorium Anglicanum," 4th edit. 1870; "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed," 1872; "The Bells of Botteville Tower, and other Poems," 1873; "Glimpses of the Supernatural," 1874; and "Lyrics of Light and Life," 1874. Dr. Lee has been a contributor to the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Christian Remembrancer*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Ecclesiologist*.

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798, received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose directors he afterwards received a £50 prize; commenced exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834, and R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful landscapes, representing English rivers and avenues of trees, and in Scotch scenery. Some of his finest works are in the collections of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the late Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Spencer, Sir G. Philipps, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, Alderman Salomons, J. Cuningham, Esq., of Carshalton, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Thomas Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," and "View of Garibaldi's Residence at Caprera," done from painted sketches made on the island during a fortnight's residence with the General. This picture, with "Cressingham," "Bay of Biscay," and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," is in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster. His "Land we Live in" was at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1867.

LEE, JOHN EDWARD, F.S.A., F.G.S., was born Dec. 21, 1808, at Newland, near Hull. For some years he was the Hon. Secretary of the Hull Royal Institution, and studied geology under the late Professor Phillips. He has, however, written nothing on geology with the exception of a few papers in the journals, though he has amassed a large private collection of fossils. In 1841 he removed to Caerleon, in Monmouthshire,

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and took an active part in forming the County Antiquarian Association, of which for more than 25 years he was the Honorary Secretary, and as an amateur artist he contributed to most of its periodicals. In 1862 he published "Isca Silurum," or an illustrated catalogue of the Roman remains found at Caerleon, the ancient capital of the Siluri, and in 1866 appeared his translation and re-arrangement of Dr. Keller's "Lake Dwellings." He has also published "Roman Imperial Photographs," 1874; and "Roman Imperial Profiles; being a series of more than 160 Lithographic Profiles enlarged from Coins," 1874. For twenty-five years he has been in the commission of the peace for Monmouthshire, but he is now residing at Torquay, and he is one of the local secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries for Devonshire.

LEE, RICHARD, dramatist and journalist, was born at Lee, Kent, Feb. 10, 1828, and educated at King's College School, London. He was devoted to literary pursuits from an early age, and became associated as contributor with various publications. He retired from the office of dramatic critic on the London press upon the production of his first play, "Ordeal by Touch," at the Queen's Theatre, in May, 1872. Has also written "Chivalry," brought out at the Globe, Sept. 13, 1873.

LEE, THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, rector of Emly, born in Ireland, in 1815, was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and the Mathematical Prize. He was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer on Divinity in 1863. He has written "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," published in 1858; "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidences of Christianity," in 1861; a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench, in 1864; and "Strictures on a Recent Attempt to Deny the Succession of the Hierarchy of the Church of Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church," in 1866. Dr. Lee is best known by his celebrated "Donnelan Lectures" for 1852, on the "Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof."

LEES, EDWIN, F.L.S., F.G.S., born at Worcester, May 12, 1800, was educated there, and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham. Having been brought up to commercial pursuits, he abandoned them for the more congenial studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcestershire in particular has been his study, and he assisted the late Sir Charles Hastings in establishing the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which he was the first Hon. Curator; and became the first president of the Worcestershire and vice-president of the Malvern Naturalists' Club. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on botany, and has written "The Botanical Looker-out in England and Wales;" "The Affinities of Plants and Animals, their Analogies and Associations;" "Pictures of Nature around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn;" "The Botany of the Malvern Hills," which has passed through three editions, some poetical pieces, and numerous papers in magazines devoted to botany and natural history, besides various articles in the "Transactions" of the Woolhope (Herefordshire) and Malvern Field Clubs, and in the *Worcester Journal*. His latest published work is "The Botany of Worcestershire," 1868. A series of articles from his pen on remarkable and curious old trees, relics of the English Forests, have lately appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and when completed will be published in a separate form (1874-5). In 1869 the members of the Worcestershire and Malvern Naturalists' Clubs pre-

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sented Mr. Lees with his portrait and a breakfast service of plate in acknowledgment of his services extending over more than a quarter of a century.

LEES, FREDERIC RICHARD, born March 15, 1815, at Meanwood Hall, near Leeds, was educated for the law, but abandoned the profession for literature. He was created a Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Giessen, in 1842, and is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Lees is a voluminous author on politics, theology, criticism, and especially temperance. His principal works are :—"Metaphysics of Owenism Dissected," 1837; "Science of Symbolism; or, Logic in its Method, Means, and Matter," 1845; "The Truth-Seeker in Literature, Science, and Philosophy," 5 vols. 1845-50; "The 100 Guinea Prize Argument for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," 1856; "Text Book of Temperance," 1868; and (jointly with the Rev. Dawson Burns), "The Temperance Bible Commentary," 1866. Mr. Lees has travelled over a large part of Europe, and twice visited America. He unsuccessfully contested Ripon, Northampton, Northamptonshire, and Leeds, where he obtained 6,000 votes at the general election of Feb., 1874.

LEFEVRE, SIR JOHN GEORGE SHAW, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., younger brother of Viscount Eversley, born in London, Jan. 24, 1797, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1818, as Senior Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1824 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. He has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1833); a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws (1834); Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade (1841); Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments (1848); and a Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he resigned in March, 1875. He is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LE FLÔ, ADOLPHE EMMANUEL CHARLES, a French general and diplomatist, born at Lesneven (Finistère), Nov. 2, 1804, after passing through the usual course of instruction at the military school of Saint Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria, and was, for his gallant conduct before Constantine, advanced to the rank of Major. He became a Colonel in 1844, and a General of Brigade in 1848. He was returned for Finistère to the Constituent Assembly in Sept., 1848, but took no part in its deliberations until March, 1849, he having been in the meantime employed on a diplomatic mission at the Russian court. On his return he voted with the Right and supported the policy of Louis Napoleon, which, however, he subsequently opposed in the Legislative Assembly, the result being that after the *coup d'état* he was placed under arrest and banished from the country. General Le Flô sojourned for some years in Belgium and Jersey, but in 1859 returned to his native country. On the formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was appointed Minister for War, and he held that position in the government of M. Thiers until July, 1871, when he was selected to fill the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in lieu of the Duke de Noailles.

LEIDY, JOSEPH, M.D., LL.D., a naturalist, born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823, graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession, but soon devoted himself to scientific pursuits connected with it. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1846 he was made Chairman of the Curators of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia; in 1853 Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and in 1871 Professor of Natural History, &c., in Swarthmore College, all of which positions he still

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holds. He has furnished nearly 800 contributions to scientific periodicals. Among his more important works are: "Flora and Fauna within Living Animals;" "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska" (4to, with 30 plates, 1870); and "Contributions to the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western Territories" (4to, with 37 plates, 1873).

LEIGHTON, FREDERICK, A.R.A., born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, early evinced a passion for painting, and his first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome when he was about eleven years of age. In 1843 he entered as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin, after which he prosecuted his studies in general education at Frankfort. During the winter of 1845-6, spent in Florence, his father decided that he should adopt painting as a profession,—a decision that was determined by the favourable opinion expressed by Hiram Power, the sculptor, of the son's drawings. After resuming his general studies for a time at Frankfort between 1846 and 1848, he went to Brussels, where he painted his first finished picture, representing Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. Proceeding to Paris, he copied in the Louvre, and attended a life school. Returning to Frankfort, he became for about three years a pupil of Professor E. Steinle, of Vienna (one of the school of Overbeck), in whose studio he worked under his direction, and among the pictures painted by him at this period is the large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." Part of the next three winter seasons was passed by Mr. Leighton in diligent study at Rome, where he executed his large picture of "Cimabue," representing the triumphant procession through the streets of Florence of that painter's picture of the "Madonna." This fine work of art, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, coming from a native artist, unknown in England, made a great impression on the London public, and was at once purchased by the Queen. Each succeeding work of the painter was regarded with much interest until "Dante in Exile" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864—a picture deemed by many almost equal to his "Cimabue." After the exhibition of the last-named work, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, and profited by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other eminent French painters. His best-known pictures, in addition to those above mentioned, are:—"The Triumph of Music"—"Orpheus redeeming his wife from Hades," exhibited in 1856; "The Fisherman and the Siren," and "Scene from Romeo and Juliet," in 1858; "Looking at the Autumn Fields," in 1859; "Capri—Sunrise," in 1860; "Paolo and Francesco," "A Dream," and "Lieder ohne Wörte," in 1861; "Odalesque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Nursing his Dying Servant," in 1862; "Ahab and Jezebel," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," and an "Italian Crossbowman," in 1863; "Golden Hours," in 1864; and "Helen of Troy," "David," and "The Mother and Child," in 1865. His "Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana," in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1866, and his nude Venus in that of 1867, excited great attention. His later works are—"Jonathan's Token to David;" "Ariadne abandoned by Theseus;" "Acme and Septimius," and "Actæa, the Nymph of the Shore," in 1868; "St. Jerome" (his diploma work); "Dædalus and Icarus;" "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon," and "Helios and Rodos," in 1869; "A Nile Woman," in 1870; "Hercules wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis;" "Greek Girls picking up Pebbles by the Sea," and "Cleoboulos instructing his daughter Cleobouline," in 1871; "After Vespers;" "Summer Moon," and "A Condottiere," in 1872; "Weaving the Wreath," in 1873; "Moorish Garden: a dream of

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Granada;" "Old Damascus;" "Antique Juggling Girl," and "Clytemnestra from the Battlements of Argos watching for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon," in 1874. He has executed many drawings for book illustrations; among which may be specially mentioned his designs for George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater, or perhaps equal, degree, by the attribute of style; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially that of Venice."

LEIGHTON, JOHN, F.S.A., an artist, descended from the Leightons of Ulysseshaven, Forfarshire, N.B., was born Sept. 15, 1822, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, and became a pupil of Mr. Howard, R.A. His first published work was a series of outlines, in 1844; but before this he had contributed to cartoon exhibitions. About 1850 he published several serio-comic *brochures* under the *nom-de-plume* of "Luke Limner," being satires on art principles, then little understood. This was followed by twenty-four outlines, entitled "Money," and the foundation of the first school of drawing for artisans in London, under the presidency of Prince Albert, in which Mr. Leighton largely aided. He also published the first book on design in all styles, and promoted for many years a free exhibition of pictures. He helped to found the Photographic Society of London, and devoted two years to codify the copyright laws of art at the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, in connection with the first artists, presided over by Sir C. Eastlake. Mr. Leighton has lectured on "Libraries," "Oriental Art," and "Binocular Perspective." He contributed suggestions to the Royal Academy Commission, being in favour of the Burlington House site, reporting upon the future art library there. It was at Mr. Leighton's suggestion that Earl Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, modified and ameliorated the Court Costume at St. James's in 1869. Mr. Leighton also devised an ingenious scheme for dividing London into hexagonal superficial miles, for the use of municipal administrators, Post-Office, telegraphs, cabs, &c., and printed in full in the *Graphic* of February, 1870. Mr. Leighton, who has visited most of the Continental museums and schools, illustrated "The Moral Emblems," "The Lyra Germanica," and "The Life of Man Symbolized;" hitting at Fashion's folly in a very popular little book, "Madre Natura." Mr. Leighton served on the Commissions of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, taking first-class medals in London in 1851 and 1862, and at Paris in 1855 and 1867. In 1873 he made an extended tour in Russia, Caucausia, Georgia, &c., for the purpose of studying the Byzantine Art of the Greek Church, returning by way of the Crimea.

LEITNER, GOTTLIEB WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., born at Pesth, capital of Hungary, Oct. 14, 1840, is a naturalized British subject, and has several relatives living in England. He was educated at Constantinople, Brussa, Malta, and King's College, London; was appointed First Class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Russian war, in 1855; was lecturer in Arabic, Turkish and Modern Greek at King's College, London, in 1859; and Professor of Arabic with Muhammadan Law at the same institution, in 1861, when he founded the Oriental section. The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Freiburg, in 1862. He has founded over seventy institutions, including the Punjaub University College, a number of schools of various grades, literary societies and free public libraries in India and

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elsewhere; and has started six journals in English, Arabic, Urdu, &c. Dr. Leitner discovered the languages and races of Dardistan in 1866; and he has since incorporated other languages between Kabul, Kashmir, and Badakhshar in his researches. He was the only British exhibitor at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, who, in competition with the Ministries of Education of all civilised countries, received the only Grand Diploma of Honour that was awarded for "promotion of Education." He brought over the first Yarkandi and the first Sia Posh Kafir to Europe, as well as the largest Central Asian collection of curiosities and antiquities. He excavated Græco-Buddhistic sculptures in 1870. and established a link between Greece at the time of Alexander the Great and Buddhist art and religion. His published works comprise:—"Theory and Practice of Education;" "Philosophical Grammar of Arabic;" the same translated into Urdu and Arabic; "The Sinîn-ul-Islam" (History and Literature of Muhammadanism in their relations to Universal History); "The Races of Turkey, with principal reference to Muhammadan Education;" "Comparative Vocabulary and Grammar of the Dardu Languages;" Dialogues in the above languages; "History of Dardistan, Songs, Legends, &c.;" "Græco-Buddhistic Discoveries;" "A National University for the Punjab;" and "Adventures of a Siah Posh Kafir."

LE JEUNE, HENRY, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for a picture of "Samson Bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1845 to 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy, retiring from this post in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, and was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863.

LELAND, CHARLES GODFREY, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824, graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris. He was in Paris during the revolution of 1848, but returned to the United States in the autumn of that year, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon relinquished law for literature, and contributed largely to periodicals. His works, many of which are of a humorous or burlesque character, include, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," 1855; "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," 1855; "Pictures of Travel," a translation of Heine's "Reisebilder," 1856; "Sunshine in Thought," 1862; "Legends of Birds," 1864; "Hans Breitmann's Ballads," written in a sort of mongrel patois, made up of Pennsylvania Dutch, and English words (5 parts, 1867, *et seq.*, complete edition, 1870); "The Music Lessons of Confucius and other Poems," 1871; "Gaudeamus," a translation of the humorous poems of Scheffel, 1871; "Egyptian Sketch Book," 1873; "The English Gipsies and their Language," 1873; and "Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century," 1875. For several years he has resided chiefly in Europe.

LEMOINNE, JOHN-ÉMILE, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815; commenced his studies in England, and finished them in France. In 1840 the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, biography, &c. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862.

LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and godson of William Pitt,

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born Sept. 20, 1799, and educated at Westminster, was for some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, and retired from the army in 1829. His lordship has contributed to the *Sporting Review* from its commencement, to the "Diadem," "Book of Beauty," *Bentley's* and other magazines. For a year he edited the *Review* newspaper, and is a contributor to the *Illustrated London News*, *Once a Week*, and *Land and Water*. Amongst his numerous works of fiction may be mentioned "Compton Audley," published in 1841; "The Tuft-Hunter." in 1843; "Percy Hamilton," in 1852; and "Philip Courtenay," "The Story of my Life," in 1857. He has also written "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life;" "Merrie England: its Sports and Pastimes," 1857; "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," 1859; "The Victoria Cross," dedicated to Her Majesty; "London at Table;" "Recreations of a Sportsman," 1862; "Life of the Duke of Richmond;" "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences," in 1863; "Adventures of a Man of Family," 1864; and "Drafts on my Memory," 1865.

LEOPOLD II. (LEOPOLD-LOUIS-PHILIPPE-MARIE-VICTOR), King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three children — two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died in Jan., 1869, at the age of ten. In 1855, in company with the Duchess of Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As Duke of Brabant, he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. His Majesty has visited this country very frequently.

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, orientalist, born at Naumburg, Dec. 23, 1810, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, under the direction of Bopp. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1833, he repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches," published at Leipsic, in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin:— "Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the "Indo-Germanic, Semitic and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen. In 1837 he published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept., 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany, in 1846, Lepsius was nominated Titular Professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt

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and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853-57; "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855; and "Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems" (Lond. and Berlin), in 1863. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LESLIE, GEORGE DUNLOP, A.R.A., the youngest son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born at 12, Pineapple Place, St. John's Wood, London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the City. From his father he derived, of course, a great deal of instruction in art; and the pure and tender feeling, as well as the simplicity and method which distinguish so many works of the father, seem to be reflected in the productions of the son. Young Leslie was, however, placed by his father, at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art, Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in April, 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857, and was purchased by Lord Houghton. In the same year two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely on his own resources. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1868. The principal pictures he has exhibited are "Matilda" and "Bethlehem," in 1860; "Fast-day at the Convent," in 1861; "A Summer Song," in 1862; "The Lost Carkanet" and "The War Summons," in 1863; "The Flower and the Leaf" and "Say, Ta!" in 1864; "The Defence of Lathom House," in 1865; "Clarissa," in 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Willow, Willow," "The Country Cousins," "Ten Minutes to Decide," and "The Rose Harvest," in 1867; "Home News" and "The Empty Sleeve," in 1868; "Celia's Arbour" and "Cupid's Curse," in 1869; "Fortunes" and "Carry," in 1870; "Nausicaa and her Maids," in 1871; "Lavinia," "An Elopement, A.D. 1790," and "Lucy and Puck," in 1872; "The Fountain," in 1873; "Pot Pourri," "The Nut-Brown Maid" and "Five o'Clock," in 1874.

LESLIE, HENRY DAVID, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, commenced his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas, now Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society of London on its formation in 1847, and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the choral society known by his name, and still conducted by him, and is Principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864 for the purpose of enabling students to obtain a complete musical education on the system of the Continental conservatoires. He has composed "Te Deum and Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin," and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, pianoforte pieces, &c. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSEPS, VICOMTE FERDINAND DE, diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an

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asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in successfully carrying it out he showed much zeal and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents Officiels." M. de Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt in Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) questioned its practicability, which, however, has since been clearly demonstrated. The works were commenced soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums were subsequently expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, besides permitting M. de Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country; but a belief soon gained ground that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view it received no encouragement from the British government. On the death of the late Pasha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of the Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the supposed covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. de Lesseps and the Egyptian government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865. By degrees, owing to the employment of gigantic dredges and a novel system of machines for raising and carrying away the sand, the bed of the canal was enlarged, so that small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through in March, 1867. At length the waters of the Mediterranean mingled with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes, Aug. 15, 1869, an event which was commemorated by grand fêtes at Suez; and on Nov. 17 the canal was formally opened at Port Saïd amid a series of festivities participated in by the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William of Orange, the English and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of English and Continental merchants and journalists. A grand processional fleet, composed of forty vessels, then set out from Port Saïd in the direction of Ismaïla. A few days after the inauguration, M. de Lesseps married Mdlle. Autard de Bragard, a very young Creole of English extraction. In Feb., 1870, the Paris Société de Géographie awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 francs to M. de Lesseps, who gave the money as a contribution to the society's projected expedition to Equatorial Africa. He was appointed to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Nov. 19, 1869; received the cordon of the Italian Order of St. Maurice in Dec., 1869; and was nominated by Queen Victoria an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Aug. 19, 1870. The honorary freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to him, July 30, 1870. In July, 1873, the Paris Academy of Sciences chose M. de Lesseps a free member in the place of M. de Verneuil deceased.

LETHEBY, HENRY, M.B., born in 1816, became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858; is well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London; Lec-

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turer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the Corporation of London; and a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He has compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet;* a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times;* and a valuable work on "Food;" and has contributed to the Transactions of learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LE VERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, astronomer, born at St. Lô (Manche), March 11, 1811, was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the administration of tobaccos, that he might be able to reside in Paris to continue his studies. Though he made one or two important discoveries in chemistry, astronomy became the study in which he achieved a high reputation. After many years silently carrying forward works of enormous extent, he one day astonished the scientific world by the announcement that, in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star until then unknown. That discovery installed him as the first astronomer of France. Honours and places were heaped upon him from all sides, and the electors of the department of La Manche returned M. Le Verrier as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a testimonial "for his researches in the problem of inverse perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." Mr. Adams, the celebrated English astronomer, having, to the satisfaction of the Royal Astronomical Society, made good his claim to the almost simultaneous discovery of this planet, that body conferred upon him a similar testimonial to that bestowed upon the French astronomer. M. Le Verrier, who succeeded M. Arago in the Observatory of Paris in 1854, held that office until Feb. 5, 1870, when he was dismissed by an Imperial decree, in consequence, it was said, of his despotic arrogance towards the astronomical staff of the Observatory having led to a general withdrawal of the gentlemen who were subject to his control. In June, 1873, however, he was again installed as Director of the Observatory of Paris, having been nominated by M. Thiers at the request of a majority of the astronomers attached to that institution. In the Legislative Assembly he contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He was a senator, and in 1846 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1863.

LEVI, LEONE, F.S.A., born at Ancona, in Italy, June 6, 1821, was educated for mercantile pursuits; in 1844 arrived at Liverpool, and in 1847 was naturalized, and became a British subject. Mr. Levi, being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as Liverpool, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," 1850, a second edition of which, under the title of "International Commercial Law," appeared in 1873. This work gained for the author the Swiney Prize awarded by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the Emperor of Austria and the King

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of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference, presided over by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Harrowby, was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then, considerable advance has been made towards unity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation: How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860; and many of his contributions may be found in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, the *Transactions of the British Association*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He has also written a "History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1863-1870" (1872). In 1852 the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, is a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Society of Arts, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

LEVISSOHN, DR. JOSEPH, born in Germany at the close of the last century, was carefully educated, in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg; but discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters led to his reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel." He went to St. Petersburg, where he was admitted as a member of the Greek Church, and was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he impressed upon Nicholas I. the importance of translating into Hebrew the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom. Nicholas I. authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous, and Dr. Levissohn's adversaries in the Council of Censors urged the Czar to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews who abound in Russia. The whole impression has since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted, one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablus, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his enemies at court succeeded in getting his supplies from head-quarters stopped. He is affectionately befriended by the Russian bishop at Jerusalem, in whose house he lives, and devotes his time to Biblical researches.

LEWES, GEORGE HENRY, born April 18, 1817, in London, was educated partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted business, and, pursuing anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, finally adopted literature as a profession. With this end in view, he went through a course of training in Germany, in 1838-9, when he returned to London,

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and has since contributed largely to literature. He has written "Biographical History of Philosophy," and "Ranthorpe, a Tale," published in 1847; "The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon," and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel, in 1848; a "Life of Robespierre;" "The Noble Heart," a tragedy, in 1850; "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," "The Life and Works of Goethe," "Seaside Studies," "Physiology of Common Life," in 1859-60; "Studies in Animal Life," "Aristotle: a Chapter from the History of Science," in 1861; and a "History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte," in 1867—fourth edition, corrected and partly rewritten, 2 vols., 1871. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, *Foreign Quarterly*, *British and Foreign*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*; to *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, the *Cornhill*, &c. He was the literary editor of the *Leader* newspaper from its commencement in 1849 until July, 1854, since which time he has been almost exclusively devoted to scientific pursuits. In 1858 he read a paper "On the Spinal Cord as a Centre of Sensation and Volition," before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1859, three papers on the "Nervous System," in which he combated the reigning doctrines. These papers excited much discussion, and have since attracted the attention of Continental physiologists. In 1865 he founded the *Fortnightly Review*, the editorship of which he resigned, on account of failing health, in Dec., 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley. His latest work is "Problems of Life and Mind. First Series. The Foundations of a Creed." Vol. I., 1873; vol. II., 1875.

LEWIN, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, son of the Rev. S. J. Lewin, vicar of Ifield, Sussex, born in 1805, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was entered at Worcester College, Oxford, but shortly afterwards obtained a scholarship at Trinity, and migrated to that college, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1828, and in due course took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was called to the bar in 1833, and after practising successfully at the Chancery bar for some years, was, in 1853, appointed one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court, which post he still holds, though continuing to practise at the Chancery bar. He has written "Treatise on the Law of Trusts," which has passed through several editions; "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," published in 1851; and "Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament," in 1854. In 1861 he published "Jerusalem: a Sketch of the City and Temple;" but not having at that time visited the place, he made a tour thither in 1862, and in 1863 published the "Siege of Jerusalem by Titus," with the journal of his visit to the Holy Land. In 1862 he published "Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," which led to a controversy with the Astronomer Royal and also with Dr. Cardwell, as to the place of Cæsar's landing. To throw light upon this question, the Admiralty, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, made a survey of the tides off Dover. Mr. Lewin has recently published "Fasti Sacri: or a Key to the Chronology of the New Testament," comprising Chronological Tables from B.C. 70 to A.D. 70, with preliminary dissertations.

LEWIS, ESTELLA ANNA, only child of Delmonte Robinson, by his second wife, Anna Estella Butler, daughter of Colonel Butler, of Washington, D.C., a descendant of the house of Ormond, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, United States, about 1834. She received her rudimental education at the Troy Female Seminary, on the Hudson, near New York; finished it at Paris, and subsequently passed two years in Italy. She then travelled in Germany and Switzerland; passed three years in the South of France, and thence came to England, where she has resided for several years. She wrote verses at ten, which

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found their way into the public journals. At twelve she had read Virgil in the original, and translated into English verse the first and fourth books of the Æneid. Her first poetic production, "The Records of the Heart," was published at New York in 1846. "Child of the Sea," a romaunt in verse, followed in 1848, and won from Lamartine, and other great critics, high commendation. "Myths of the Minstrels," including the "Sonnets to Adhémar," which won for their author the appellation of "The Female Petrarch," appeared in 1852, and the first collection of her poems in 1858. While on a visit to the United States in 1863, she published "Helémar; or the Fall of Montezuma," a tragedy. In 1865 she returned to England, and a collection of her poems was reprinted in London in 1866. In 1868 she produced "Sappho of Lesbos," a tragedy; in 1869, "The King's Stratagem," a tragedy; "Blanche de Beaulieu," a tale from the French of Alexandre Dumas, père; and "Love and Madness," a tale of Rome, appeared in a New York literary journal in 1871. During her long residence in Europe she has contributed to American journals under her *nom de plume* of "Stella," "Leaves from my Diary; or, Stella outre Mer," a series of piquant letters on society, literature, and art, in different countries. She was married to Sidney D. Lewis, barrister-at-law, who is deceased.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, R.A., painter in oil and water-colours, son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, engraver and landscape painter, born in London, July 14, 1805, first attracted attention by a series of studies from wild animals, which he himself engraved, and painted many pictures in oil, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery. He next devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying the modes of life of the semi-civilized nations of the South and East; and in 1833-4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and scenery was published in lithograph; and a selection of drawings from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls. After thirteen years' absence, in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, he returned in 1851 to England, and in 1853 exhibited his picture of "The Hhareem," which was followed by other drawings of Italian and Oriental subjects: "Roman Peasants at a Shrine," "Scenes in the Desert," &c. During his continental visits, Mr. Lewis had employed himself in studying the works of the great masters; and in 1853 his sixty-four copies in water-colours, of some of the most famous examples, chiefly of the Venetian and Spanish schools, were purchased by the Scottish Academy as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the old masters. Mr. Lewis, who has again devoted himself to painting in oil colours, exhibited at the Academy, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady, Cairo," and many others up to present time. He exhibited his picture of "A Frank Encampment, Desert of Mount Sinai," in the Water-Colour Society's rooms, in 1856; having been elected president of that society in 1855. Mr. Lewis, who resigned his office of president in 1858, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in July, 1859, and R.A. in 1865.

LEWIS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TRAVERS, D.D., Bishop of Ontario, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and was gold medallist. He was ordained in 1848, and held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, went to Canada in 1850, and was appointed by the bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was appointed first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, Jan. 25, 1862.

LICHFIELD, BISHOP OF. (*See* SELWYN, DR.)

LIDDELL, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church,

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Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell (formerly rector of Easington, Durham, and brother of the late Lord Ravensworth), was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1833, he became successively Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Proctor of the University, Head Master of Westminster School, a member of the Oxford University Commission, Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. He succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855, which has gone through many editions, and is joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843, and of which the sixth edition, greatly augmented, was published in 1869.

LIDDON, THE REV. HENRY PARRY, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, an eloquent preacher, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850; became Johnson's Theological Scholar in 1851, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1852. Having taken orders, he was, from 1854 to 1859, Vice-Principal of the Theological College of Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 Dr. Liddon was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, and in 1866 Bampton Lecturer. In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London. Canon Liddon is the author of "Lenten Sermons," 1858; "The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (the Bampton Lectures for 1866), published in 1867; and "Some Words for God." In 1870 he was appointed Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

LIGHTFOOT, THE REV. JOSEPH BARBER, D.D., was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1848, and graduated B.A. in 1851 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian University Prizeman, and he proceeded M.A. in the next year, having been previously (in 1852) elected to a Fellowship in his college. In 1854 he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop of Manchester, by whom he was also admitted into priest's orders in 1855. Dr. Lightfoot has been successively appointed Tutor of Trinity College (1857); Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty; Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge (1861); Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury (1868); Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral (Feb., 1871); and one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty (Feb., 1875). He has published editions of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians and Philippians, and of the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome, 1869; "On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament," 1871; sermons; and articles in periodicals.

LIMERICK, BISHOP OF. (*See* GRAVES, DR.)

LINCOLN, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

LIND. (*See* GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME.)

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW, merchant and shipowner, was born in Ayr, N.B., in 1816. At fifteen years of age he left home with only a few shillings in his pocket to go to sea, and worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in a steamer. He arrived there friendless and destitute, and seven weeks passed before he was able to obtain employment, when he was engaged as a cabin-boy in the *Isabella*, West Indiaman. After undergoing many hardships, he became second mate in 1834, chief mate in 1835, and was appointed to the command of a merchantman in 1836, being then in his nineteenth year. In 1837 Mr. Lindsay left the sea, and in 1841 was appointed agent for the Castle-Eden Coal Company, in which capacity he was mainly instrumental in getting

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Hartlepool made an independent port, and rendered material assistance in the establishment of its docks and wharfs. In 1845 he removed to London, and laid the foundation of that extensive business which entitles him to rank as one of the "merchant princes" of the metropolis. He has written various pamphlets and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, as well as important works, entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile and Marine Laws considered," published in 1853; and "Our Merchant Shipping," in 1860. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Monmouth in April, and for Dartmouth in July, 1852. Undaunted by these defeats, he persevered, and was elected, after a severe contest, for Tynemouth and North Shields, in March, 1854; was re-elected, without opposition, in March, 1857; was returned one of the members for Sunderland at the general election in April, 1859, and on account of ill-health did not seek re-election. His parliamentary career was marked by zealous attention to maritime interests, both naval and commercial, and he took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association.

LINGEN, RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, C.B., only son of the late Mr. Thomas Lingen, of Birmingham, born in that town in 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar-school, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first class in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1846. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the bar, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary. In this capacity he is understood to have been one of the chief advisers and promoters of the framing and publication of the famous Educational Minute which some years ago caused so much controversy in clerical circles and among schoolmasters in general. In Jan., 1870, he was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury.

LINNELL, JOHN, painter, born in London in June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804, and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1807, "Fishermen, a Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another, in 1810, for the best model from the life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are "A Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whateley in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk," in 1847; "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge," in 1848; "The Return of Ulysses," in 1849. His more recent

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pictures are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," "Chalk," and "Harvest Showers," in the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1868, "The Lost Sheep," in 1869; "Sleeping for Sorrow," in 1870; "Shelter," in 1871; "The Ford," in 1872; "A Coming Storm," in 1873; and "Woodcutters," in 1874. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has positively refused to become one.

LINTON, MRS. ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth, the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press. In 1858 she was married to Mr. William James Linton, the engraver and author. Her "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, in 1864; "Grasp Your Nettle," in 1865; "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," and "Sowing the Wind," in 1866; "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Christian and Communist," in 1872; and "Patricia Kemball," in 1874. Mrs. Lynn Linton is also credited with the authorship of the "Girl of the Period" in the *Saturday Review*, and with most of the papers that have appeared in that journal on the woman question. "Ourselves," a book of essays on the same subject, by Mrs. Linton, appeared in 1867.

LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES, born in London in 1812, was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner, in 1842, of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. As an engraver on wood he ranks in the first class. In his younger days, as a zealous Chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees, Italian, Polish, and French, taking an active part in their proceedings at public meetings by lecturing and writing; in 1844 was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exile's letters had been opened by Sir James Graham; and in 1848 was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper, from which he seceded, owing to a want of sympathy with its principles; in 1855 became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil;* and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, &c. He has published: "A History of Wood Engraving," and a series of "The Works of Deceased British Artists," 1860; "Claribel and other Poems," 1865; a "Life of Thomas Paine;" and several volumes of "The English Republic." In 1867 he went to America, resided several years in New York, where he executed many admirable works; and subsequently made his home in New Haven, Connecticut, where he conducts a large engraving establishment.

LIPPINCOTT, SARA JANE (CLARKE), poet and essayist, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Grace Greenwood," was born at Pompey, New York, Sept. 23, 1823. She resided in Rochester, N. Y., from her twelfth to her nineteenth year, and obtained a very thorough literary training. Her father having removed to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, she joined him there in 1843, and occupied her leisure time in writing for magazines and periodicals, while engaged also in household duties. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. She

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has published "Greenwood Leaves," 1850-52; "History of my Pets," 1850; "Poems," 1851; "Recollections of my Childhood," 1851; "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in England," 1854; "Merrie England," 1855; "Forest Tragedy and other Tales," 1856; "Stories and Legends of Travel," 1858; "History for Children," 1858; "Stories from Famous Ballads," 1860; "Stories of Many Lands," "Stories and Sights in France and Italy," and "Records of Five Years," 1867; and "New Life in New Lands," 1873.

LISGAR (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN YOUNG, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., is the eldest son of the late Sir William Young, of Bailieborough, an East Indian director, who was created a baronet in 1821. His mother was Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick, K.B., and niece of the late Sir John Frederick, of Burwood-park, Surrey. His family is of ancient Scotch extraction, though settled in Ireland from the time of our earlier Stuart sovereigns. He was born April 31, 1807, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he took his bachelor's degree in 1829. In 1834 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never appears to have actively followed the profession. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1831 as one of the members for the county of Cavan, sitting in the Conservative interest; his Toryism, however, was of a very moderate character, and in his career he followed on the whole the fortunes of the Peelite party. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury by Sir Robert Peel on his accession to office in 1841, and held the Secretaryship of the Treasury from 1844 to the fall of the administration of his chief. He acted as Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Aberdeen's administration from 1852 to 1855, and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from the latter date down to 1859. From 1861 to 1867 he was Governor of New South Wales, and returning to England was soon after nominated to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, which post he held till June, 1872. He succeeded his father as second baronet May 10, 1848; was sworn of the Privy Council in 1852; was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1855, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (civil division) in 1868; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, co. Cavan, Oct. 8, 1870. He married, in 1835, Adelaide Annabella, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, the late Mr. Edward Taite Dalton, but has no issue.

LISZT, THE ABBÉ FRANZ, pianist, born at Szegszard, in Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czemy, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Légion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25, 1865, from his friend, Mgr. de Hohenlohe, in the chapel of the Vatican. Since that period he has chiefly devoted

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his attention to religious music, and has organized numerous concerts and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to works of Catholic charity. At the close of the year 1871 he removed from Rome, and returned to his native country, which generously granted him a pension of £600 a year, with a nobiliary title. He was named Director of the Hungarian Academy of Music in April, 1875. One of his two daughters is the wife of Richard Wagner, the composer.

LITTLE, WILLIAM JOHN, born in 1810, became M.D. in 1837. He was formerly Physician and Lecturer on Medicine to the London Hospital; is Physician to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the Asylum for Idiots at Reigate, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables. Dr. Little, who is founder of, and was formerly Physician to, the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, is a member of the Hunterian and Pathological Societies, and of several foreign medical societies. He has written a "Course of Lectures on Deformities," which appeared in the *Lancet* in 1843-4; a treatise on "Club-Foot, and Analogous Distortions," 1839; "Treatise on Ankylosis, or Stiff Joint," 1843; "Treatment of Deformities of the Human Frame," 1853; "On Spinal Weakness and Spinal Curvatures, their early recognition and treatment," 1868; and other publications connected with his profession.

LITTLEDALE, THE REV. RICHARD FREDERICK, LL.D., born in Dublin, Sept. 14, 1833, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was a foundation scholar, graduating B.A. as first-class in classics in 1854, M.A. in 1858, and LL.D. in 1862. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, and was ordained in 1856 by Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich. He held the curacies of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, and St. Mary's, Crown Street, London, from 1856 to 1861. For the last fourteen years Dr. Littledale has been engaged in literary work of an ecclesiastical character, chiefly liturgical, controversial, and exegetic, being unable to take parochial work from chronic ill-health. He is the author of "Application of Colour to the Decoration of Churches," 1857; "Philosophy of Revivals," 1860; "Religious Communities of Women in the Early Church," 1862; "Offices of the Holy Eastern Church," 1863; "The Mixed Chalice," 1863; "Carols for Christmas and other seasons," 1863; "Unity and the Rescript, a reply to Bishop Ullathorne," 1864; "The North Side of the Altar," 1864; "Catholic Ritual in the Church of England," 1865; "The Elevation of the Host," 1865; "Incense, a Liturgical Essay," 1866; "Missionary Aspect of Ritualism" in "The Church and the World," 1866; "Catholic Revision, a Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1867; "Additional Services, a Second Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1868; "Innovations, a Lecture on the Reformers," 1868; "Continuation of Neale's Commentary on the Psalms," vol. II., 1868, vol. III., 1871, vol. IV., 1874; "The First Report of the Ritual Commission," in "The Church and the World," 1868; "The Children's Bread, a Communion Office for the Young," 1868; "Commentary on the Song of Songs," 1869; "Early Christian Ritual," 1869; "The Crisis of Disestablishment," 1869; "Tradition," a lecture at Cambridge, 1869; "Misapplied Texts of Scripture," 1870; "Church Reform," 1870; "The Two Religions," a lecture at Oxford, 1870; "Church and Dissent," 1871; "The Secular Studies of the Clergy," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1871; "Children of Calvary," 1872; "Religious Education of Women," "Rationale of Prayer," "High Life Below Stairs," "Church Parties," "Ecclesiastical Vestments," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1872-3-4-5; "The Ornaments Rubric, Strictures on Dean Howson's Letter," 1875. He has also edited St. Anselm's "Cur Deus Homo?" 1863; the "Priest's Prayer-Book," 1864; the "People's Hymnal," 1867; and "Primitive Liturgies in Greek and English," 1868-69.

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LITTRÉ, MAXIMILIEN PAUL-EMILE, publicist and philologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801, after having pursued a course of studies with much distinction, embraced the profession of medicine, devoting himself to its history and to the study of philology. His translation of the "Works of Hippocrates," published in 1839-61, gained for him admission to the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Littré, whose political opinions are democratical, became one of the editors of the *National*. When M. Auguste Comte proposed, under the name of "positive philosophy," a new philosophical and social doctrine, M. Littré embraced the system with ardour, and published a defence of it in 1845, in a work entitled "De la Philosophie Positive." Ceasing to take an active part in politics in Oct., 1848, he devoted himself entirely to study, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article, entitled "La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française. In 1844 he was chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions as one of a commission appointed to continue the "Histoire Littéraire de France," and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*. M. Littré has published a translation of Strauss's "Vie de Jésus," in 1839-40; "Application de la Philosophie Positive au Gouvernement, des Sociétés, &c.," in 1849; "Histoire de la Langue Française," in 1862; an admirable "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," commenced in 1863 and completed in 1873; "Médicine et Médicins," 1872; and numerous other works. M. Sainte-Beuve has written an interesting notice of the life and works of M. Littré, who refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He established a new review, *La Philosophie Positive*, in 1867. In Jan., 1871, M. Gambetta appointed him Professor of History and Geography in the Polytechnic School which was opened at Bordeaux during the siege of Paris. M. Littré was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, and received the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature from the University of Leyden, in Feb., 1875.

LIVERPOOL, BISHOP OF. (*See* O'REILLY.)

LLANDAFF, BISHOP OF. (*See* OLLIVANT, DR.)

LLOYD, THE REV. HUMPHREY, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, born in Dublin in 1800, was educated in one of the Dublin classical schools, and entered Trinity College in 1815, gaining the first place at one of the public entrances. He was elected scholar in 1818, and graduated in 1820, having won the gold medal for science at his degree examination. In 1824 he was elected Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College; and in 1831 he resigned the latter office, and was elected to fill the chair of Natural Philosophy. During his tenure of this office Professor Lloyd devoted himself especially to the sciences of Light and Magnetism. In 1832 he undertook, at the request of Sir William Hamilton, the experimental investigation of the remarkable laws of refraction in bisexal crystals, which Sir W. Hamilton had deduced as mathematical consequences of Fresnel's theory; and he succeeded not only in verifying the two cases of conical refraction predicted by theory, but also in establishing theoretically, as well as by experiment, the law of polarization in the emergent cone. His account of these investigations was published in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. xvii. In 1838, at Professor Lloyd's suggestion, the Board of Trinity College founded a magnetical observatory in Dublin, which was placed under his direction, and furnished with instruments devised by him, and constructed, for the most part, by the eminent mechanical engineer, Mr. Grubb, of Dublin. At the meeting of the British Association in the same year, Sir John Herschel, Mr.

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Whewell, Mr. Peacock, and Professor Lloyd, were appointed a Committee, to represent to the Government the scientific importance of sending out a naval expedition to the southern hemisphere, to supply the deficiency of our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, and of establishing magnetical observatories at certain points of the British colonies and of the Indian empire. The measure was soon after warmly taken up by the Royal Society, and, upon the joint application of the two bodies, was adopted by the Government, by whom also the other principal states of Europe were invited to co-operate. At the instance of the Royal Society, Colonel Sabine and Professor Lloyd visited Berlin and Göttingen, in 1839, to invite the assistance of Humboldt, Gauss, and Kupffer, under whose direction simultaneous magnetic observations had been already carried out in Europe. The preparation of the written instructions for the conduct of the observatories was committed to Professor Lloyd, who likewise undertook, at the request of the Board of Ordnance and the East India Company to instruct the officers appointed to direct them in the use of the instruments. Mr. Lloyd resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in 1843, on his succession to a Senior Fellowship; and he was raised to the Provostship of Trinity College (an office also held by his father) in 1867. His principal works are:—"A Treatise on Light and Vision," 1831; "Report on the Progress and Present State of Physical Optics," presented to the British Association in 1834; "Report on the Magnetic Survey of Ireland," 1835; "Account of the Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, and of the Instruments and Methods of Observation employed there," 1842; "Dublin Magnetical and Meteorological Observations," 2 vols., 1865-1869; "Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light," third edition, 1873; "Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial," 1874; and numerous papers on Light, Magnetism, and Meteorology, published chiefly in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy." He is also the author of a Theological Tract on "The Power of the Keys," 1873, and of other miscellaneous publications. Dr. Lloyd is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and honorary member of the Philosophical Societies of Manchester and of Cambridge, and of several of the scientific societies of Europe and America. He was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1846, in succession to Sir William Hamilton. In 1856 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; and in the following year he was chosen President of the British Association at the meeting held in Dublin. The Cunningham medal was awarded to him by the Royal Irish Academy for his researches in light and magnetism; and in 1874 he received from the Emperor of Germany the cross of the Prussian order, "Pour le Mérite."

LOCKYER, JOSEPH NORMAN, F.R.S., born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, was educated in various private schools and on the Continent. He was appointed to the War Office in 1857, became, through Lord de Grey, editor of "Army Regulations" in 1865, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science. Mr. Lockyer is known as a worker in astronomy and physics, a large contributor to scientific literature, and a lecturer on scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866, and he contributed an important paper on "The Configuration of the Land and Water on the Planet Mars," to the Memoirs of that Society. About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and in 1866 proposed a method for observing the red flames

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without an eclipse, which method he and M. Janssen independently applied in 1868. To commemorate this discovery a medal was struck by the French Government in 1872. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, and independently, and in conjunction with Dr. Frankland, announced many important solar and physical discoveries to the Society in this and the following years. He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and to India in 1871, and was elected Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge in 1871, and Bakerian Lecturer to the Royal Society for the year 1874, in which year also he received the Rumford Medal from that body. On Jan. 29, 1875, the Paris Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member in the Section of Astronomy. He accordingly proceeded to Paris, and took his seat at the Institute in the following month of September, having been a short time previously charged by the British Government to make an inquiry into the state of meteorology in France. Mr. Lockyer has published "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy;" "Contributions to Solar Physics," 1873; "Spectroscope and its Applications," 1873; "Primer of Astronomy," 1874. He is a foreign member of several academies and scientific bodies.

LOCOCK, SIR CHARLES, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Henry Locock, M.D., of Northampton, born April 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Having commenced the practice of his profession in London, in 1840, he was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. In 1857 he retired from the active duties of his profession, became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and was made a baronet April 14, 1857. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for the Isle of Wight, at the general election in July, 1865.

LOEWE, THE REV. DR. LOUIS, was born at Zülz, in Prussian Silesia, in 1809, and educated at Rosenburg, in Silesia, subsequently at the theological colleges of Lissa, Nicolsburg, and Presburg, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed in 1839 Hebrew Lecturer and Oriental linguist to the late Duke of Sussex; in 1856, Head Master of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square; in 1858, Examiner for Oriental Languages to the Royal College of Preceptors; and in 1868, Principal and Director of Sir Moses Montefiore's Theological College at Ramsgate. Dr. Loewe travelled under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex and the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, in Egypt, Nubia, part of Ethiopia, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, for the cultivation of the study of the Arabic, Coptic, Nubian, Turkish, and Circassian languages and literature, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., on four of his philanthropic missions to the East. He has published a translation of J. B. Levinsohn's "Éfé's Dámmîm," a series of conversations at Jerusalem between a patriarch of the Greek Church and a chief rabbi of the Jews, London, 1841; a translation of the Rev. David Nieto's "Mátteh Dán," being a supplement to the book "Kuzári," 1872; "Observations on a Unique Cufic Gold Coin," issued by Al-Âamir Beâkhcám Allah, Abû Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, London, 1849; "A Dictionary of the Circassian Language," 1854; besides numerous "Discourses" and papers in the Transactions of learned societies.

LOFTUS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER, commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the diplomatic service, he became attaché at

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Berlin in 1837; paid attaché at Stuttgardt in 1844; served with the special missions at Berlin and Vienna in 1848; was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt in 1852; was transferred to Berlin in 1853; acted as *chargé d'affaires* there during portions of the years 1853, 1855, 1857; was appointed Envoy at Vienna in March, 1858; was transferred to Berlin in Dec., 1860; to Munich in 1862; returned to Berlin in 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation in 1868; and appointed to replace Sir Andrew Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburg in July, 1871.

LOGAN, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER, born in Jackson county, Illinois, Feb. 9, 1826, served in Mexico, and returning home in 1848, began the study of the law. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in 1851, was chosen in 1852 by the Democrats of Jackson and Franklin counties to represent them in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected a representative to Congress, and re-elected in 1860, but resigned on the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He entered a regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was soon after made Colonel of a Regiment of Illinois Volunteers raised by him, and took an active part in the capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 13-16, 1862, when he was wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in November following advanced to the rank of Major-General. He was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg (May to July, 1863); commanded the Fifteenth Army Corps from Nov., 1863, to Sept., 1864. He was absent on leave for the next four months, canvassing his State in behalf of the Republicans in the Presidential campaign, but rejoined his command in Dec., 1864, at Savannah, and remained with it to the close of the war. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard as Commander of the Army of Tennessee, but resigned a few months later. He was appointed Minister to Mexico the same year, but declined, and was elected a member of Congress (1867-69) from the State at large in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. In 1870 the Illinois Legislature elected him United States Senator from March, 1871, to March, 1877.

LOGAN, SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, F.R.S., geologist, of Scotch extraction, born in 1798, was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh, entered the public service in the colonies at an early age, and rising by gradual steps of promotion, about 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, and was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the International Exhibition of 1862. In 1872 he gave $18,000, in addition to $2,000 before contributed by him, towards endowing the chair of Geology in McGill University, Montreal.

LOMENIE, LOUIS LÉONARD DE, a French writer and member of the Academy, born in 1818, at Saint-Yrieix (Haute-Vienne), is descended from an ancient family. Having completed his studies in the college of Avignon, he repaired to Paris, where he commenced his literary career by publishing, under the *nom de plume* of "Un Homme de Rien," a series of biographical sketches, entitled, "Galerie des Contemporains Illustres," 10 vols., 1840-47. In 1845 he was appointed Assistant Professor of French Literature in the Collége de France, and he became Titular Professor in 1864. He has also held the Professorship of Literature in the École Polytechnique. M. Loménie, who had previously been decorated with the Legion of Honour, was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, receiving 15 votes against 14 given for M.

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Edmond About. In addition to the works above mentioned, he has published "Les Hommes de '89," an unfinished series of biographical studies; "Beaumarchais et son Temps," 2 vols., 1855, second edition, 1858; and a translation of Edward Gans's "History of the Right of Succession in France during the Middle Ages," 1845.

LONDON, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACKSON, DR.)

LONG, GEORGE, M.A., classical scholar, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800, was educated at Macclesfield School, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medallist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England, and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the "Penny Cyclopædia," from its commencement in 1833 to its completion in 1846. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London (now University College), and until midsummer, 1871, held a similar post in Brighton College. In 1873 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, granted Professor Long a pension of £100 a year. Mr. Long has written "Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall," in 1846; "Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum," and "History of France and its Revolutions," in 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, "Geography of England and Wales," in 1850; and "Geography of America," and "Decline of the Roman Republic," 5 vols., 1864-74. He translated "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," and "Select Lives from Plutarch;" has edited Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Gallic War," Sallust, and the "Bibliotheca Classica;" and has been an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries." He also edited the seven volumes of the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," 1842-44.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, an American poet, born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he took his degree with high honours in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. George Ticknor, in 1835, of his professorship of modern languages and of the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836, to enter upon his duties at Cambridge, United States. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, was succeeded by James Russell Lowell, and is living in retirement at Cambridge, U.S. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the U.S. *Literary Gazette*, and while professor at Bowdoin College

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contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; "Outre Mer," in 1835; "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems, in 1841; "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1842; "Poems on Slavery," in 1843; "The Spanish Student," a play, in 1845; "The Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges," in 1847; "Evangeline," in 1848; "Kavanagh," a tale, in 1849; "The Sea-side and the Fire-side," and "The Golden Legend," in 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," in 1855; "Miles Standish," in 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," in 1863; "Flower de Luce," in 1866; his translation of Dante, in three volumes, in 1867-70; his "New England Tragedies," in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy," in 1871; "Three Books of Song," in 1872; and "The Hanging of the Crane," in 1874. He also published new and complete editions of his poetical and prose works in 1869; and a revision, with additions, of his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," in 1871. His works have been frequently reprinted in Great Britain, and many of them translated into the continental languages. He again visited Europe in 1868 and 1869. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, July 27, 1869, and in 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science. Complete editions of his poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge (who have purchased the copyrights of his more recent works) in 1865 and 1866. No poet of the United States is so popular and well known in England. In 1874 he was nominated as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and received a large vote, but was defeated by Mr. Disraeli.

LONGRIDGE, JAMES ATKINSON, civil engineer, son of the late Michael Longridge, of Bedlington Iron-works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1817. His father was the first to advocate malleable iron instead of cast-iron rails, and designed and executed the first of the kind for the elder Stephenson, of whom Mr. J. A. Longridge was a pupil. He was consulting engineer to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and has been engaged in extensive railway projects in Trinidad and the Mauritius, India, and other parts of the world. He has written several papers on the ventilation of mines, published in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was for some years an active member; and two papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers,—the first, for which a Telford Medal was awarded, on the Submergence of Telegraphic Cables, in 1858; and the second obtained the Watt Medal and the Manby Premium, on the "Construction of Artillery," in 1860.

LONGSTREET, JAMES, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, born in South Carolina, about 1821, received a good education at a Northern college, obtained admission into West Point as a cadet in 1838, and entered the U.S. army July 1, 1842, as 2nd Lieut. of Infantry. He was on duty on the Mexican frontier till 1846; took part in the Mexican war, 1846-48, where he was wounded; attained the rank of Captain and a Major's brevet; served subsequently in Texas and as Paymaster in the U.S. army, being promoted Major on the staff in 1858. He resigned his commission to take part with the South in the civil war, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major-General, and won reputation under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862,

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Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, and added to his military reputation. He was also conspicuous for his military ability in the campaign of the Wilderness, May 1-6, 1864, and was severely wounded on the 6th of May. On his recovery, he attempted, but unsuccessfully, to aid General Early in the Shenandoah Valley, but subsequently returned to the lines before Richmond. He surrendered with General Lee in April, 1865. After the war, General Longstreet acted zealously for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. Believing that the great need of the South at the time was a more ready and comprehensive system of transportation, he entered with great energy upon the extension of Southern railroads. He made New Orleans his residence, and, having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial towards the Administration that President Grant nominated, and the Senate confirmed, him as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, a position which he still holds.

LONSDALE, Henry, M.D., member of several colleges and scientific societies, born at Carlisle in 1816, studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1837 he instituted an experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of prussic acid, and solved some disputed questions relating to its toxicology. This inquiry won him graduation honours. He afterwards lectured in Edinburgh on anatomy and physiology; and occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Medical, Hunterian, and other societies. In 1841 he discovered the "terminal loops" of the nerves in the brain and spinal cord of man (*Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*). In 1845 the state of his health induced him to return to Carlisle, where he was appointed Physician to the Cumberland Infirmary. His observations on scurvy in the Border counties (after the potato famine of 1846) enabled him to contravene some new theories on the origin of the disease, and to re-establish the views of the older authors. Among the early sanitary reformers, he wrote several articles in the *Journal of Public Health*, and lent willing aid in promoting the Health of Towns Act. He has contributed to various periodicals, literary, and medical, and is the author of "Life and Works of M. L. Watson, the Sculptor," 1866; a biography of Professor John Goodsir, prefixed to Goodsir's "Anatomical Memoirs," 1868; "The Life and Writings of Robert Knox, the Anatomist," 1870; "The Life of John Heysham, M.D., and his Correspondence with Mr. Joshua Milne relative to the Carlisle Bills of Mortality," 1871. Dr. Lonsdale has published a series of six volumes, entitled "The Worthies of Cumberland," containing the lives of the Howards, Sir James Graham, M.P., Mr. Curwen, M.P., Dr. John Dalton, the Loshes, Blamires, Addison, and other celebrities.

LOOMIS, Elias, LL.D., was born in Tolland, county Connecticut, in Aug., 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and was tutor there from 1833 to 1836. He then studied for a year in Paris, and on his return was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Western Reserve College in Ohio. Here he made many astronomical and meteorological observations. In 1844 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the New York University, retaining the position until 1860, although a portion of his time from 1845 to 1849 was employed, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in determining the difference of longitude between New York and other cities by means of the electric telegraph. In the course of these experiments, the velocity of the electric current through telegraphic wires was for the first time determined. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philo-

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sophy in Yale College, a position which he still holds. He has published, "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1845; "Progress of Astronomy," 1850 and 1856; "Analytical Geometry and Calculus," 1851; "Elements of Algebra," 1851; "Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections," 1851, enlarged edit. 1871; "Tables of Logarithms," 1855; "Natural Philosophy," 1858; "Practical Astronomy," 1855, enlarged edit. 1865; "Elements of Arithmetic," 1863; "Treatise on Meteorology," 1868; "Elements of Astronomy," 1869; and "The Descendants of Joseph Loomis," his ancestor, 1870.

LORNE, JOHN GEORGE EDWARD HENRY DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, called by courtesy the MARQUIS OF, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845. He was elected M.P. for Argyleshire, in the Liberal interest, in Feb., 1868, and in Dec. of the same year he became private secretary to his father at the India Office. The chief event of his life was his marriage with the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, on March 21, 1871, on which occasion he was created a Knight of the Thistle. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester. A trifling work, by the Marquis of Lorne, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics, and Home through America," was published in 1867.

LOS HERREROS. (*See* BRETON.)

LOSSING, BENSON JOHN, LL.D., was born at Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Poughkeepsie, and he subsequently entered into partnership with his employer; but in 1835 relinquished the business, and became joint owner and editor of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*. He soon added to this a semi-monthly literary journal called the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, and studied wood-engraving and drawing, to be able to illustrate it. About 1838 he settled in New York as a wood-engraver, publishing also the *Family Magazine*. In 1841 he published "An Outline History of the Fine Arts" as one of the volumes of "Harper's Family Library." He was at this time largely engaged in designing and engraving illustrations for books; but in 1847 published "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six," a large illustrated work; and in 1848, "Lives of the Signees of the Declaration of Independence." He was editing also at this time "The Young People's Mirror." In 1848 he projected his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," which was four years in progress, and contained over 1,000 designs, made by himself in the various localities of the war. His other works are, an "Illustrated History of the United States for Schools and Families," 1854 and 1856, and two smaller histories; "Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans," 1854; "Mount Vernon and its Associations," 1859; "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," which, though nominally written by G. W. Parke Curtis, was arranged, annotated, and illustrated by Mr. Lossing; "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 2 vols., 1860; "Life of Washington," 3 vols., 1860; "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," 1863; "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States," 3 vols., 1866-69; "and Pictorial History of the War of 1812," 2 vols., 1869. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. He resides at Chestnut Ridge, near the city of New York, and has nearly completed a "History of the United States," for youth, to form a large quarto volume, with illustrations by Darley.

LOTTI-DE-LA-SANTA, MADEMOISELLE, was born in Mantua, Dec. 23, 1833. Belonging to a noble family, she was carefully educated, and compelled by altered circumstances to think of availing herself of the na-

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tural gifts with which she was endowed, adopted the stage as a profession, studying under Manzencato, a master of reputation, and afterwards under Romani. Aided by Donizetti, she obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera-house in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made her first appearance with great success in "Roberto il Diavolo," and proceeded to Milan, gaining great applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." After singing with equal success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to appear in a part written expressly for her, in Verdi's opera, "Araldo." In 1854 she went to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years; was engaged by Mr. Gye to appear in London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, where, though she failed, in the first instance, to secure that applause which her Continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Rigoletto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Martha," her title to a high position among the lyric artists of the day.

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, a self-taught sculptor, the son of a small farmer, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland, while following the plough showed a natural taste for art by making figures in clay of the characters about whom he had read in odd volumes which came in his way, such as Pope's "Homer," a portion of Gibbon, &c. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, on his return one day from fox-hunting, according to Haydon, saw a number of models of legs and arms lying about in a garden attached to Lough's father's house. He alighted and walked in, found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, and models lying about in every direction. His interest was excited. He asked Lough to his house, and showed him models by Michael Angelo and Canova, the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor, studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus," and in 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Haydon, Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting much admiration, the Duke of Wellington giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. During eleven years Lough exhibited only once at the Academy—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832, in which year he married Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Kent. In 1834 he started for Rome, and remained in Italy four years, not, however, studying under any master. For the late Duke of Northumberland, Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the late Duke of Sutherland, the late Lord Brougham and the late Lord Grey. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works, such as "Boy giving Water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," and "Iago." To the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his group, "The Mourners;" in 1845 he executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick church; in 1847 a statue of the late Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late Marquis of Hastings, erected over his grave at Malta; and in 1855 a statue to the late Bishop of Sydney in Canterbury Cathedral. In addition to these he executed "Comus"

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in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House; a statue to Dr. Gilly, at Durham; statues of Judge Talfourd, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir John Lawrence, and Lady C. Villiers; a colossal monument in bronze to George Stephenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; besides many commissions for Lords Dudley and Methuen, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., the late Mr. R. Stephenson, and others. He executed the largest altar-monument in England, erected to the memory of the first Lord and Lady Sudeley, and for which a mortuary chapel is in course of erection at the family seat at Toddington, Gloucestershire; and among other works, "The Lost Pleiad" and "The Spirit," from "Comus," both life-size and in marble. In Sir Matthew Ridley's house in Carlton Terrace this artist has executed nearly all Shakspere's principal characters in marble, the size of life, and some works from Milton, colossal and in marble. The commission to execute lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, given to him, was afterwards withdrawn.

LOUIS I. (LOUIS - PHILIPPE-MARIE - FERDINAND - PIERRE - D'ALCANTARA - ANTOINE - MICHEL - RAPHAËL - GABRIEL - GONZAGUE - XAVIER - FRANÇOIS - D'ASSISE - JEAN - JULES - AUGUSTE - VOLFANDO - DE BRAGANZA - BOURBON), King of Portugal, second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct., 1838, visited this country with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and afterwards attained the rank of a Captain in the Portuguese navy. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Pedro V. (by a fever, which carried off another brother), Nov. 11, 1861. He is said to be very intelligent, of as liberal principles as the late king, and seems resolved to govern his kingdom constitutionally. He married, Oct. 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has two sons, Carlos, born Sept. 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865.

LOUIS II. (OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM), King of Bavaria, born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II., in the early part of 1864. At the commencement of his reign he took scarcely any part in the management of the affairs of his country, which was so dangerously complicated by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. After the battle of Königgrätz, a treaty of alliance was entered into by Prussia and Bavaria, in consequence of which the latter power joined Prussia in the recent invasion of France. Of late the Bavarian Government has become conspicuous in Europe by its opposition to the Ultramontane party, and its encouragement of Dr. Döllinger, and the so-called "Old Catholics." King Louis is passionately fond of music, and is a zealous partisan and munificent patron of Richard Wagner.

LOUIS (FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS CHARLES), K.G., Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, born Sept. 12, 1837, is a captain in the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as a dowry. The Queen granted him the prefix of "His Royal Highness," and created him a Knight of the Garter. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. The Prince has seven children:—(1) Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor, April 5, 1863; (2) Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bes-

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sungen, Nov. 1, 1864; (3) Irène Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866; (4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert, born Nov. 25, 1868; (5) Frederich Wilhelm August Victor Leopold Ludwig, born Oct. 7, 1870, accidentally killed, May 29, 1873; (6) Victoria Alice Helena Louise, born June 5, 1872; and (7) Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born May 24, 1874.

LOVELL, JOHN, born Nov. 20, 1835, at Farnham, Surrey, and educated at a private school, began his journalistic career in 1856, at the small town of Guildford, in Surrey. Thence he went to the North, where he became connected with several of the leading provincial journals, and at the same time contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Moy Thomas, in 1868, but relinquished that post in 1869 to take the management of the Press Association. In addition to contributing largely to periodical literature, Mr. Lovell has translated and edited the "Nouveau Robinson Suisse" of Stahl.

LOWE, EDWARD JOSEPH, F.R.S., elder surviving son of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., J.P., of Highfield, near Nottingham, one of the original members of the Meteorological Society, was born at Highfield, Nov. 11, 1825; and in 1840 he commenced that valuable series of daily meteorological observations, which have been continued to the present day. In 1846 he published "A Treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena." About 1848 he assisted the late Professor Baden Powell in the meteor observations for the British Association, and was the first to point out the convergence of meteors to a point in the heavens. "Prognostications of the Weather," a small work by him, appeared in 1849. In 1850 he became a member of the Meteorological Society, of which he was one of the founders. In 1853 he wrote two valuable local works, entitled "The Climate of Nottinghamshire," and "The Conchology of Nottinghamshire." In the same year he likewise assisted the late Professor Edward Forbes, in the compilation of his work on "British Mollusca," and issued the first parts of the well-known "Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns." His next work, on "British Grasses," appeared in 1858, and he subsequently wrote two other botanical works on "Beautiful-leaved Plants," and "New and Rare Ferns," in 1861 and 1862. His last work, entitled the "Chronology of the Seasons," is yet in progress, the first part only having been issued. In 1860 he was one of those who accompanied the Government expedition to Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, and was placed in charge of the meteorological departments in the Santander district. In 1866 he was president of the Nottingham Literary and Philosophical Society. Besides being the author of the works enumerated, Mr. Lowe has contributed papers on scientific subjects to various learned societies, and to the British Association; and at the present time (April, 1875) he sends daily meteorological telegrams to the Board of Trade. He was the inventor of the dry powder tests for the ozone observations used in the scientific balloon ascents. He was also the discoverer of an entirely new and distinct species of British worm the Megascolex Rigida (*Baird*); and has been the raiser of many abnormal British ferns. For some years past Mr. Lowe has been a Justice of the Peace for Nottinghamshire, and a Commissioner of Income Tax. He is a member of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, the Geological, the Linnæan, and the Horticultural Societies.

LOWE, THE REV. RICHARD THOMAS, M.A., born in Dec., 1802, graduated B.A. in honours at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1825, was for some years British Chaplain at Madeira, and in 1852 was appointed Rector of Lea, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. He is the author of

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"Primitiæ et Novitæ Faunæ et Floræ Maderæ," 1831; "History of the Fishes of Madeira," 1843; "A Manual Flora of Madeira," 1857-9; various "Memoirs" on zoological and botanical subjects, printed in the "Transactions" of the Linnæan, Cambridge Philosophical, and London Zoological Societies, in "Hooker's Journal of Botany," and the "Annals of Philosophy."

LOWE, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT M.P., son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, born at Bingham in 1811, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1835, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint-secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in Aug., 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In Dec., 1868, he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. He resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Aug., 1873, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Bruce at the Home Office. At the same time Mr. Gladstone assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Lowe of course went out of office with his party in Feb., 1874. He was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870.

LÖWE. (*See* LOEWE.)

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, LL.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819, graduated at Harvard University in 1838, and studied law, but never practised. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled a "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States, and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books;" and in 1871,

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"My Study Windows." In 1855 he succeeded Longfellow as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874, by the English University of Cambridge. From 1857 to 1862 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected editorially or otherwise with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly;* and from 1863 to 1872 was editor of the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. Towards the close of 1874 he was offered the post of Minister to Russia, which he declined.

LÖWENTHAL, JOHN JACOB, a celebrated chess-player and writer on that game, was born in July, 1810, at Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, where his father was a merchant. He was educated in the Gymnasium of his native town, and when about twenty years of age he received his first lessons in chess from Szén, then a clerk in the archives at Pesth, and afterwards the renowned Hungarian chess-player. In 1851 Szén left Pesth on a tour in Europe, and during the absence of his master, Herr Löwenthal pored over all the works on chess he could procure, and laid the foundation of that analytical power for which he is now so remarkable. His skill in the game increased day by day, and he came off victor in matches with many distinguished players. He also took a keen interest in politics, and his share in the civil administration of the revolution led to his banishment from his native land in 1849. First he directed his steps to the United States and a volume entitled "The Book of the First American Chess Congress" contains an interesting account, written by himself, of his sojourn there. In 1851 he visited London, in order to take part in a chess tournament, and since then he has permanently resided here, taking an active part in every organized movement of the last few years for the advancement of chess. In 1852 he was elected the Secretary of St. George's (London) Chess Club, and retained that office till 1857; and he was President of the St. James's Chess Club from the latter date till 1864. Herr Löwenthal is the chess editor of the *Era*, the *Illustrated News of the World*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, *Land and Water*, &c.; and he edited the *Chess-Player's Magazine* from 1865 to 1867. He has published "Morphy's Games," "The *Era* Problem Tourney;" "Book of the Chess Congress," 1864; and "Transactions of the British Chess Association," 1867-69.

LOWER, MARK ANTONY, M.A., F.S.A., was born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813, received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Rd. Lower, author of "Stray Leaves" and other poems, adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, and was for many years the proprietor of a boarding-school at Lewes, though he is best known to the public as an antiquary. His principal works are: "English Surnames, an Essay on Family Nomenclature," published in 1842; "Curiosities of Heraldry," in 1845; "The Chronicle of Battel Abbey," translated from a Latin MS. of the twelfth century, in 1851; "Contributions to Literature, Historical," &c., in 1854; "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names, the first work of its kind published in England, and the germ of what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research, in 1860; "The Worthies of Sussex," a series of biographical sketches, in 1865; a "Compendious History of Sussex," 2 vols. 1870; and "Wayside Notes in Scandinavia," 1874. Mr. Lower is a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of other English and foreign archæological institutions. In 1846 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He is one of the founders of the Sussex Archæo-

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logical Society, and a principal contributor to its voluminous Collections."

LOYSON, CHARLES, formerly known in religion as FATHER HYACINTHE, born at Orleans in 1827, finished his studies at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites at Lyons, entered that Order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his Advent sermons at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame attracted much attention (1865-69). Gradually, however, a suspicion grew up that the eloquent pulpit orator was not altogether orthodox in his views, and in 1869 M. Louis Veuillot denounced him to the court of Rome, but he succeeded this time in clearing himself from the charge of heresy. In June of the same year, however, Father Hyacinthe delivered before the International League of Peace an address, in which he spoke of the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion, and the Protestant religion as being "the three great religions of civilized peoples." This expression elicited severe censures from the Catholic press. The doubt now generally entertained as to the reverend father's orthodoxy was changed into certainty by his famous letter, addressed on Sept. 20 of the same year, to the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome, in which he protested against the "sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel," and went on to say;—"It is my profound conviction that if France in particular and the Latin races in general are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised." This manifesto against the alleged abuses in the Church created intense excitement, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world, and the young monk was hailed as a powerful ally by all the opponents of the papacy. Soon after this Father Hyacinthe left France for America, landing in New York, Oct. 18, 1869. He was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the various Protestant sects in the United States, but, though he fraternised with them to a certain extent, he constantly declared that he had no intention of quitting the fold of the Catholic Church. The Pope, after frequent solicitations on the subject, at last consented, in Feb., 1870, to relieve Father Hyacinthe from his monastic vows, and he accordingly became a secular priest under the title of the Abbé Loyson. As was naturally to be expected, M. Loyson energetically protested against the dogma of the Pope's infallibility; and soon after the seizure of Rome by King Victor Emanuel's troops he paid a visit to the Eternal City, where he delivered a series of discourses. In Sept., 1871, he attended the Congress of the self-styled "Old Catholics" at Munich. On Sept. 2, 1872, he was married in London, at the Marylebone Registry Office, to Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Amory Butterfield, and widow of Mr. Edwin Ruthven Merriman of the United States. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, and Lady Augusta Stanley his wife were present at the marriage. The Abbé Loyson was elected curé of Geneva, but he resigned this post in 1874, on the ground "that the spirit which prevailed in the Liberal Catholic movement in Geneva, was neither Liberal in politics nor Catholic in religion." A translation by Mrs. Loyson of some of her husband's "letters, fragments, and discourses," was published at London in 1874, under the title of "Catholic Reform," with a preface by Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster.

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LUARD, THE REV. HENRY RICHARDS, M.A., son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. in 1850, and became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library"—the theological portion, and the general index; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," 1858; and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," 1858; "Bartholomæi de Cotton Historia Anglicana," 1859; "Roberti Grossetesteæ Epistolæ," 1861; "Annales Monastici," in 1864-9 and "Matthew Paris," 1872-4, in the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; "Correspondence of Porson," 1866; and "Graduati Cantabrigienses," 1873.

LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, Bart. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., is the eldest son of Sir John William Lubbock, the third baronet, by Harriet daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York, was born at 29, Eaton-place, London, April, 30, 1834, and educated at Eton. Sir John, who succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1865, is a banker in London, and has introduced several improvements into the system of banking, especially the "Country Clearing," and the publication of the Clearing House returns. He has been for some years Hon. Secretary to the London Bankers. Sir John was an unsuccessful candidate for West Kent, in the Liberal interest, at the general elections of 1865 and 1868; but in Feb., 1870, he was returned for Maidstone, which borough he still represents. In Parliament he has spoken principally on financial and educational subjects. He has passed several Acts of Parliament, and in 1871 he carried the Bank Holiday Bill, by which four new statute holidays were added to the two already in existence. It is as a man of science, however, that he is chiefly known. He has been President of the Ethnological and Entomological Societies, and of the Anthropological Institute, Vice-President of the British Association, and of the Royal and Linnæan Societies; and a member of the International Coinage Commission, of the Public School Commission, and of the Advancement of Science Commission. He is the author of the following works, viz., "Pre-historic Times, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," third edition with considerable additions, 1870; "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man;" which has also passed through three editions, and which, like the preceding work, has been translated into several foreign languages; "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," 1874; "On British Wild Flowers considered in relation to Insects;" and "Monograph of the Thysanura and Collembola;" as well as of more than fifty separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnæan, Ethnological, Geological, and Entomological Societies, the British Association, &c. Sir John Lubbock is Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LUCAN (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CHARLES BINGHAM, G.C.B., elder son of the second earl, whom he succeeded June 30, 1839, born April 16, 1800, was educated at Westminster, entered the army at the usual age, and served as a volunteer with the Russian army under Gen. Diebitsch in the Turkish campaign in 1828. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo, in the Conservative interest, from 1826 till 1830, and was chosen one of the Representative Peers for Ireland in 1840. He served in the Crimea in 1854-5, in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Sept. 20, Balaklava, Oct.

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25, and Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Owing to some misapprehension of Lord Raglan's orders, that heroic but fatal charge of the Light Brigade in which so many lives were lost was made in the battle of Balaklava. Lord Lucan, who was colonel of the 8th Hussars till Feb. 22, 1865, when he became Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was made a Lieutenant-General in 1858, and General Aug. 28, 1865; was nominated a K.C.B. for his Crimean services, and G.C.B. in 1869; is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight first-class of the Medjidie, and a Knight, second class, of St. Anne of Russia.

LUCCA, PAULINE, the daughter of poor but worthy parents, who on account of reduced circumstances were unable to educate their children, was born at Vienna, in 1840. Her name was originally Lucas, and her parents were of the Jewish faith, which she abandoned. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction; and, when fifteen years of age, she obtained an engagement at the Karinther Thor Theatre, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place, the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity for distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in Sept., 1859, for the first time, as Elvira, in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology, nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment upon the terms of his contract if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mdlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison, she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of the Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, the Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a *prima donna* competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young *artiste* being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In the Prussian capital Mdlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an engagement with Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in London, in 1863, and carried all before her. Being dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement, she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden, in 1865, she

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was induced to return, and has since shared the honours of that establishment with Mdlle. Adelina Patti. In Nov., 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden, and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London. Her husband was slain in the war between France and Prussia in 1870.

LÜDERS (COUNT), ALEXANDER NICOLAIEWITCH VON, Commander of the 5th Infantry corps of the Russian army, and A.D.C. General of the late Nicholas I., was born in 1790, of a German family long resident in Russia, entered the army in 1807, served in the war in Finland in 1808, and took part in the campaigns against the French from 1812 till 1814. The services by which he is best known were rendered as commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Gen. Lüders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a *corps d'armés*, in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania, in 1849, under the convention between the two emperors, with 40,000 men, joined his forces to those of the Austrian General Puckner, July 14, took Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, July 21, attacked and defeated Bem, whose troops, imperfectly trained, had been exhausted with marching and fighting against superior numbers, July 31; again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, Aug. 4, and afterwards marched northwards, when his efforts, combined with those of Rüdiger, led to Görgei's surrender, Aug. 13. One of the first acts of Alexander II. was to give Gen. Lüders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. He received a superior command in the Crimea, and was preparing to take an active part in the struggle against the allies, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, March 30, 1856. Worn out with fatigues, and threatened by total blindness, the general was shortly after permitted to retire from the service. He was Lieutenant-General of Poland in 1861, and was made Count in June, 1862. Soon afterwards he retired into private life, and has since resided partly in Odessa, and partly in Bessarabia, where he possesses large estates.

LUGARD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, G.C.B., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Affghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845-6, Assistant Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9, he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856-7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General, Jan. 12, 1865, and G.C.B. in 1867, was appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department in Feb., 1859, and permanent Under-Secretary of War in May, 1861. He resigned the latter office in Nov., 1871, on being appointed President of the Army Purchase Commission. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871. He attained the rank of General in Nov. 1872.

LUKIS, THE REV. WILLIAM COLLINGS, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; has been succes-

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sively incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is Rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. Mr. Lukis, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Hon. Member of the Société Archéologique de Nantes, and of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Brittany, one of the Secretaries of the York Architectural Society, and was some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, published in 1845 "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate;" in 1857, "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries;" in 1858, "A Few Words to Rural Deans and Churchwardens," two tracts relating to the care and condition of church bells, and "The History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry;" and in 1861, "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Brittany, Great Britain, &c." He has contributed "Cromlechs," "Certain Peculiarities in the Construction of Chambered Tumuli," and "Remarkable Chambered Long Barrow at Kerlescant, Carnac," to the *Journal of the British Archæological Society*, and has written "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the Neighbourhood of Wath," "Notes on Barrow-digging in the Parish of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts," "Sur la Dénomination des Dolmens ou Cromlechs," "Rapport sur un Tumulus de l'Age de Bronze au Rocher, Plougoumelen," "The Stone Avenues of Carnac," and "Brittany Sepulchral Chambers, with an Attempt to reduce them to Chronological Order."

LUND, THE REV. THOMAS, B.D., born Dec. 2, 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as fourth Wrangler, and became Fellow and Lecturer of his College. In 1841 he was presented to the rectory of Morton, Derbyshire; and in 1864 to that of Brindle, Lancashire, and a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral. He has compiled various mathematical works, including several editions of "Wood's Algebra," "Companion" to the same. "A Short and Easy Course of Algebra," "The Elements of Geometry and Mensuration," in three parts; and some of these works have been text-books at Cambridge for many years. In 1863 he published an elaborate reply to Dr. Colenso on the "Pentateuch," Part I., entitled a "Key to Bishop Colenso's Biblical Arithmetic;" and at the Manchester Church Congress of that year read a paper, afterwards published, on the "Augmentation of Poor Benefices."

LUSH, THE HON. SIR ROBERT, born at Shaftesbury, Oct. 25, 1807, and educated at his native place, was called to the bar in 1840. He practised with much success, became Q.C. in 1857, and was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Nov., 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Lush has written "Notes on the New Will Act," and "Act for Abolishing Arrest for Debt," published in 1838; Practice of the Superior Courts," in 1846, &c.

LYCURGOS, THE MOST REVEREND ALEXANDER, Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, was born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, and, like many other Greeks, visited Germany to complete his studies. He became a student of the University of Halle, and a pupil of the celebrated Professor Dr. A. Tholuck. In 1870 he visited this country, and became the guest of the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Gladstone, and others of the nobility and gentry. He was present at the consecration of Bishop Mackenzie as Suffragan of Nottingham. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Oxford, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. He is Archbishop of Syra, Tenos, Melos, and Delos, and Vice-President of the Sacred Synod of Greece.

LYNCH, THE RIGHT REV. PATRICK NILSON, D.D., Bishop of Charleston, was born at Cheraw,

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South Carolina, March 10, 1817. After studying at the diocesan Seminary of Charleston, he went to Rome in 1834, where he studied in the College of the Propaganda. He received his Doctor's degree in 1840, was ordained priest, and returned to Charleston, where he was appointed Rector of the Seminary and Professor of Theology. In 1845 he became Rector of St. Mary's parish, in 1847, Rector of the Cathedral, and in 1850, Vicar-General of the diocese. After the death of Bishop Reynolds, in 1855, he was appointed Administrator, and in 1857 Bishop of the diocese. During his episcopate he has founded several churches, an Ursuline Convent, an Orphan Asylum, and numerous schools. Many of these were destroyed during the civil war, and Bishop Lynch has devoted himself mainly to preaching and lecturing in the Middle and Northern States in order to raise funds to repair these ruins. In 1869 he was present at the Vatican Council, where he sustained the definition of the dogma of Papal infallibility. He has published several essays on astronomical, historical, and theological subjects.

LYONS (BARON), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL LYONS, G.C.B., only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855-6), was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title, Nov. 23, 1858. Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attaché at Athens in 1839, and paid Attaché in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853, Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865, and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865.

LYTTELTON (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WILLIAM LYTTELTON, K.C.M.G., born in London, March 31, 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the highest classical honours in 1838. Having succeeded his father as fourth baron, April 30, 1837, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Jan. to July, 1846. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and High Steward of Bewdley, failed in a contest for the office of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840, and acted in 1861-3 as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the management of our Public Schools; and since then as Royal Commissioner on Clerical Subscription, and on Middle Schools. He was Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools from 1869 till 1874. Lord Lyttelton has taken an active interest in colonial questions, and in advocating the revival of the active powers of Convocation, and the extension of the episcopate. His lordship has published two series of "Ephemera," containing lectures and addresses delivered by him and a few translations into Latin and Greek verse.

LYTTON (BARON) THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ROBERT BULWER-LYTTON, poet and diplomatist, only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, was born Nov. 8, 1831. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed Oct. 12, 1849, Attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the

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time as private secretary. On Feb. 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attaché to Florence, and on Aug. 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attaché at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attaché at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attaché at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on Jan. 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. From Feb. to March 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission he was on Oct. 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on Jan. 16, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. There, during two intervals, from Feb. 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14, to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Chargé d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, on April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Chargé d'Affaires, from May 30 to Oct., 1865, from April 29 to Nov. 18, 1866, and from Sept. 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little more than a month from the last named date, on Feb. 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1869, as Chargé d'Affaires, and was thence transferred on Oct. 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (Jan. 18, 1873), upon his illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from Sept. 14 to Oct. 22, he acted at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary. Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist, and other Poems," by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed, in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illustrations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhäuser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhäuser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Serbski Pesme," a collection of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance

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followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes, the "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski, "Nie-boska Komedyja," the volume comprising among other imitations and paraphrases in verse several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols., his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols. the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." In Dec., 1874, he was gazetted as Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon. His lordship was offered, but declined, in May, 1875, the Governorship of Madras, vacant by the death of Lord Hobart. Robert Lord Lytton married Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon.

M.

MACCABE, WILLIAM BERNARD, born in Dublin, Nov. 23, 1801, wrote for the Irish press from 1824 till 1835. Whilst he was connected with the Dublin *Morning Register*, Mr. O'Connell declared he "only held himself responsible for his speeches as reported by Mr MacCabe." From 1835 till 1851 he was a Parliamentary Reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald*, in 1847 was appointed Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in 1851 he resigned that appointment and his connection with the London press to become editor of *The Weekly Telegraph*, a Catholic paper in Ireland. This he resigned in 1856, and has since contributed to the *London Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has translated books from the Greek, German, and Italian languages. He has published "A Catholic History of England" (embracing the Anglo-Saxon period), 1848-54; "Bertha: a Romance of the Dark Ages," 1851, since translated into German and French; "Florine, Princess of Burgundy, a Tale of the First Crusade," 3rd edit., 1873; "Agnes Arnold," a novel, in 1860; and other works.

MC'CARTHY, DENIS FLORENCE, poet, descended from the ancient royal Irish sept of the MacCauras, born about 1820, has composed "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions, and written in a patriotic spirit, published in 1850. This volume embraces translations from nearly all modern European languages, including some from André Chenier. He translated Calderon's dramas from the Spanish into English asonante verse, with an introduction and notes, published in 1853; and has written "Under-Glimpses and other Poems," and "Bell-founder and other Poems," both published in 1857; "Shelley's Early Life, from original Sources," 1872; and other works. In 1871 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his literary merit as a poet.

MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, was born at Cork, in November, 1830. After receiving a liberal education there, he became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853. He entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860 for the *Morning Star*, became foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864; he resigned the latter post in 1868, and travelled through the United States for nearly three years, visiting thirty-five of the thirty-seven States. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fort-*

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nightly Review, to several English magazines, and to many American periodicals. He is the author of "The Waterdale Neighbours," 1867; "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874 (novels); of "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays; and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States," an account of the working of the Liquor Laws, in Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, and other States of the Union. Mr. McCarthy is a political writer for one of the London daily papers. In politics he is a Radical, and was invited, but declined, to become a candidate for either of two Irish boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874.

McCAUL, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., LL.D., was born in Dublin in 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became Classical Tutor and Examiner. In Nov., 1838, he was appointed by the late Archbishop of Canterbury Principal of the Upper Canada College, and entered upon his duties in Jan., 1839. In 1842 he became Vice-President of King's College, Toronto, and Professor of Classics, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. In 1849 he was appointed President of the University of Toronto, and in 1853 President of University College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto. Dr. McCaul has published several volumes of essays and treatises on classical topics. He has also edited for collegiate text-books the Satires and Epistles of Horace (still almost universally used in schools in Ireland) and portions of Longinus, Lucian, and Thucydides; and has edited a monthly Canadian journal. In this country he is best known as a writer on Latin Epigraphy. His "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions" and "Christian Epitaphs of the first Six Centuries," have been most favourably received, and have gained for him high reputation as a scholar and a critic.

McCLELLAN, GEORGE BRINTON, an American general, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826. He graduated second in his class, at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1846, and was assigned to duty as second lieutenant of engineers. He served with marked distinction during the Mexican war, and was breveted as 18th lieutenant and captain. From 1851 to 1855 he was engaged mainly in engineering work in different parts of the United States. In 1855-56, having in the meanwhile been made captain of artillery, he was a member of the military commission sent to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. In 1857 he resigned his commission in the army, and became chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in 1860 was made President of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. At the opening of the civil war he was commissioned as Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, and was placed in command of a military department comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and a portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was made a major-general of the regular army, and in May, 1861, commanded in several engagements in Western Virginia, which resulted in the clearing of that region from the Confederate forces, for which he received the thanks of Congress. After the defeat at Bull Run he was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops in that region. Gen. Winfield Scott resigning in Nov., 1861, McClellan was appointed general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. He took the field in March, 1862, having in the meanwhile been relieved of the command of all except the army of the Potomac. He set out for the Peninsula of Virginia, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned as soon as his batteries were ready to open fire. The retreating Confederates made a stand at Williamsburg, long enough to enable their trains to get off and fall back slowly towards Richmond. McClellan followed

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leisurely and took up a position on the north bank of the Chickatioming, a small stream running near Richmond. Here he was attacked by the Confederate forces, now commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee, and after a series of actions lasting for a week, from June 26 to July 1, he retreated to a position on the James River. Meanwhile Gen. Halleck having been made general-in-chief of the army, ordered McClellan to return with his whole force to Fortress Monroe. The scattered troops in Northern Virginia had been united under Gen. Pope. Gen. Lee assailed these, and gained a decided victory, Sept. 30, 1862, in what is styled the second battle of Bull Run. Lee then began the invasion of the State of Maryland, and McClellan, who had been put in command of the Union army, encountered him (Sept. 16, 17) at Antietam, where a severe, but indecisive battle was fought, in which McClellan had a great preponderance of force. Lee, however, was able to re-cross the Potomac into Virginia, and was slowly followed by McClellan, whose dilatory movements gave great dissatisfaction; and on Nov. 7 he was superseded in command by Gen. Burnside. After this McClellan took no further part in the war. In Aug., 1864, he was the Democratic candidate for President, but received only 21 electoral votes, the remaining 212 being cast for Abraham Lincoln; of the popular vote, however, about 2,220,000 were cast for Lincoln, and about 1,800,000 for McClellan. McClellan resigned his commission in the army in Nov., 1864, came to Europe, where he remained till 1868, and, then returning to the United States, resumed his practice as an engineer. By the will of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens he was placed in charge of the Stevens floating battery, which had been for many years in course of construction at Hoboken, opposite New York. He was superintendent of the construction of a railroad bridge over the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, New York; and also Superintendent of Docks and Piers in the city of New York, resigning this office in 1872. He resides at Orange Mountain, New Jersey, a few miles from the city of New York. He has published: "A Manual of Bayonet Exercises," translated from the French, and adapted for the use of the United States army, 1852; a Volume of the Government Reports on the "Pacific Railroad Survey," 1854; a volume of the Reports of the European Commission on "The Armies of Europe," printed by order of Congress, 1861; "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," 1864; and several articles relating to military matters in *Harper's Magazine* for 1874.

Mc'CLINTOCK, Sir Francis Leopold, F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Mc'Clintock, born at Dundalk, in 1819, entered the navy in 1831, and rose to the rank of Post-Captain in 1854. He was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions in 1850-4, where he discovered, in 1857, the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, establishing the fact that they had died in 1845. Soon after his return from this expedition he was made LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Cambridge; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was presented with the freedom of the City of London. Sir Leopold commanded the screw frigate *Aurora*, which escorted their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, on their visit to Denmark and Sweden, in the autumn of 1864. He was made a Rear-Admiral in the Fleet in Oct., 1871, and in the following year was appointed Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. Sir Leopold is the author of "The Voyage of *The Fox* in the Arctic Seas to discover the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions," 3rd edit., 1869.

Mc'CLOSKEY, His Eminence John, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, fifth Bishop and second Archbishop of New York, was

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born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1810. He received his early classical training at New York, subsequently entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and after graduation pursued his theological studies in the seminary connected with that college. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in Jan., 1834. Soon after this he went to Rome, and for two years attended the lectures in the Roman College. On his return to New York, he was appointed assistant pastor, and six months later pastor of the church of St. Joseph, New York, which office he retained for six years, except one year (1841), during which he was first President of St. John's College, near Fordham, N.Y. In 1844 he was consecrated coadjutor of the Rt. Rev. John Hughes, D.D., then Bishop of New York, and in Sept., 1847, on the creation of the new diocese of Albany, was installed as its bishop. He remained in charge of this diocese for seventeen years, administering its affairs with signal ability, establishing many new congregations, erecting a magnificent cathedral at Albany, and many other new churches in the diocese, as well as hospitals, asylums, and schools, and introducing numerous new religious communities. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Mc'Closkey was transferred to the vacant see by a pontifical brief bearing date May 6, 1864, and was inaugurated on the 20th of August in the same year. He was raised to the dignity of a Cardinal Priest by Pope Pius IX., March 15, 1875. One of his first acts after his installation in the archiepiscopal see of New York was the opening of the new Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph, in a very large and commodious building purchased for the purpose by his predecessor. This seminary has accommodation for 180 students. The Cardinal has been very active in promoting the interests of the Church throughout the see, having established protectories for destitute children, a foundling asylum, an institution for deaf and dumb girls, a home for aged women, a German hospital, an asylum for poor old men, and another for poor old women. Many new churches have also been built, and others are in process of erection; and he has been carrying forward the magnificent cathedral on Fifth Avenue, commenced by the late Archbishop Hughes, which, when completed, will be the most beautiful church edifice in America. Towards this he has contributed $10,000 from his own purse, and to procure further aid from it he visited Rome in 1874. He has introduced into the diocese several religious orders, which had previously no houses there. Among these are the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Mc'CORMICK, ROBERT, R.N., born about 1804, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844, and is a Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals and Fleets. He accompanied Sir Edw. Parry in the *Hecla*, in the attempt to reach the North Pole in 1827, when he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon; was Surgeon of the *Terror* in 1830, and of the *Erebus*, and Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, between 1839 and 1843. He commanded the boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, volunteered to explore Smith's Sound into the Polar Sea, in command of the *Mary*, a yacht of twelve tons, in 1853, and the Arctic Medal was awarded to him in 1859. He has written a "Narrative of a Boat and Sledge Expedition up Wellington Channel in Search of Franklin, and Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean;" and "The Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South."

Mc'COSH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., D.D., born in Ayrshire in 1811, was educated at the Universities of Glas-

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gow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland, in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. In 1868 he went to America, and became President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He has written "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," published in 1856; "The Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated," 1860; "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural," 1862; "Examination of Mill's Philosophy, being a Defence of Fundamental Truth," 1866; "Inaugural Address at Princeton," 1868; "Logic," 1869; "Christianity and Positivism: a series of Lectures to the Times on Natural Theology and Apologetics," 1871; "The Scottish Philosophy, Biographical, Expository, Critical, from Hutcheson to Hamilton," 1874; and has contributed articles to the *North British Review*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, *the British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and the *Princeton Review*.

Mc'CRIE, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T. Mc'Crie, author of the "Life of Knox," was born at Edinburgh about 1798, and educated at Edinburgh University. He first settled as minister in Ceriff, and was appointed to supply his father's place in Edinburgh, in 1836. He has published a translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters;" "Sketches of Scottish Church History;" "Life of Sir A. Agnew;" and has contributed to the *Witness*, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and other religious periodicals. He was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College at London, in 1856.

Mc'CULLY, THE HON. JONATHAN, born at Nassau, Nova Scotia, July 25, 1809, educated at the county grammar-school, and admitted to the bar of the province in 1835; removed to Halifax in 1849, and was appointed Q.C. and Solicitor-General in 1860. He was long connected with the public press of his native province, and served as a delegate at Quebec in 1861 and 1862, on the subject of the union of the provinces and the Inter-colonial Railway, being the Chief Commissioner of railways for Nova Scotia. In 1864 he was one of the delegates to Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, for securing the union of the maritime provinces, and to Canada, to assist in preparing the Quebec scheme, and in 1866 to London, for carrying out the confederation of the British provinces in North America, of which he had always been an ardent supporter. He is a Liberal, and formerly led the Opposition in the Upper House. In 1870 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

MACDONALD, GEORGE, poet and novelist, was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1825, and was educated at the parish school there, and at King's College and University, Aberdeen. After taking his degree he became a student for the ministry at the Independent College, Highbury, London, and was for a short time an Independent minister, but soon retired, and settled in London to pursue a literary career. His first work was "Within and Without, a Dramatic Poem," 1855; followed by "Poems," 1857; "Phantastes, a Faërie Romance," 1858; "David Elginbrod," 1862; "The Hidden Life and other Poems," 1864; "Adela Cathcart," 1864; "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," 1864; "Alec Forbes of Howglen," 1865; "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," 1866; "Guild Court," 1867; "The Disciple and other Poems," 1868; "The Seaboard Parish," 1868; "Robert Falconer," 1868; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," 1871; "Malcolm," 1874. Besides these Mr. MacDonald has written books for the young:—"Dealings with the Fairies,"

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1867; "Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood," 1869; "The Princess and the Goblin," 1871; "At the Back of the North Wind," 1870; and he is the author of two theological works—"Unspoken Sermons," 1866; and a treatise on the "Miracles of our Lord," 1870.

MACDONALD, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born July 2, 1818, was consecrated Bishop of Nicopolis, Feb. 24, 1869, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District of Scotland.

Mc'DONALD, SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., a Canadian statesman, born in 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835; was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in Nov., 1844, and still represents that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Receiver-General in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec., 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sept., 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. Mc'Donald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time Premier. In Jan., 1862, the militia department was re-organized, and Mr. Mc'Donald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until May, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Mc'Donald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till 1868, when he was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, and in 1869 became Premier also, of the Dominion Cabinet. He and his ministry resigned Nov. 5, 1873. Appointed one of the delegates from Canada to arrange the terms of confederation with the imperial government in 1866, he was chosen by his co-delegates in London to preside over their deliberations. Mr. Mc'Donald is the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of Upper Canada. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was made a K.C.B. in 1867.

MC'DONNELL, SIR RICHARD GRAVES, C.B., LL.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Mc'Donnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who died Jan. 24, 1867, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and was called to the bar in Ireland in 1838, and in England in 1840. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia in 1843, and Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia in 1847. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from the Gambia to the Senegal, and organized and accompanied some military expeditions with success against powerful native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General, and in 1855, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, in opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the re-

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sources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in Nov., 1861, succeeded the Marquis of Normanby as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in April, 1864, and was Governor of Hong-Kong from Oct. 14, 1865, till 1872.

Mc'DOUGALL, The Right Rev. Francis Thomas, D.C.L., born at Sydenham in 1817, was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, where he obtained the gold medal in 1837. He became a member and a fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College; but, abandoning his profession, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1845, and afterwards that of D.C.L. He was ordained in 1845, and having held several curacies in the dioceses of Norwich and London, proceeded with Sir J. Brooke as chief missionary to Borneo in 1847, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan, in that island, in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science was of the greatest service in facilitating the progress of missionary enterprise, and, consequently, of civilization. He returned to England in 1868, was presented to the vicarage of Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral church of Ely, which he resigned in 1873, on being appointed a Canon of Winchester.

Mc'DOUGALL, The Hon. William, C.B., member of the Canadian parliament, born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822, is of Scotch descent. His grandfather having emigrated to America before the Revolution, and fought on the British side throughout the war, on its termination removed to Canada, where he received a grant of land as a United Empire loyalist. William, educated at Toronto and at Victoria College, is a member of the bar. His attention has been directed to agriculture and politics, and from 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, which obtained a large circulation in all the provinces; and from 1850 till 1857 edited *The North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862; and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, owing to difficulties arising out of the demand in Upper Canada for constitutional changes; in June of the same year was offered a seat in a coalition ministry (as one of three representatives of the Liberal party of Upper Canada), formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government, and accepted office as Provincial Secretary. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. Mc'Dougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine, and with the aid of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, speedily organized a respectable navy of seven gunboats. In 1867 he was made Minister of Public Works, which position he held until 1870; and in 1868 he was sent to England to confer with the general government on some questions of a constitutional character that had arisen between the Provinces. He may be regarded as the leader of the moderate Liberals of Upper Canada.

Mc'DOWELL, Irvin, an American general, born in Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818. He studied in a military school in France, and afterwards entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria, and the Union army, which had been hastily got together in July, 1861, to oppose Beauregard, and had been concentrated at Manassas, was placed under his command. The troops were raw and undisciplined, and the defeat of Bull Run, July 21, followed. Gen. Mc'Clellan took the

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command after that battle, and Gen. Mc'Dowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-General of Volunteers, March 14, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Mc'Clellan and Pope in June and Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sept. 5. In 1863-64 he was president of the court for investigating cotton frauds, and of the board for retiring disabled officers. From July, 1864, to June, 1865, he was in command of the department of the Pacific. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, with the rank of brevet Major-General in the regular army, and subsequently, for a time, commanded the department of the East and of the South.

MACFARREN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, Mus. D., son of the late G. Macfarren, dramatic author, born in London, March 2, 1813, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music; he was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Academy, 1860, and of the Committee of Management of the same, in 1868. Upon the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Macfarren, at the solicitation of the majority of the residents at Cambridge, became a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Music in that University. An opposition was threatened by Dr. Wylde, Gresham Professor of Music, but the day before the election he withdrew, and Mr. Macfarren was unanimously elected on March 16, 1875, and created a Doctor of Music in the following month. By a grace of the Senate the stipend attached to the Professorship was raised to £200 per annum, and he annually delivers a course of lectures on music, in addition to examining candidates for degrees. Mr. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lea," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; "Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, 1864; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in 1864; the oratorio of "St. John the Baptist;" overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet;" symphonies; sonatas for pianoforte, and for pianoforte and flute; trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; quartets for string instruments; and quintet for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass; cantatas — "Lenora," in 1851; "May-Day," in 1856; "Christmas," in 1859; and "Songs in a Cornfield," in 1868; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; and "Shakspere Songs" (Lyrics from the Plays, for four voices), 1860-4; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces; "Cathedral Service" in E flat, 1863; "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866; several anthems, and other church music. He has written analyses of oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853-7; and of orchestral works, for the Philharmonic, in 1869-71; the lives of musicians in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography;" "Rudiments of Harmony," in 1860; "Six Lectures on Harmony," in 1867. He has lectured at the Royal Institution, London Institution, &c. He has arranged "Old English Ditties" (13 books), 1857-69; "Moore's Irish Melodies," 1859; and "Scotch Songs."

MC'GHEE, THE REV. ROBERT JAMES, M.A., born in Ireland in 1789, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1811, M.A. 1813, *ad eundem* Cam-

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bridge, 1850, and was appointed Rector of Holywell, Hunts, on the nomination of the late Duke of Manchester, in 1846. The Rev. R. J. Mc'Ghee has written numerous works, among which may be mentioned:—"Lectures on Ephesians," 4th edit., 2 vols., 8vo.; "A History of the Douay and Rhemish (Roman Catholic) Version of the Bible," with notes; "The Church of Rome: her present Moral Theology, Scriptural Instruction, and Canon Law," being an epitome of all documents bearing on the papacy, deposited in the University of Cambridge; and "Maynooth Commission Report analyzed."

MC'GREGOR, SIR DUNCAN, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction, born in 1787, entered the army at a very early age, was actively employed in Sicily and Italy in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and at the capture of Catrone, having been wounded at the former place. Sir Duncan, who is Inspector-General of the Constabulary force in Ireland, received the Order of the Bath for his services during the disturbances of 1848.

MACGREGOR, JOHN, was born at Gravesend, Jan. 24, 1825, and is eldest son of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. A few weeks after his birth, his father, then Major MacGregor, embarked with his wife and son and regiment on board the *Kent*, the East Indiaman, which afterwards took fire in the Bay of Biscay. Of the 557 passengers, who were rescued, on March 1, 1825, by Capt. William Cooke, of the *Cambria*, the subject of the present memoir, then but a few weeks old, was one. His education commenced in King's School, Canterbury, and was continued, owing to the removals of his father's regiment, in many other schools. Proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, he gained three first prizes. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated as B.A. and a Wrangler. In 1845, Mr. MacGregor began to write and sketch for *Punch*. In 1847, he entered at the Inner Temple, and graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. During the Revolution in Paris of 1848, he visited that metropolis; and in 1849-50 made a tour in Europe and the Levant, and through Egypt and Palestine. In 1851, he was called to the bar. He subsequently visited Russia and every other country in Europe, as well as Algeria and Tunis, and the United States and Canada, and published an account of his observations. In 1865, he made his first canoe voyage, and published, in 1866, his logbook, under the title of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," which in 1871 had passed through eight editions. A new canoe, also called the *Rob Roy*, was constructed, fourteen feet in length, and weighing, with all its apparatus complete, seventy pounds. In this he made a voyage through Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic, and published an account of his adventures in a volume, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Baltic." After this he made a cruise of 1500 miles entirely alone in the yawl *Rob Roy* in the British Channel, and along the coast of France. An account of this cruise he published, under the title, "The Voyage alone in the Yawl Rob Roy." Perhaps the most successful of Mr. MacGregor's voyages was his canoe cruise in Egypt, Palestine, and in the waters of Damascus. He published an account of it, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," 1869; 4th edit., 1874. Mr. MacGregor is Captain of the Royal Canoe Club, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore; and he is Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee of the School Board for London. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected a member of the London School Board, for the division of Greenwich. In 1873 he married a daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Crawford Caffin, K.C.B. He has contributed articles on marine propulsion to the Transactions of the British Association, and many minor papers.

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MC'HALE, THE MOST REV. JOHN, D.D., Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, born in 1791, at Tubber-navine, Mayo, having learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school in the neighbouring town of Castlebar, entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Having held his professorial chair for about eleven years, he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *cum jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*. Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation; and, in 1827, a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. Mc'Hale afterwards published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects, which attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic Emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. Mc'Hale was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, he published several letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 he collected in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date. Dr. Mc'Hale, who has taken an active part in the politics of the day, is known as a preacher, not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy, and his sermons, delivered in Rome in 1832, have been translated into Italian by the Abate de Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He has translated into Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original; in 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and published the Pentateuch, in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments, forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by other parts.

MACHRAY, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land, born about 1830, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. He became Dean and Fellow of his college, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which benefice he resigned in 1865, on his appointment to the bishopric of Rupert's Land. The diocese, which includes the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, or Prince Rupert's Land, is 37,000 square miles in extent, and has a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700, of which £400 are derived from the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

MACKARNESS, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE RICHARD, a bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church, is a brother of the Bishop of Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Oxford; was a fellow of St. Columba's College, Ireland, 1846-7; and vicar of Ilam, Staffordshire, from 1854 till his election to the episcopate. He was consecrated as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, March 25, 1874.

MACKARNESS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FIELDER, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, was born Dec. 3, 1820, and received his education at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a "Postmastership." He took his B.A. degree in 1844, when his name appears in the second class in classics. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, but this he did not retain for any length of time, for in 1845, almost immediately after taking priest's orders, he was presented by the Clive family to the vicarage of Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. This living he held until 1855, when he

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was presented to the rectory of Honiton, Devonshire, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. In 1858 he was promoted by the late Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) to an honorary prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral; and in 1868 he obtained the small vicarage of Monkton, near Honiton. He was also for some time chaplain to Lord Lyttelton. In 1865 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter; but on the re-election of that body in 1869 he failed to secure his seat, on account of his approval of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In Dec., 1869, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Winchester.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief, was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World," and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in Sept., 1844, and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems: "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. He has also written, "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality," published in 1842; "Legends of the Isles, and other poems," in 1845; "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846; "Town Lyrics," in 1847; "Egeria," in 1850; "The Lump of Gold," in 1855; "Under Green Leaves," in 1857; "A Man's Heart," in 1860; and "Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature," in 1864. For some years he contributed leading articles to the *Illustrated London News*, and he established the *London Review* in 1860. Dr. Mackay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841. A collection of his contributions to *All the Year Round*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and other periodicals, was published, with the title of "Under the Blue Sky," in 1871. He also published "Lost Beauties of the English Language: an Appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Public Speakers," 1874.

MC'KEE, HENRY SHEIL, D.D., LL.D., son of the late Mr. H. Mc'Kee of Tamnadace, co. Derry, born May 29, 1813, was educated at the Belfast Academy, and the University of Glasgow, where he obtained what in England would be termed *a treble first*, but it was by the intimate familiarity which he acquired with the Greek and Latin classics that he achieved the greatest distinction. He graduated M.A., in 1839; LL.D. and D.D. in 1858. He was appointed first Minister of the "Scot's Church," Killucan, Westmeath, Sept. 14, 1844; and elected Professor of Latin and Greek in Magee College, Derry, July 5, 1865. Dr. Mc'Kee by his linguistic acquirements, especially in the department of Oriental literature, has obtained a foremost place among the scholars of the present day. He is the author of the "Assembly's Shorter Catechism with the proofs, translated into Hebrew and Syriac." In 1864 the president and council of the Royal Society of Literature, "in consideration of various eminent services rendered to Literature," elected him an Honorary Member.

MACKENZIE, THE RIGHT REV.

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HENRY, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, was born in London, May 16, 1808, and received his education in Merchant Taylors' School. His first introduction to public life was through a merchant's counting-house and a Government office, but being desirous of entering into holy orders, he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. His first curacy was at Wool, Dorset, but his rector having died before he was admitted into priest's orders, he accepted an assistant chaplaincy at Rotterdam, and then the curacy of St. Peter's, Walworth, where he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1837 he was elected head-master of Bancroft's Hospital, and three years afterwards appointed perpetual curate of St. James's, Bermondsey. His next removal was in 1844 to Great Yarmouth, whence he was called up to London in 1848 by Bishop Blomfield to occupy the important post of vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After seven years' administration of that parish, he was nominated by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of Tydd St. Mary, which in 1866, upon being appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, he exchanged for the less lucrative rectory of South Collingham, Nottinghamshire, in order to be nearer his official duties. In the meanwhile he had assisted the Bishop of Lincoln as his chaplain, and had held an honorary stall in his cathedral, and since 1864 the sub-deanery also. Upon Dr. Wordsworth succeeding to the see, and taking the necessary steps for the revival of a Bishop Suffragan, the Archdeacon of Nottingham's name was submitted to the Crown, which gave him the appointment. He was consecrated at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on Feb. 2, 1870. Since 1857 Dr. Mackenzie has been an active member of Convocation, at first as the representative of the clergy and subsequently of the chapter. He still occupies his place in the Lower House as Archdeacon of Nottingham, for suffragans have no seat in the Upper House of Convocation. Bishop Mackenzie is author of an "Historical (Prize) Essay on the Life of Offa, King of Mercia," 1840; "A Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," 1847; "On the Parochial System," 1850; "Ordination Lectures delivered at Riseholm," 1862; and "Meditations on the Psalms," 1864.

MACLEAN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.C.L., D.D., son of Mr. Charles Maclean of Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland, born in 1828, took the degree of M.A. at Aberdeen and that of D.C.L. at Toronto. He was appointed curate of St. Paul's, London, Canada, in 1853; Archdeacon of Manitoba and Professor of Divinity in St. John's College in 1866, and Bishop of the new diocese of Saskatchewan in 1873. The diocese comprises the most fertile portion of the valley of the river Saskatchewan, which rises at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and after flowing across the Continent discharges its waters into Hudson's Bay, through Lake Winnipeg, on the eastern coast.

MACMAHON, MARIE-EDME-PATRICK-MAURICE-DE, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, President of the French Republic, born at Sully, July 13, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The MacMahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name, to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the

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Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion, he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sept. 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European colonists became so dissatisfied, that in 1868 a large number of them left for Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was intrusted with the command of the First Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. On Aug. 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by the Prussians at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th), Rheims (21st), and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sédan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the commencement of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and ably assisted M. Thiers in re-organizing the Army. In Dec., 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he refused to accept the nomination. On M. Thier's resigning the Presidency of the Republic May 24, 1873, he was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted 390 voted for Marshal MacMahon, who immediately afterwards accepted the Headship of the Executive, his consent being carried back to the Assembly, couched in a letter which was a model of manly straightforwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he wrote, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but, with the aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain internal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier." He at once pro-

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ceeded to form a Conservative administration, his Ministers being the Duc de Broglie, Foreign Affairs and Vice-President of the Council; M. Ernoul, Justice; M. Beulé, Interior; M. Magne, Finance; General de Cissey (who remained *par interim*), War; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Marine and Colonies; M. Batbie Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts; M. Desseilligny, Public Works; and M. de la Bouillerie, Agriculture and Commerce. The Septennate was voted Nov. 19, 1873, when the National Assembly, by 378 votes against 310, entrusted him with the exercise of power for seven years. Marshal MacMahon received the cross of Knight of the Danish Order of the Elephant in May, 1869. Since his election as President of the French Republic he has been decorated with the insignia of various foreign Orders.

MACMILLAN, THE REV. HUGH, LL.D., F.R.S.E., born at Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Sept. 17, 1833, was educated at Breadalbane Academy and Edinburgh University. He was appointed Free Church Minister of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, in 1859, and translated in 1864 to Free St. Peter's Church, Glasgow, his present charge. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews, in Feb., 1871, and was elected two months afterwards Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Macmillan is the author of "Bible Teachings in Nature," 1866, now in its eighth edition, translated into Danish, Swedish, German, and other continental languages; "First Forms of Vegetation," in its third thousand; "Holidays on High Lands," which has run through two large editions; "The True Vine," also in its second edition; "The Ministry of Nature," in its third edition; "The Garden and the City," in its second edition; "Sunglints in the Wilderness;" besides numerous contributions to quarterly reviews and religious and scientific periodicals.

MC'MURDO, MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM, C.B., of Scotch extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India, was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde, conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. Mc'Murdo — most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the Volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. Mc'Murdo was selected as the fittest officer for the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial for their respect and regard. In Feb., 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACNEE, DANIEL, R.S.A., born in Stirlingshire about 1806, studied with

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Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scotch artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He has since painted some of our most prominent men: amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Mr. Macnee is nearly as well known in England as in Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London.

Mc'NEILE, THE VERY REV. HUGH, Dean of Ripon, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's-Inn. Having resolved to devote himself to the Church, in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in Donegal, married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late archbishop of Dublin, in 1822, and was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he preached frequently in London; in 1834 was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool; in 1845 the Bishop of Chester bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Chester cathedral; and his college presented him with the degrees of B.D. and D.D. (*honoris causâ*). In 1848 he resigned the district of St. Jude's, and was presented to St. Paul's, Prince's Park, which was built for him by his Liverpool friends, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. His chief publications are "An Ordination Sermon," published by request of the bishop, in 1825; "Seventeen Sermons," in 1826; "Lectures on Miracles," in 1833; "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Perceval, Esq.), on his Secession from the Church of England;" "Lectures on the Church of England," delivered in Hanover Square Rooms; "Lectures on the Jews," and "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," in 1842; "The Church and Churches of Christ," in 1847; "The Adoption, and other Sermons, preached in Chester Cathedral," in 1864; and "Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Eirenicon," in 1866. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. Mc'Neile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool. Having refused to appropriate it to his private use, it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. In 1868, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was appointed by her Majesty the Queen to the Deanery of Ripon.

Mc'NEILL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.B., third son of the late John Mc'Neill, Esq., of Colonsay, and brother of the late Lord Colonsay, born in 1795, was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia in 1831, became Secretary of the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun in 1834, and was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of Asiatic nations; and his foresight enabled him even at that period to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the Scotch Poor-Law Act of 1845; in 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands, and in Feb., 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat and other supplies of

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the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, in acknowledgment of his services. Sir John Mc'Neill, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E., wrote "Progress and Position of Russia in the East to 1854," published in 1854.

MACRORIE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM KENNETH, D.D., Bishop of Maritzburg, born about 1831, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1852), and was appointed perpetual curate of Accrington, Lancashire, which preferment he held until his consecration to the bishopric of Maritzburg, Jan. 25, 1869. The ceremony was performed at Capetown, the consecrating prelate being the metropolitan, Dr. Robert Gray. A protest signed by 129 persons having been presented against Dr. Macrorie's consecration, the metropolitan replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, the signers having no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals."

MADAGASCAR, BISHOP OF. (*See* CORNISH.)

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT, M.R.I.A., born in 1798, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of which he has been a member since 1829. Since 1833 he has been in the civil service of the Government in several important offices, especially those connected with the suppression of the slave trade, in which his services have been commended by Clarkson, Buxton, Sturge, and Stephen. He was appointed to the office of Special Magistrate in Jamaica in 1833, to that of Superintendent of Liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835, and in 1836 to that of Acting Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in the Havana, where he remained till 1839. He was appointed Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa on Slave Trade, &c., in 1840, and Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847. He has filled the office of Secretary to the Loan-Fund Board, Dublin Castle, since 1850. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Soc. of Med. Sciences of Lisbon. He is the author of "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c.," published in 1829; "The Mussulman," in 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 1833; "Travels in the West Indies," in 1838 and 1840; "Egypt and Mahommed Ali, and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," 1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," 1845; "History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, &c.," 1849; "Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 1854; "Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington," 1855; "Phantasmata; or Illusions and Fanaticisms of an Epidemic Character," 1857; "The Turkish Empire, in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization," 1860; "Galileo and the Inquisition" 1863; "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—his most important work, in which ample details are given of the causes of the rebellion of 1798, recently republished in 4 vols.; "Historical Notice of the Operations and Relaxations of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, and of those which are still Unrepealed," 1865; "The History of Irish Periodical Literature," first series, 2 vols. 8vo., 1867. He has also contributed extensively during the past thirty years to periodical literature.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF. (*See* GELL, DR.)

MADVIG, JOHN NICHOLAS, philologist and politician, of Jewish extraction, was born in the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804, and studied at Fredericksborg and the University of Copenhagen, where he became Professor of Latin literature in 1829. He has compiled "Opuscula Academica," published in 1834-42; a

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"Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and afterwards in German (a translation of which was issued at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold; and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus." Elected Deputy to the National Diet in 1839, he was, in 1848, one of the most advanced Radicals, and in Nov. of that year was appointed Minister of Worship, retiring in Jan., 1852, when he received the general direction of Public Instruction. Since then he has been elected a member of the Danish Chamber, where he exercised great influence. The first volume of his "Adversaria Critica ad Scriptores Græcos et Latinos" appeared in 1871. He was nominated a Chevalier of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands in Feb., 1875.

MAGEE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM CONNOR, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, was born at Cork, in 1821, being son of the Rev. John Magee, Curate of the Cathedral Parish, Cork. At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently obtained a scholarship, besides other academical distinctions. In due course he took holy orders, and after holding for some time a curacy in a Dublin parish he was obliged to relinquish it and to proceed for the benefit of his health to Malaga, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1848, he accepted the curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, which he held about two years. In 1850 he was appointed joint incumbent, and shortly after sole incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. When the Liberation Society was organised, Bath formed a counter-association, called the "Bath Church Defence Society," in connection with which Dr. Magee delivered an able lecture on "The Voluntary System, and the Established Church." Such was the effect of this address that similar societies sprang up throughout the country. Subsequently Dr. Magee published "Christ the Light of all Scripture," an Act Sermon preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, June, 1860; "The Gospel and the Age," preached at the ordination in Whitehall Chapel, 1860; and "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," preached in Wells Cathedral, 1864. At Oxford Dr. Magee on several occasions preached one of the Lent lectures, and in Aug., 1861, he delivered a powerful address to the clergy at Radley on "The Relation of the Atonement to the Divine Justice." At Cambridge, and in London too, he very frequently took part in preaching and speaking on behalf of church societies, and published several lectures delivered at their meetings on "Scepticism," "Baxter and his Times," "The Uses of Prophecy." The Bishop of Bath and Wells conferred on Dr. Magee the honorary rank of Prebendary of Wells some time before he left Bath. In 1860 he succeeded Dean Goulburn as minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and in the following Feb. he was appointed to the rectory of Enniskillen by the University of Dublin. In 1864 he was appointed Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. He was appointed Donellan Lecturer for 1865-66, a position in Dublin analogous to that of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. Dr. Magee was frequently selected as one of the special preachers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor, before her Majesty. He was also selected, in 1868, to preach before the British Association at Norwich and the Church Congress at Dublin. Both these sermons were published, under the respective titles of "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," and "The Breaking Net." Dr. Magee was appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, on the death of Dr. Jeune, being, it is said, the

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only Trinity College Dublin man ever appointed to an English see. Bishop Magee has from time to time taken part in the debates of the House of Lords, and his speech against the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of impassioned eloquence. Four Sermons preached by him at Norwich, in "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith," attracted much attention, and were translated into several continental languages. In 1871 he delivered and published a "Charge," in which he treats of the Athanasian Creed with great force and ability.

MAGENTA, DUC DE. (*See* MACMAHON.)

MAGNE, PIERRE, a French statesman, born at Périgueux, Dec. 3, 1806, a member of an obscure family, became an avocat in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, of which he was a member, M. Magne did not occupy a leading position as a debater, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention. Having retired into private life in 1848, he was made Under-Secretary of State for Finances in Nov., 1849, and became Minister of Public Works April 10, 1851. His ministry of public works, which he held, with the exception of an interval of a few months at the end of 1851 and in 1852, till 1854, is generally admitted to have been successful. He was enabled to conclude many important conventions with the great railway companies, and during his career of office he personally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, but also those of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of improvements. He was Finance Minister from 1854 till Nov., 1860, when he became minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. Again appointed Finance Minister, Nov. 13, 1867, he retained that position until the advent to power of M. Ollivier in Jan., 1870, when he was replaced by M. Buffet. On the election of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency of the Republic, May 24, 1873, M. Magne was appointed Minister of Finance, and he held that portfolio till June, 1874, when he was succeeded by M. Mathieu-Bodet. He was made senator Dec. 31, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honour Oct. 29, 1851, and Grand Cross Aug. 4, 1854.

MAGUIRE, THE REV. ROBERT, M.A., son of William Maguire, Esq., Inspector of Taxes of the city of Dublin, born in that city in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in first-class honours in 1846, as a moderator and medallist of his class. Having been ordained, he held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 till 1852, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute. He was appointed Sunday Afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1856; Vicar of Clerkenwell in 1857; and Early Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London Stone, in 1864. After the Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell (Dec. 13, 1867) Mr. Maguire was appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee, which raised upwards of £10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He has written several controversial and other religious works, including "Perversion and Conversion; or, Cause and Effect," 1854; "The Seven Churches of Asia," 1857; "Expository Lectures on Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,'" 1859; "Things Present and Things to Come," 1860, since reissued (2nd edit.) as "Mottoes for the Million; or, Evenings with my Working Men," 1866; "Self: its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties," 1862; "The Miracles of Christ, expository and critical," 1863; "St. Peter Non-Roman in his Mission, Ministry, and Martyrdom," 1871. Mr. Maguire has also edited, with copious annota-

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tions, the two volumes of "Cassell's Illustrated Bunyan," 1864-65.

MAHMOUD PASHA, a Turkish statesman. A disciple of Rechid Pasha, he commenced his career in the office of the Grand Refendary, and rose to the post of Mektoubchi in the Hardjié (Foreign Office), thence in succession to those of Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, and Musteschar, or Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Muchir, and served as Governor-General of Syria, and of Smyrna, then as Minister of Commerce, and, after the death of Rechid Pasha, as Governor-General of Tripoli and Barbary. He also filled for some time the post of Minister of Justice, and in 1858, during the absence of Fuad Pasha at the Conferences of Paris for the organization of Wallachia and Moldavia, he was charged with the Ministry, *ad interim*, of Foreign Affairs. In 1867, when the late A'ali Pasha became again Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha occupied for a short time the post of Musteschar of the Grand Vizierat, and then passed to the Ministry of Marine, where he introduced several important reforms, and which he administered with energy and economy. Upon the death of A'ali Pasha (Sept. 6, 1871), the Sultan immediately appointed Mahmoud Pasha to the vacant post of Grand Vizier. His Highness is said to possess in an eminent degree the high qualities of integrity, energy, superior natural intelligence, and great administrative ability.

MAINE, Sir Henry James Sumner, K.C.S.I., LL.D., was born in 1822, and received his academical education at Cambridge, where he was senior classic and University scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1844 from Pembroke College, of which he was elected a Fellow; proceeded M.A. in 1847, being then a member of Trinity Hall, and was created LL.D., *per literas regias*. In 1847 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and he retained that position till 1854, when he was nominated Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. In 1862 Mr. Maine proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress he returned to England in Oct., 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford in 1870. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K.C.S.I. His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; "Village Communities in the East and West; Six Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1871; and "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," 1875.

MAJOR, The Rev. John Richardson, D.D., son of the late John Major, Esq., born in London in 1797, was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819. Having taken orders, and held the Head-Mastership of Wisbeach Grammar School for four years, he was in 1830 appointed Head-Master of the Grammar School at King's College, London, which post he resigned in July, 1866. For some time he held the vicarage of Wartling, Sussex, in conjunction with his head-mastership, and in 1871 he was appointed Vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire. He has compiled a "Latin Grammar and Exercises," "Latin Reader," "Hints for Latin Composition," "Initia Græca," "Initia Homerica," a "Guide to Reading of the Greek Tragedians," and other school books, and has edited five of the plays of Euripides, with English notes; Stephens' Greek Thesaurus; the Lexicons of Scapula, Schrevelius, and Parkhurst; "The Gospel of St.

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Luke;" various portions of Homer, Xenophon, Herodotus, Virgil, Ovid, and Milton; and "The Gospel according to St. Mark in the original Greek, with a digest of notes from various Commentators," 1870.

MAJOR, RICHARD HENRY, F.S.A., and member of many home and foreign learned societies, born in London in 1818, was appointed keeper of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844, was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847; "The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849; "Notes upon Russia," which he translated from the Latin of Herberstein, in 1851-2; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., and published in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and published in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," published in 1857; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859. As a sequel to this latter work, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a discovery made by him of a MS. document, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia was transferred from Holland to Portugal, proving the date of that discovery to have been in 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Dom Pedro V., King of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde, by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. In 1868 he published his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator, and its Results," a work pronounced "classical" in Germany, Portugal, and England. In testimony of approbation of this work, Dom Luis I., the present King of Portugal, raised Mr. Major to the rank of officer of the Tower and Sword, and sent him as a special compliment the Collar of the Order in gold. Mr. Major is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society.

MALAN, THE REV. SOLOMON CÆSAR, M.A., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, who died in 1864, was born in 1812, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having obtained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in classics. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained deacon, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England, he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and after being ordained priest, was appointed Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, in 1845, and Prebendary of Sarum in 1871. Mr. Malan has written "Persomache Herodotica, an Analysis of Herodotus," 1837; "An Outline of Bishop's College, Calcutta," "Family Prayers," and "Three Months in the Holy Land," 1843; "A Plain Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," 1847; "A Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds," and "A Systematic List of British Birds," 1848; "Who is God in China, Shin or Shang-Te?" 1855; "The Three-fold San-tsze-king; or, Triliteral Classic of China," translated from the Chinese, with notes; "A Vindication of the Authorized Version;" "A Letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury on the Chinese and Mongolian Versions of the Bible," and "Aphorisms on Drawing," 1856; "Magdala and Bethany: a Pilgrimage," "The Coast of Tyre and Sidon: a Narrative," 1857; "Letters to a Young Missionary," 1858; "Prayers and Thanksgivings for the Holy Communion," translated

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from Armenian, Coptic, and other Eastern rituals, for the use of the clergy; "Meditations on a Prayer of S. Ephræm for Lent," translated from the Russian, 1859; "The Gospel according to S. John," translated from the eleven oldest versions except the Latin; viz., the Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and Persian, with notes and a criticism on all the 1,340 alterations proposed by the five clergymen in their revision of that gospel, 1862; "Preparation for the Holy Communion," translated from Eastern rituals for the use of the laity; "Meditations on Our Lord's Passion," translated from the Armenian; "Manual of Daily Prayers," translated from Armenian and other Eastern originals, 1863; "Philosophy or Truth? remarks on the first five Lectures on the Jewish Church by the Dean of Westminster," 1865; "History of the Georgian Church," translated from the Russian; "Repentance," translated from the Syriac of S. Ephræm, 1866; "Sermons by Gabriel, Bishop of Imereth," translated from the Georgian; "Companion for Lent," "An Outline of the Early Jewish Church," "On Ritualism," 1867; "The Life of S. Gregory the Illuminator, Patron Saint of the Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian; "The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to Scripture, Grammar, and the Faith," 1868; "Instruction in the Christian Faith," translated from the Armenian; "A Plea for the Authorized Version, and for the Textus Receptus, in answer to the Dean of Canterbury," 1869; "The Liturgy of the Orthodox Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian, 1870; "The Differences between the Greek and the Armenian Churches," translated from the Russian; "The Conflicts of the Holy Apostles," an apocryphal book of the Eastern Church, translated from the Ethiopic; "Misawo the Japanese Girl," translated from the Japanese; "Our Lord's Miracles and Parables, explained to the Children of the Broadwindsor Sunday School," 1871; "Parables of Our Lord explained to Country Children," 1872; "Divine Liturgy of St. Mark from an Old Coptic MS.," 1872; "Original Documents of the Coptic Church," 1873. Mr. Malan also contributed from his sketches to the illustrations in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and in "The New Testament," published by Mr. Murray; and has also published chants and other compositions, both of sacred and of secular music.

MALDEN, HENRY, M.A., Professor of Greek in University College, London, fourth son of the late Jonas Malden, Esq., of Putney, born in 1800, was educated at private schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1821, he was, with Mr. G. Long and the late Lord Macaulay, elected to a Craven scholarship. He graduated as B.A. in 1822; obtained the second Chancellor's Medal for classical learning, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote "Evening," a poem, published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie; and in 1831 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London, now University College. He is the author of "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," published in 1836, which was written as an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees; an application which led to the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body under the title of University College. Professor Malden has contributed some papers to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society. He also wrote some papers in the *Philological Museum*, edited at Cambridge by the present Bishop of St. David's, about 1830; and in the

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Classical Museum, edited by Dr. L. Schmitz from 1843 to 1850.

MALET, Sir Alexander, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been attached to the embassies at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, filled the same post at the Hague in 1836, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, Feb. 12, 1852, which post he held till Dec., 1866. Sir Alexander, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, and was made a K.C.B. in June, 1866, translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England," and is the author of "The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866," published in 1870.

MALINS, Sir Richard, born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830, became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in July, 1852. He was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor Dec. 4, 1866, and was knighted Feb. 2, 1867.

MALMESBURY (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Howard Harris, G.C.B., eldest son of the late earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London, March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sept. 10. in that year. His lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognize the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, subsequently existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury, feeling unequal, on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office he retained till Dec., 1868. He was re-appointed to the latter office in Feb., 1874. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, and "The First Lord Malmesbury: his Family and Friends. A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820," 2 vols. 8vo., London 1870, was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MAMIANI (Count), Terenzio Della Rovere, poet and politician, born at Pesaro, in the State of the Church, in 1800, on leaving college mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Pontifical chair, and became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. After the revolt had been put down by the Austrians, he betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between them, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by imbuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between science, faith, and poetry. At the commencement of 1848 he repaired to Rome, and took his place among the most

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active members of the moderate Liberal party, and when the constitution was formed, accepted the Presidency of the Cabinet. His attempt to enforce constitutional principles did not satisfy the stern exigences of the revolution, and he resigned, and repaired to Turin, where, in conjunction with Gioberti and others, he founded the Society of the Union of Italy, of which he became President. After the murder of Count Rossi he returned to Rome, and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Galletti Ministry, but soon separated from his colleagues, and supported the French intervention, after which he retired to Genoa, where he lived until the Italian war of 1859, when he appeared in the Parliament of Turin, and, taking an active part in politics, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Jan., 1860, Ambassador to Greece in March, 1861, and went to represent the Italian Government at Berne in 1865. He has written several philosophical and political works, in addition to some poems very popular amongst his countrymen. In 1870 he became editor of a new quarterly review, *La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane*.

MANBY, CHARLES, C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Aaron Manby, of the Horsley Iron Works, Staffordshire, was born in 1804, and served an apprenticeship as a practical engineer under his father. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of the first marine engines with oscillating cylinders, patented by his father, and in 1820 he designed and constructed the *Aaron Manby*—the first iron steam vessel that ever made a sea voyage—serving as chief engineer on board. He superintended the erection of the gas-works at Paris for "Manby, Wilson, et Henry," became one of the managers of the iron works at Charenton, near Paris, and went to the Creusot Iron Works, which he remodelled. He then entered the Government service, and was subsequently appointed chief engineer of the tobacco manufactories for the French Government. At the end of 1829 he became connected with the Beaufort Iron Works in South Wales, where he remained until 1836, when he removed to London, and commenced practice as a civil engineer. In 1839 he became Secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and on resigning that position, in 1856, was presented with a testimonial and a purse of two thousand guineas. He is still the honorary secretary of that society, and the representative of the firm of Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was a member of the Scientific International Commission appointed by M. de Lesseps to consider the projected Isthmus of Suez Canal, and was joint Secretary with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, both resigning when the scheme became a commercial speculation. He has been extensively engaged on scientific commissions and investigations, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, of the Danebrog of Denmark, Officer of the Rose of Brazil, and Knight Commander of the Order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, which he projected in 1860, and which was embodied in 1865, and is constantly consulted by the authorities on questions of transport of troops and on the defence of the kingdom.

MANCHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* FRASER, DR.)

MANNERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT, second son of the late Duke of Rutland, born Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest

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for the borough of Newark; did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug., 1847; was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in that year, and in one for the city of London with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849; was returned for Colchester in Feb., 1850; and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, advocating, subsequently, the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, a relaxation of the law of mortmain, and in many other matters showing that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-6, and from that day identified himself with the Tory party. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, and was reappointed, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866-7. On the return of the Conservatives to office in Feb., 1874, he was appointed Postmaster-General. Lord John Manners, who is heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, is a stanch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and has acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His lordship has written "Notes of an Irish Tour," published in 1849; "England's Trust, and other Poems," in 1841; "English Ballads, and other Poems," in 1850; "A Plea for National Holidays;" and "A Cruise in Scotch Waters."

MANNING, HIS EMINENCE HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Priest of the Roman Church and Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. On the death of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignor Manning became Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Pope Pius IX. created him a Cardinal Priest, March 15, 1875, the title assigned to him being that of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Cœlian Hill. Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of Sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "The present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy," four lectures, 1861; "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," 2nd edit., 1862; "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the Relations of England to Christianity," 1863; "The Crown in Council on the 'Essays and Reviews:' a Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a Second Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation," 1865; "The Reunion of Christendom: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1866; "The

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Temporal Power of the Pope in its Political Aspect," 1866; "The Centenary of St. Peter and the General Council," 1867; "England and Christendom," 1867; "Ireland: a Letter to Earl Grey," 1868; "The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1869; "The Vatican Council and its Definitions: a Pastoral Letter," 1870; "Petri Privilegium: three Pastoral Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Westminster," 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," a series of lectures, 1871; "The Dæmon of Socrates," 1872; "The Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost," 1875; "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1875, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation;" besides numerous sermons and pamphlets.

MANTEUFFEL, EDWIN HANS CARL, BARON VON, General of the Cavalry and Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Germany, was born Feb. 24, 1809, at Magdeburg, being descended from an old Pomeranian noble family, which afterwards settled in Lower Lusatia. Induced by his especial preference for a military life, he entered, April 29, 1827, the Dragoon Guards as Avantageur, and received, on May 15, 1828, his patent as Second Lieutenant. In recognition of his diligence and capacity, he was sent from 1834 to 1836 to the General Military Academy. In the years 1837-38 he acted as Regimental Adjutant, and in May of the latter year he was nominated Adjutant to the Government of Berlin. He became Adjutant to the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry Guards, Oct. 18, 1839, and in the following year was ordered to attend on his Royal Highness Prince Albrecht. In this capacity he was promoted in Jan., 1842, to be Premier-Lieutenant, and in Dec., 1843, was transferred as Equerry to the Adjutancy, being named Adjutant of H.R.H. Prince Albrecht. At the commencement of the following year he was aggregated, as Adjutant to the Prince, into the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. In March, 1848, he was ordered for service as Adjutant of the Wing to the King; in May became actual Adjutant of the Wing; and in Oct. of the same year was nominated a Major. In July, 1852, he became Lieutenant-Colonel without patent. His patent followed in Jan., 1853. In the following Oct. he received the command of the 5th Ulane Regiment. In 1854 he became Colonel with the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. On Feb. 12, 1857, King Frederick William nominated him Chief of the Department for Personal Matters, with retention of his rank as Brigadier-Commandant. In May, 1858, Von Manteuffel was advanced to the grade of Major-General, being nominated at the same time General à la Suite of the King; and in Jan., 1861, he was made Adjutant-General, while on Oct. 18, the same year, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. This rapid advancement excited envy, and Manteuffel was vigorously attacked in the democratic press. In the law case between Lieutenant-General von Manteuffel and Stadtgerichstrath Carl Twesten (1861), the former had the greater part of the press against him. The alliance of Prussia and Austria for the so-called liberation of the Elbe Duchies was generally regarded as the work of General von Manteuffel, as he was especially in favour at the Court of Vienna. The Prussian Government sent him accordingly, in Jan., 1864, soon after the outbreak of war in the Duchies, to Vienna, to propose energetic war measures, which task he discharged with perfect success. In Feb., 1864, he was sent to the army in Schleswig-Holstein, participated in the battle of Missunde, and in the passage of the Schlei, and led the military actions, which issued, in March, in the occupation of Jutland. On the conclusion of the war with Denmark, when the course of affairs in the Elbe Duchies, and the question of their administration and distribution, gave rise to

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misunderstandings between Prussia and Austria, General von Manteuffel exerted himself to bring about an amicable agreement between the two powers. The Convention of Gastein, which effected this object, was chiefly the work of the General. Already in June, 1865, he had been intrusted with the supreme command of the troops in the Elbe Duchies; and, as a result of the Gastein Convention, was, on Aug. 22, nominated Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Commander of the Prussian troops in Holstein, and of the Prussian marines stationed at Kiel. The outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1866, called the General a second time to active warfare. On June 6 he received orders to advance into Holstein; on the 11th he occupied Altona, and undertook the government of Holstein; on the 15th he crossed the Elbe near Altona, and advanced into northern Hanover; on the 18th he passed with those troops of his corps which had advanced into Hanover under the command of the General of Infantry, Vogel von Falkenstein, and took part in the hemming in of the Hanoverian troops, and in the operations in Saxony and Franconia. On July 20 General Manteuffel undertook the command-in-chief of the Army of the Maine, in succession to General Vogel von Falkenstein, and led it, strengthened by various additions of troops, towards Darmstadt and the Odenwald, in order to engage it with the 7th and 8th Army Corps, taking part personally in the fights of Hausen, Helmstadt, Vettingen, Rossbrunn, and Würzburg. For these services the King of Prussia conferred upon him the order *Pour le Mérite*. After the conclusion of peace, Manteuffel received a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition by the Russian government of the results of the war. On his return from Russia, General Manteuffel was named General-in-Command of the troops in Schleswig-Holstein; and on Sept. 20 was advanced to the rank of General of Cavalry and Chief of the Rhenish Regiment of Dragoons (No. 5); and on Oct. 30, to that of Commandant of the Ninth Army Corps. On Jan. 19, 1867, he was, at his own request, released from this appointment, and settled down in Naumberg, where he held a canonry, with the view of obtaining repose. On April 8, 1868, he was nominated General-in-Command of the First Army Corps, in place of General von Falkenstein, which corps, that of the East Prussians, the General again led into the field in 1870-71. This army corps came under fire first at Courcelles and Noisseville, was concerned after the capitulation of Metz with the evacuation of the camp and the transport of the prisoners of war to Germany; re-entered the campaign against the north-eastern fortresses, and against the Army of the North, organised under General Bourbaki. Having rendered brilliant services, he was transferred with a corps to the south, to the line of the Saône, in order to undertake the command of the German army, and operate against the south and south-east armies of the French. Here, by a dexterous and rapid flank march, he cut the communication between the army of Bourbaki, beaten back by General von Werder, and Lyon and Nevers, and so absolutely completed its defeat, driving it, by the passes of the Jura, on to the Swiss territory. General Manteuffel was formally invested, at Berlin, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, Jan. 18, 1872.

MANTEUFFEL, OTHO-THEODORE, BARON VON, statesman, born at Lübben, Brandenburg, Feb. 3, 1805, studied law in the University of Halle, and in 1827 went to Berlin, where he occupied a modest place in the magistracy. When Count Brandenburg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior, and on the restoration of order he displayed an administrative

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ability which gained him the goodwill of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. In Dec., 1850, he became Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In Jan., 1852, Baron Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers, and in 1856 was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim was to hold the balance between the Liberals and the Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives he gained the respect of all parties. He retired from power Oct. 11, 1858.

MAPOTHER, EDWARD DILLON, M.D., born at Fairview, near Dublin, Oct. 14, 1835, received his education in the Queen's University, and had not reached the age of nineteen when he was appointed, in 1854, to the responsible office of Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He also discharged the duties of Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, Professor of Hygiene, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He became Professor of Physiology in the College of Surgeons in 1867. Dr. Mapother is the author of "Lectures on Public Health," 2nd edit., 1869; a "Manual of Physiology," used largely at medical schools, and a school-book on the same subject used in the Irish National Schools, and republished by the Rev. G. R. Gleig in his famous "New School Series," 1871. Dr. Mapother is also well known as the advocate of complete pressure in curing aneurism, and by an "Essay on the Spas of Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare," and a work on Skin Diseases.

MARBLE, MANTON, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, Nov. 16, 1834. He graduated B.A. at the University of Rochester in 1855, and soon after entered upon the profession of journalism in Boston. In 1858 he joined the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*, and in 1859 made a trip to the Red River, which he described in *Harper's Magazine*. In 1860 there was established in New York a daily newspaper, *The World*, designed to be of a semi-religious character. The experiment was not successful; the proprietors, having lost about £50,000, sold it to Mr. Marble, in 1862, for a merely nominal sum. He transformed it into a democratic journal, especially advocating free trade. *The World*, under the direct supervision of Mr. Marble, has been for several years the leading democratic organ in the United States.

MARCY, GEN. RANDOLPH B., born in Massachusetts in 1811, graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1832, and was engaged on frontier duty until the war with Mexico, in which he served with credit; after which, until 1859, he was mainly engaged in exploring expeditions, and from 1859 to 1860 as Paymaster of the North-western posts. During a portion of the civil war he served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, his son-in-law, and subsequently as Inspector-General until 1866, when he was given leave of absence. In 1865 he was made brevet Brigadier-General of the regular army "for meritorious services in the field during the rebellion." He has published a "Report of the Red River Country," 1854; "The Prairie Traveller," 1859; "Army Life on the Border," 1866; and "Border Reminiscences," 1872.

MARGOLIOUTH, THE REV. MOSES, M.A., LL.D., PH.D., of Jewish extraction, was born Dec. 3, 1820. Having become a convert to Christianity, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, took orders in 1844, and was appointed successively Curate of St. Augustine's, Liverpool, Vicar of Glasnevin, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare. He has written several works, bearing more or less directly on the religious prospects of his race; including "Principles of Modern Judaism Investigated," 1843; "Israel's Ordinance

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Examined," 1844; "Exposition of Isaiah," 1846; "Lectures on the Jews in Great Britain," 1846; "A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers," 1850; "History of the Jews in Great Britain," 1851; "Lectures on Freemasonry," and a sermon entitled "Holmfirth's Solemn Voice," in 1852; "The Apostolic Triple Benediction," 1853; "Sermons: Genuine Repentance and its Effects," 1854; "The Anglo-Hebrews, their Past Wrongs and Present Grievances," 1856; a Coronation Sermon, entitled "The Lord's Anointed," preached at Moscow, 1856; "The Quarrel of God's Covenant," 1857; "The Gospel and its Mission," 1860; "End of the Law: Two Sermons," 1861; "The True Sight," 1862; "England's Crown of Rejoicing," 1853; "Sacred Minstrelsy," 1853; "The Spirit of Prophecy," 1864; "The Haidad," 1864; "Abyssinia, its Past, Present, and Future: a Lecture," 1866; a Hebrew translation of Professor Selwyn's Latin "Thanksgiving," Oct., 1867; "The Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia," 1869; "The Oracles of God and their Vindication," 1870; "Essays on the Poetry of the Hebrew Pentateuch," 1871. Dr. Margoliouth was a contributor to Cassell's "Bible Dictionary." His works which are ready for the press comprise—"The Annotated Hebrew Old Testament," 5 vols. 4to.; "The History of the Jews," 12 vols. 8vo.; "Essays on the Poetry and Music of the Hebrews, Biblical and post-Biblical," 2 vols.; and "Rabbinical Hermeneutics of the Old Testament." He is now engaged in revising the translation of the English version of the Old Testament. He is Assistant Minister of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, South Kensington.

MARIA CHRISTINA, Queen Dowager of Spain, daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, born at Naples, April 27, 1806, was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Dec. 11, 1829. She was appointed Regent in Oct., 1832, and her secret marriage, contracted Dec. 28, 1833, with Fernando Muñoz, who was made Duke of Rianzerès, was publicly acknowledged by decree Oct. 13, 1844 (he died Sept. 13, 1873). She was compelled to take refuge in France in 1840, but returned to Spain in 1843. She again fled to France in 1854, where she prudently invested the greater part of her fortune. Since then she has occasionally visited Spain, but has resided principally at Rome, Bologna, Florence, Paris, and other cities in Italy and France. Her second daughter, the Infanta Louisa, is married to the Duc de Montpensier.

MARIETTE, AUGUSTE ÉDOUARD, a French egyptologist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Feb. 11, 1821, was educated at the College of Boulogne, in which he was subsequently a teacher of grammar and drawing. He early became interested in antiquities, and his first publication was a dissertation in the shape of a letter to M. Bouillet, on the names of the cities that had formerly occupied the site of Boulogne (1847). Egyptian hieroglyphics also attracted his attention, and by the aid of books he became so well versed in egyptology, that he was appointed in 1848 to a situation in the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre; and in 1850 at the recommendation of the Institute, he was sent by the French Government on a scientific mission to Egypt. There his attention was chiefly directed to the remains of Memphis, the ancient capital, and he began a series of excavations, which, carried on with skill and energy, led to the most important discoveries. In particular, he brought to light the Temple of Serapis and the colossal figure of the Sphinx. On his return to France, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre. Some years afterwards he again left for Egypt, being appointed Inspector-General and Keeper of the National Monuments of that country, and Keeper of the Museum at Bulak, near Cairo. M. Mariette, who bears the title of Bey, is a Commander of the

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Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. His principal works, relating to his excavations in Egypt, are "Le Sérapeum de Memphis, dédié à S. A. I. le Prince Napoléon, et publié sous les Auspices du Ministère d'État," parts 1—9, 1857-64, with plates; and "Fouilles exécutées en Égypte, en Nubie, et au Soudan, d'après les Ordres du Viceroi d'Égypte," fol., 1867, with a map and plates.

MARIO, GIUSEPPE (Marchese di Candia), singer, born at Turin in 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army as an officer in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marchese di Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the Conservatory, came out, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career was most triumphant: he took a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and became extremely popular in England as well as on the Continent. Signor Mario took his final farewell of the London stage July 19, 1871, and it was soon afterwards announced that he would appear at Madrid, in the spring of 1872, to sing in opera. He was the husband of the late Madame Grisi.

MARITZBURG, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACROBIE, DR.)

MARKHAM, CLEMENTS ROBERT, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., born July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, near York, was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Navy in 1844. He was appointed Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *Collingwood*, bearing the flag of Sir George Seymour, on the Pacific station, Midshipman in 1846, passed for a Lieutenant in 1850, and left the Navy in 1851. He became a clerk in the Board of Control in 1855, Assistant Secretary in the India Office in 1867, and was placed in charge of the geographical department of the India Office in 1868. He was appointed Secretary to the Hakluyt Society in 1858, and to the Royal Geographical Society in 1863. Mr. Markham served in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850-51; explored Peru, and the forests of the Eastern Andes in 1852-54; introduced the cultivation of the Chinchona plant from South America into India in 1860-61; visited Ceylon and India in 1865-66; served as geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the storming of Magdala in 1867-68; and was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1871. In 1874 he was created by the King of Portugal a *Commendador* of the Order of Christ. He is the author of "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852; "Cuzco and Lima," 1856; "Travels in Peru and India," 1862; "A Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," 1863; "Spanish Irrigation," 1867; "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869; "A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," 1870; "Ollanta, a Quicha Drama," 1871; "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," 1871; "General Sketch of the History of Persia," 1873; "The Threshold of the Unknown Region," 1874; "A Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon," 1875; translations of several works for the Hakluyt Society; and papers in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal. He also wrote the Reports on the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1871-72, and 1872-73. Mr. Markham is editor of the *Geographical Magazine*.

MARKS, HENRY STACY, A.R.A., born in Great Portland Street, London, Sept. 13, 1829, was educated at a private school. He studied drawing at Leigh's Academy in Newman Street, and for a short time in M. Picot's studio in Paris. He gained admission as a student to the Royal Academy in 1851. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1871, and an Associate of the Water Colour Society in March the same year. Mr. Marks has been a con-

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stant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1853. His principal pictures are, "Toothache in the Middle Ages," 1856; "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," 1859; "The Franciscan Sculptor," 1861; "Experimental Gunnery in the Middle Ages," 1868; "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," and "The Princess and the Pelican," 1870; "Bookworm," 1871; "Ornithologist" and "What is it?" 1873; "Capital and Labour," 1874; also several decorative works, both for private houses and public buildings. Among the latter may be named the proscenium prizes of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.

MARLBOROUGH (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, born June 2, 1822, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons, in April, 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, excepting for a short interval, from 1845 till 1847, until he succeeded as Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857. He became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures he succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts, "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to Dec., 1868. On the formation of his new government in Feb., 1874, Mr. Disraeli offered to the Duke of Marlborough the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His Grace, however, in consideration of his duties in his county and towards his extensive property, and the prolonged absence which the acceptance of the honour would have involved, felt himself obliged to decline it. The Duke is Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant, in the female line, of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoys a pension of £5,000 a year, the palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

MARMORA. (*See* LA MARMORA.)

MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REVEREND SAMUEL EDWARD, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held several cures, he was appointed Incumbent of Bengeworth, in Worcestershire. From 1861 to 1869 he was a diocesan Inspector of Schools. On June 29, 1869, he was consecrated Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, the ceremony being performed in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MARSH, MISS CATHARINE, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best-known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," the "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a volume of songs and hymns, entitled "Memory's Pictures," and "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent, to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married. During the late visitation of cholera, she founded a Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, which has since been established as a permanent institution; also an Orphanage at Beckenham, Kent.

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS, LL.D.,

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was born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 17, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1820, went to Burlington, Vermont, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, and in 1842 was chosen a member of Congress, retaining his seat at successive biennial elections until 1849, when he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, where he remained four years. In 1852 he was charged by the United States Government with a special mission to Greece. During his residence abroad, he travelled extensively in Europe, passing some time in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and came to be recognized as a leading Scandinavian scholar. Returning to America in 1853, he filled several positions in his native State until 1861, when he was appointed Minister to Italy, a position which he still holds. He has published a "Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language, compiled and translated from the Grammar of Rask," 1838; "The Camel, his Organization, Habits, and Uses, with reference to his Introduction into the United States," 1856; "Lectures on the English Language," 1861; and "Origin and History of the English Language," 1862. This work, with numerous additions and corrections by the author, was translated into Italian, under his supervision (Florence, 1870), and, almost entirely rewritten, has been issued under the title "The Earth as Modified by Human Action" (New York, 1874).

MARSH, JOHN B., born at Chester, April 9, 1835, received his education at a grammar school in his native city. He commenced life upon a newspaper in the north of England, *The Darlington and Stockton Times*, and afterwards was engaged in succession upon the *Chester Courant*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Birmingham Post*, and the London *Daily Telegraph*. He has published "Sayings from Shakspere," 1863; "Wise Sayings by the Great and Good," 1864; The Reference Shakspere," 1864, third edition, 1875; "Robin Hood," 1865; "The Story of Harecourt," 1871; "For Liberty's Sake," 1873; "Venice and the Venetians," 1873; "Dick Whittington," 1874. Mr. Marsh is now associated with the staff of the London Press Association.

MARSH, OTHNIEL CHARLES, was born at Lockport, New York, Oct. 29, 1831. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, and passed the next two years in the Yale Scientific School, and from 1862 to 1865 studied in the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Breslau. Returning to America in 1866, he was chosen Professor of Palæontology in Yale College. He devoted himself to the special investigation of the extinct vertebrate animals of the Rocky Mountain region, and for nearly every year since 1868, has organized and led a scientific expedition to those regions. In these explorations more than 300 new species of vertebrates have been discovered, many of which represent wholly new orders, and others not before discovered in America. Of these more than 200 have already been described by Prof. Marsh in papers, most of which have appeared in the *American Journal of Science*. Among the fossil animals discovered and described are the *Ichthyornithes*, a new order of Cetaceous birds, having teeth and biconcave vertebræ; the first American *Pterodactyls*, or flying lizards, some having a spread of wings of twenty-five feet; the *Dinocerata*, gigantic Eocene mammals, with six horns; the *Brontotheridæ*, huge Miocene mammals with a single pair of horns, and the first fossil monkeys, bats, and marsapials found in America. In 1874 Prof. Marsh was engaged in preparing an elaborate report, to be published by Government, giving full descriptions, with illustrations, of all his Western discoveries.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, stu-

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died in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—portrait-busts—devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art-Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. "The Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall is one of the three sculptors employed for the New Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers, and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription,—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. The latter was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for want of money to pay the fees demanded by the Dean and Chapter, but which were in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar-square, was afterwards removed to Kensington-gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he is executing in marble part of a series of bassi-rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument is to be placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning-machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton.

MARSTON, WESTLAND, LL.D., poet and dramatist, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1820. Having been articled to his uncle, a solicitor in London, on the completion of his legal education, he relinquished law for literature. His best known five-act dramas hitherto represented are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy, published in 1841; "The Heart and the World," a play, in 1847; "Strathmore," a tragedy, in 1849; and "Ann Blake," a play, in 1852. He has written "Philip of France," a tragedy; "A Life's Ransom," a play; "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts; "A Hard Struggle," a drama in one act; and assisted in the composition of "Trevanion, or the False Position," a play in three acts. Of late years his more conspicuous works are, "Pure Gold," a play in four acts; "The Wife's Portrait," a drama in two acts; and "Donna Diana," a comedy in three acts, partly from German sources; "The Favourite of Fortune," a comedy, played at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866; "A Hero of Romance," from the French, with some original scenes, at the same theatre, in 1867; and a blank verse play, produced at the Lyceum in 1868, entitled "Life for Life," in which Miss Neilson performed her first original character in a poetic drama. Mr. Marston, who was one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, has contributed to the *Athenæum* some stirring lyrics, of which the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaclava." He published "Gerald, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," in 1842; "A Lady in her own Right," a novel, in 1860; and a collection of his contributions in fiction to periodical literature,

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under the title of "Family Credit, and other Tales," in 1861.

MARTIN, THE REV. FELIX, S. J., born in Normandy, Oct. 4, 1804. In 1823 he entered the Society of Jesus, and after labouring in colleges and missions of his order in France and Belgium, was sent, in 1842, to Canada to revive the once famous missions there. He founded St. Mary's College in Montreal, and presided over it for many years. His ability as an architect is shown by the buildings of that institution, and by many other recent churches erected in Canada. He was next for a time stationed at Quebec, and laboured assiduously to collect materials for the early history of Canada; but his eyesight becoming impaired, he returned to France, where he has since been connected with a house of his order near Paris. He has edited several works relating to the early history of Canada, which were published in Montreal from 1848 to 1852. His works, prepared after his return to France, include, "Mission du Canada: Relations inédites," Paris, 1861; "De Montcalm in Canada," 1867; and "Le R. P. Isaac Jogues," 1873. He also explored and prepared an elaborate report on the ancient Indian Huron country, and assisted Caragon in his series of volumes on the Jesuit missions.

MARTIN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR SAMUEL, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, son of the late Samuel Martin, of Calmore, Londonderry, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered at Gray's Inn in 1821, and afterwards at the Middle Temple; practising at first as a special pleader. After having been called to the bar by the latter society in 1830, he went the Northern circuit, and gained reputation in Liverpool and other towns by the ability he exhibited in the conduct of cases. He married a daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, in 1843, was made Q.C., and at the general election in Aug., 1847, was elected, on Liberal principles, one of the members for Pontefract, which he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and shortly afterwards knighted. He resigned his judgeship at the close of the year 1873.

MARTIN, THEODORE, C.B., son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, born there in 1816, was educated at the High School, and, after practising as a solicitor for several years, removed, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors. He first became known as an author by his contributions to various periodicals, under the signature "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun, produced the "Book of Ballads" which bears that name, and a volume of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," published in 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hartz's fine play, "King René's Daughter," which has been produced on the stage with great effect, and his translations of Oehlenschläger's dramas, "Correggio" and "Aladdin," published in 1854 and 1857, have rendered these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the Odes of Horace, with notes, appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States; his translation of Catullus in 1861; a volume of miscellaneous poems, and translations from Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland, printed for private circulation: a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, in 1862, and of Goethe's "Faust;" "Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," vol. i. in 1874. Mr. Martin, who is married to Miss Helen Faucit, was created a Companion of the Bath in March, 1875. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, April 21, 1875.

MARTIN BERNARD, (*See* BERNARD, A.M.)

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, the sixth

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of eight children, was born at Norwich, June 12, 1802. The founder of the family, driven from his country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. He gave his nieces the best education which the district could afford, and from an early age Miss Martineau resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. Her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons" appeared in 1823, from which time the series of her writings proceeded, with little intermission, until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. "Christmas Day," a tale, appeared in 1824; a sequel to it, called "The Friend," in 1825; "Principle and Practice," and "The Rioters," in 1826: followed by "Mary Campbell;" "The Turn-Out;" a "Sequel to Principle and Practice;" a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachael;" in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the lower classes of society. Ever since 1831, in the course of which year Miss Martineau brought out her "Traditions of Palestine," she seems to have adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz., "The Faith as unfolded by many Prophets," "Providence as manifested through Israel," and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth." For about three years she laboured at a plan under the designation of "Illustrations of Political Economy." The first of these tales bore the title "The Rioters," and "The Turn-Out;" and the writer was eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and have been translated into most European languages. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor Laws and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited the United States, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers. In her "Society in America," published in 1837, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared in 1838, comprised the personal experiences of a tour, including portraitures of Transatlantic celebrities. Shortly afterwards Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a little volume, "How to Observe," and compiled three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-all-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth, "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," published in 1839, was the most popular of her works of fiction; "The Hour and the Man," which followed in 1840, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. Her long illness, from 1839 till 1844, was fruitful in experience to herself and benefit to her fellow-creatures, as shown in a volume entitled "Life in the Sick-Room," published in 1843. On recovering she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. "The Billow and

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the Rock" appeared before her expedition, in 1846, to the East, of which she recorded her impressions in "Eastern Life, Past and Present," published in 1848. A volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," appeared in 1851, and in her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." Whilst preparing these philosophical works, she was engaged in writing her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace." One of her most popular works, "Household Education," first appeared in the *People's Journal*, and her "Complete Guide to the Lakes" was published in 1854. It is, however, in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen has been most busily employed of late years. Amongst numerous pamphlets, written during the last few years, the following may be mentioned: "The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation," published in 1855; "Corporate Tradition and National Rights; Local Dues on Shipping," in 1857; and "Endowed Schools in Ireland," in 1859. She has written a work entitled "British India," published in 1851; "England and her Soldiers," a work on army reform, in 1859; "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," in 1861; and a collection of her contributions to *Once a Week* and other serial publications.

MARTINEAU, JAMES, LL.D., younger brother of Miss Martineau, was born at Norwich, April 21, 1805, and educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College, York. He was appointed second minister of Eustace Street Presbyterian Meeting House, Dublin, in 1828; second minister of Paradise Street Chapel, Liverpool, in 1832; Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Manchester New College, in 1841; removed to London, 1857; was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel, 1859-1872; and was appointed Principal of Manchester New College, London, in 1868. Dr. Martineau is the author of "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," published about 1837; "Lectures in the Liverpool Controversy," 1839; "Hymns for the Christian Church and Home," 1840; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," vol. I., 1843; vol. II., 1847; "Miscellanies," 1852; "Studies of Christianity," 1858; "Essays Philosophical and Theological," 2 vols., 1869; "Hymns of Praise and Prayer," 1874; and "Religion as affected by Modern Materialism," an address delivered in Manchester New College, London, 1874. He has been a constant contributor to the *National Review*, of which he was one of the founders. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875.

MASKELL, WILLIAM, M.A., only son of the late William Maskell, Esq., of Bath, born in 1814, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838, took orders in 1837, and was instituted to the rectory of Corscombe, Dorset (of which he was patron), in 1842, resigning it in 1846. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and instituted to the Vicarage of St. Mary's Church, Devon (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter), in 1847. The "Gorham Case," in which Mr. Maskell had taken an active and prominent part, as Chaplain of the Bishop of Exeter, was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1850, and in June Mr. Maskell resigned his preferments, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. This step, however, was not taken until after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell has written "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England,"

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1844; "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy," 1845; "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1846-7; "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism," and "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution," 1848; "Sermons at St. Mary's Church, Devon," 1849; the "First" and "Second Letters on the Position of the High-Church Party in the Church of England," 1850; and "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was, in 1847, disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum, who purchased his collection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in 1858. His most recent publications are "A Letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Review* upon the Temporal Power of the Pope and his Personal Infallibility," 1869; "What is the Meaning of the Infallibility of the Pope?" 1871; and "Odds and Ends," 1872, being a description of the small seaport called Bude Haven, Cornwall, along with six short stories.

MASON, FRANCIS, D.D., was born at Walmgate, York, England, April 2, 1799. His father was a shoemaker, and young Mason learned the trade, but being eager for learning, he contrived to pick up a very good education before leaving England. In 1818 he went to the United States, landing at Philadelphia. The next six years he spent in the western and south-western cities and towns, working at his trade and adding somewhat to his stores of learning. In 1824 he went from New Orleans to Boston, and thence to Randolph, Massachusetts. Here he became a believer in Calvinism, which he had previously abhorred. He now devoted himself to linguistic studies, acquired a good knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and in 1827 entered the Baptist theological seminary at Newton, Massachusetts. The death of his wife, in 1829, and the earnest appeal from Burmah for missionaries, led to his offering himself as a missionary to Burmah. He was accepted, and in May, 1830, was ordained, married a second time, and sailed for the East. He has spent more than forty years in the missionary work, returning to the United States but once, and then for but a short time (in 1853). In addition to a vast amount of direct missionary work, he has translated the entire Scriptures into the Sgan-Karen language, and recently carefully revised that translation; has superintended and revised the translation into the Proo-Karen; published a Pali Grammar, with chrestomathy and vocabulary, and an edition, in the Pali text, of Kachchayano's Grammar; besides numerous translations from the sacred works of the Burmese in Pali and Sanscrit. In natural science he has contributed two large volumes to the natural history of farther India; viz., "Tenasserim; or, Notes on the Fauna, Flora, Minerals, and Nations of British Burmah and Pegu," Maulmain, 1852; and "Burmah: its People and Natural Productions," Rangoon, 1860. The first of these works procured him an election as a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of most of the learned societies of Europe. Among his other books are a "Memoir of Mrs. Helen M. Mason;" "Life of Ko-Thah-by-u, the Karen Apostle;" a collection of Hymns, in Karen; and, in 1870, "The Story of a Working Man's Life." When past sixty years of age he learned the printer's art so thoroughly, that with only the aid of some Karen assistants whom he had taught, he has executed the best printing yet done in India.

MASSÉ, FELIX MARIE VICTOR, composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822, studied at the Conservatoire of Paris, and carried off the principal prize for musical composition in 1844. Upon his return from Rome he composed various romances and melodies, and in 1852 a comic opera in one act, entitled "La Chanteuse Voilée," which was successful. Amongst his later compositions, which have nearly always met with a favourable reception,

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may be mentioned, "Les Noces de Jeannette," 1853; "Galathée," 1854, accounted one of his best works; "Miss Fauvette," 1855; "Les Saisons," 1856; "La Reine Topaze," 1856; "La Fée Carabosse," 1859; "Le Dernier Couplet," 1861; and "Le Fils du Brigadier," 1867. M. Massé, who is chief of the choir of the opera, is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 received a pension. In 1866 he was appointed to succeed M. Leborgne as Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire du Musique.

MASSEY, GERALD, poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 29, 1828, of very poor parents, in early youth was employed in a silk-mill, and afterwards became a straw-plaiter. He received a scanty education at the British and National Schools. The Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Greek and Roman History," constituted his chief reading whilst at home. At the age of fifteen he repaired to London, became an errand-boy, and spent some years in trade before he began to gain his living by writing. A volume entitled "Poems and Chansons," published at Tring about 1846, was his first work, and in 1848 he edited a paper called the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in 1849 published "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love." The same year he became one of the secretaries to the Christian Socialists, who, headed by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, were trying to promote co-operation amongst the working classes. He wrote "The Ballad of Babe Crystabel, and other Poems," published in 1855; "Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems," in 1856; and "Havelock's March, and other Poems," in 1861. Mr. Massey, who afterwards published a prose work, entitled "Shakspere's Sonnets and his Private Friends," received a pension on the civil list in 1863. His latest work is "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," 1869. He contributes to various periodicals, and lectures on literary and other subjects. In 1873 he proceeded on a lecturing tour to the United States where he gained an unenviable notoriety by the delivery of a blasphemous lecture entitled, "Why does not God Kill the Devil?"

MASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, descended from the family of the late Lord Clarina, born in 1809, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western circuit. In July, 1852, he was elected to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Newport, Isle of Wight; at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, was returned for Salford, from the representation of which he retired on becoming Finance Minister for India, in Feb., 1865. Having been recorder for Plymouth in Aug., 1855, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from which he retired upon the return of the Derby ministry to power in Feb., 1858. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons, and on being appointed Finance Minister in India, in succession to Sir C. Trevelyan, in Feb., 1865, was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He afterwards returned to England, and was returned to Parliament, Nov. 4, 1872, as member for Tiverton, which borough he continues to represent. Mr. Massey has written "Common Sense versus Common Law," published in 1850, and a "History of England during the Reign of George III.," of which four volumes appeared between 1855 and 1863.

MASSON, DAVID, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh, commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scotch provincial newspaper, and repairing,

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in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, returning to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough in 1852. He retired from this post in Oct., 1865, having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to the Encyclopædia Britannica and the English Cyclopædia, and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he conducted for a good many years, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," "Dickens and Thackeray," "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakspere and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856, and have been reprinted, with additions, in 3 vols., 1874, one being entitled specially, "Chatterton: a Story of the year 1770;" his "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," vol. i. was published in 1858, vol. ii. in 1871, vol. iii. in 1873; "British Novelists and their Styles: a critical sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; "Recent British Philosophy; a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton." being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1865. Among his most recent publications are an edition of Milton's Poetical Works, called "The Cambridge Edition," in three volumes, with introductions, notes, and an essay on Milton's English, and a smaller edition of the same, called "The Golden Treasury Edition," in two volumes, with introductions, notes, and a memoir. Both appeared in 1874. In 1873 he published a biography of the poet Drummond, entitled, "Drummond of Hawthornden: the Story of his Life and Writings;" and in 1874 "The Three Devils; Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's."

MASTERS, MAXWELL-TYLDEN, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1833, at Canterbury, was educated at King's College, London, after which he practised medicine for some years. He held the lectureship on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868, and became joint editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in 1865. Dr. Masters is a Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Royal Horticultural Societies; an Associate of King's College; an honorary or corresponding Member of the Horticultural Societies of Belgium, Russia, Massachusetts, &c. His works consist of a treatise on "Vegetable Teratology," and of numerous monographs and papers on subjects relating to botany, vegetable physiology, and horticulture. He is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and has taken part in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," Hooker's "Flora of India," Von Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis," and other works, besides preparing the second edition of Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

MATHESON, SIR JAMES, Bart., F.R.S., second son of Donald Matheson, Esq. (chief of the clan Matheson in Sutherlandshire), born in 1796, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, embarked in commercial pursuits, and was for many years a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., merchants in Canton. He sat in the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for

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Ashburton, from March, 1843, until Aug., 1847, when he was elected for the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which he continued to represent till Dec., 1868. He was raised to a Baronetcy in 1850, as a mark of Royal approval of his noble benevolence and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Lewes at the period of the famine. Sir James, who is a member of the Board of Trustees for Manufactories and of the Fishery Board in Scotland, was for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company. When at Bombay in the course of his homeward voyage from China, in 1842, he was presented by the native merchants with a service of plate of the value of £1,500, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China, during the first war with that empire. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Vice-President of the Caledonian Asylum, London.

MATHEWS, CHARLES JAMES, comedian, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, was born Dec. 26, 1803. Though his parents wished to bring him up for the Church, he was articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability; in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. The ability he displayed in private theatricals and other causes having induced him to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce, called the "Hump-backed Lover," and his success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married, July 18, 1838, the late Madame Vestris who was his senior by some six years, and was at the time lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most successful, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. Having visited the United States with his wife, they experienced a most enthusiastic reception, and on returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, a speculation which entailed upon him great loss, and he was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. Madame Vestris died in 1857, and during a tour in the United States in 1858, he married his second wife, Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished actress. Mr. Charles Mathews has written numerous comediettas and afterpieces, for the most part adaptations from the French. His drama, "My Wife's Mother," first performed in 1833, proved very attractive. In 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an "At Home" entertainment in the manner his father made celebrated, and in which he was assisted by his wife; and in 1863 he went to Paris, and performed at the Théâtre des Variétés the principal character in a French version, executed by himself, of "Cool as a Cucumber," entitled "L'Anglais Timide." The reception accorded to Mr. C. Mathews in the French capital was so flattering that he has been induced to repeat his visit. On bringing to a close the performance of the "At Home," he returned to the stage, and, with his wife, has fulfilled numerous engagements at the chief metropolitan and provincial theatres. He is recognized as a master of light and eccentric comedy. His most remarkable impersonation is, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet," and in the present state of the English stage he is an actor that could ill be spared. In Jan., 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews left England for Australia, where they were most enthusiastically received. After a two years' tour round the world, Mr. Mathews re-appeared before a British audience at the Gaiety Theatre 7 October 1872.

MATHIEU, JACQUES-MARIE-ADRIEN-CÉSAIRE, a French Cardinal, born at Paris, Jan. 20, 1796, studied law, and went to Landes to manage

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the affairs of M. Montmorency, who opened to him his career of ecclesiastical dignities. Having studied at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, he was ordained priest, and in 1823 became secretary to the Bishop of Evreux, and shortly after one of the grand-vicars of M. de Quelen at Paris. In 1833, after being curé of a parish in Paris, he was appointed Bishop of Langres, and was promoted to the Archbishopric of Besançon, June 11, 1834. A member of the Senate by virtue of being a Cardinal, he took an important part in its discussions. In Jan., 1865, proceedings were taken against him by the Council of State for having read, in spite of the interdiction of the Government, the Encyclical of the Pope of Dec. 8, 1864, and the abuse which he had committed was condemned by decree, Feb. 8, 1865. Mgr. Mathieu, appointed a Cardinal Sept. 30, 1850, was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, June 16, 1856. In addition to his "Mandements," and other works, he has written "Un Mot sur la Brochure, Pape et Empereur, de M. Cayla," 1860; "La Cause Italienne et le Père Passaglia," 1861; and "Le Pouvoir Temporel des Papes justifié par l'Histoire," 1863.

MATHIEU-BODET, PIERRE, a French statesman, was born in 1817, and adopted the legal profession. In 1848 he was chosen one of the Conservative members of the Constituent Assembly, and retained his seat in the Chamber till the *Coup d'État* of 1851, devoting himself particularly to financial questions. He was appointed by Prince Louis Napoleon a member of the Consultative Commission, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans Princes he resigned that post, and during the Empire confined himself to the exercise of his profession. On his election to the Assembly in 1871 he retired from the bar. Though a Conservative, he abstained from taking part in the consultations of any particular party. He voted against M. Thiers in May, 1873, being one of the fourteen Deputies who then announced their acceptance of the Republic as the definitive form of Government, but who urged on the President a more distinct Conservative policy. He was elected Reporter to the Budget Committee in 1872, and again in the Session of 1874. In June 1874, he succeeded M. Magne in the Ministry of Finance.

MATHILDE (PRINCESS), MATHILDE LÆTITIA-WILHELMINE BONAPARTE, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the Empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The Princess, who was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her pictures upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MAUDSLEY, HENRY, M.D., was born at Giggleswick, near Settle, Yorkshire, Feb. 5, 1835, and educated at Giggleswick Grammar School and University College, London. He studied medicine at University College, and graduated M.D. at the University of London in 1857. Dr. Maudsley was Physician to the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital 1859-62; was made Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1869; and was appointed Gulstonian Lecturer to the College in 1870. He is a Fellow of University College, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, and Consulting Physician to the West London Hospital; and an honorary member of various learned societies in Paris, Vienna,

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Italy, and New York. He has been President of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and is editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*. Dr. Maudsley, who practises as a Consulting Physician in Lunacy, is the author of "The Physiology and Pathology of Mind," "Body and Mind," and "Responsibility in Mental Disease," all of which have reached a second edition.

MAURIER, GEORGE LOUIS PALMELLA BUSSON DU, artist, was born March 6, 1834, and educated in Paris, but is a British subject. His grandparents on his father's side were emigrés from Brittany during the Reign of Terror. He came over to England at the age of seventeen, and studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson at University College, London. Afterwards he studied painting in Paris under the famous Mr. Gleyre. He first began to draw on wood in England for *Once a Week*, afterwards for *Punch* and the *Cornhill Magazine*, and subsequently he joined the *Punch* staff. Mr. Du Maurier has illustrated "Esmond," "The Story of a Feather," and many other books.

MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., was born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, in 1818, being the only son of the late Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Perthshire, who was the representative of an old and wealthy family. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock, Renfrewshire. Mr. William Stirling was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1843. Soon afterwards, having devoted his attention to the study of Spanish history, literature, and art, he went to reside for some time in France and in Spain for the prosecution of his researches. He wrote "The Annals of the Artists of Spain," in 3 vols., 1848; the "Cloister Life of Charles V.," in 1852, for which he had carefully prepared himself by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; and "Velasquez and his Works," in 1855. At the general election in July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Perthshire, which he continued to represent till 1865. In that year, by the death of his maternal uncle, Sir John Maxwell, he became heir to the baronetcy, conferred by patent in 1682 upon one of his ancestors, who had been a member of King William III.'s Council for Scotland, and had assisted to carry the union of the two kingdoms under Queen Anne. Mr. Stirling took the name of Maxwell and assumed the title in 1866, after counsel had decided that the latter had devolved upon him, under the re-grant of 1707, which extended the limitation to the heirs of entail whatsoever. He was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, when he received the degree of LL.D., and was installed Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1872. At the general election of Feb., 1872, he was again returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Perthshire. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, April 28, 1875. Sir W. Stirling Maxwell is Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire, and a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and of the British Museum.

MAY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, K.C.B., born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Pro-

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ceedings, and Usage of Parliament," published in 1844, which being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Dispatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860," in 1861-3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latter work has been reprinted in the United States and translated into French and German; and a third edition with a new supplementary chapter, was published at London in 3 vols., 1871. In 1854 he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons," which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; and has written for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and other reviews.

MAYER, Joseph, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., S.A. de P., antiquary and philanthropist, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Feb, 23, 1803, settled as a jeweller at Liverpool in 1822, and devoted his labour and fortune to the formation of the Museum of Art recently presented by him to that town. His earliest study was Greek coins, his collection of which was sold to the French Government in 1844. Antique gems next attracted his chief attention, and his skill and liberality rendered him famous in Europe. His favourite design was to collect in Liverpool a museum of treasures of artistic excellence, in order to educate students in the true principles of beauty. In this he has succeeded, and his Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Etruscan collections, chosen with a due regard to art, are justly famed; and he is equally celebrated for his collection of ivories, of Greek, Roman, and Mediæval gems, and of Wedgwood and of English pottery. With the view of writing "A History of the Rise and Progress of Art in England from 1550 to the Present Time," he has collected between four and five thousand original drawings, between fifteen and twenty thousand early engravings, and above fifty thousand autograph letters of English artists. The number of scientific works for which the world is indebted to Mr. Mayer's generous aid is considerable; the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," the "Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies," and the "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici," being the most important. When the art of electro-plating was discovered by Mr. Thomas Spencer, to this liberal patron of all science did the inventor apply. Under Mr. Mayer's auspices, the first article ever subjected to this process was successfully plated—a spoon, which now lies in the Mayer Collection in the Liverpool Museum. In 1860 he raised two companies of volunteers, called the Liverpool Borough Guard, and subsequently raised and clothed at his own expense a third company, in the neighbourhood of Bebington, his residence. In 1865 he made a donation to this Cheshire village of a free library, containing 20,000 volumes, with a handsome edifice, standing in the public walks, which are also a gift of Mr. Mayer. They occupy nearly six acres, and are planted with every variety of flowering shrub that will bear the Cheshire climate. Mr. Mayer is an enthusiastic student of floriculture in its higher forms. In 1870, under the superintendence of Henry Boyle, Esq., M.A., the Victoria Regia was brought to flower beneath the open sky, in his hot-water tanks at Bebington,—an achievement never before made, and believed to be possible by very few. In 1869 his grateful townsmen of Liverpool erected a colossal statue of Mr. Mayer in St. George's Hall. It is

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of Carrara marble, and the work of Signor Giovanni Fontana.

MAYHEW, HENRY, born in 1812, was for a short time at Westminster School, which he left to go a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father, a solicitor, for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1841 was one of the promoters of *Punch*, from which he afterwards withdrew. He has written numerous tales and articles in magazines, and is best known by "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working classes. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852, and "The Wonders of Science," in 1855. In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy tales and farces, and the following works of humorous fiction:—"The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-boy Philosopher," "Tricks of Trade," &c.

MAYOR, THE REV. JOHN EYTON BICKERSTETH, M.A., born at Baddagamme, in Ceylon, Jan. 25, 1825, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained Deacon in 1855, Priest in 1857, by the Bishop of Ely. He was elected Fellow of St. John's College 1849; Assistant-Master at Marlborough College 1849-53; College Lecturer in 1853; Librarian of the University of Cambridge 1863-7, and was appointed Professor of Latin in that University in 1872. Mr. Mayor is the editor of "Thirteen Satires of Juvenal," 1853, 2nd edition, part I., 1869, part II., 1872; "Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar," 1855; "Autobiography of Matt. Robinson," 1856; "Early Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1859; "Cicero's Second Philippic," with notes, 1861; 2nd edition, 1865; 3rd edition, 1867; 4th edition, 1872; "Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster," with notes, 1863; "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ," 2 vols., 1863-9; "Letters of Archbishop Williams," 1866; "Catalogue of the Baker MSS.," Cambridge, 1867; "First Greek Reader," 1868; 2nd edition, 1870; 3rd edition, 1873; Tho. Baker's "History of St. John's College, Cambridge," 2 vols., 1869; "Exercises on Latin Accidence," 1870, 3 parts; 2nd edition, in 1 vol., 1871; "Exercises of Latin Syntax," 3 parts, 1871; "Latin Exercises," 3rd series, in 3 parts, 1872; "Life of Ambrose Bonwicke," 1870; "Life of Bishop Bedell by his son," 1871; "Homer's Odyssey," IX.-XII., with notes, part I., 1872; "Quintilian," book X., with notes, part I., 1872; "Fragments of two Essays in English Philology by Archdeacon Hare," 1873; Report of the Congress of Constance, and translations of various speeches and tracts by Bishop Reinkens, Prof. Messmer, &c., 1873-4; "Memoir of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby," by the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., 1874. Mr. Mayor was one of the editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* and of the *Journal of Philology*.

MEASON, MALCOLM RONALD LAING, son of the late Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq., of Lindertis, Forfarshire, was born at Edinburgh, in 1824, and educated in France, and at Saint Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. He entered the army in 1839, as ensign of the 40th Regiment, and served through the second Affghan and the Gwalior campaigns in India, was very severely wounded, and received two medals. He joined the 10th Hussars in 1846, and sold out in 1851. From the latter year to 1854 he was editor of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*. In 1855, he was sent to Paris by the *Daily News* in conjunction with Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, as one of the special correspondents for the Paris Exhibition of that year. From 1855 to

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1860 he was a frequent contributor to the *Daily News*, and in the latter year wrote some interesting letters to that paper from Mount Lebanon, concerning the massacre of the Christians in Syria, of which he was in many instances a witness. From 1856 to 1870, he was a constant contributor to *Household Words*, and afterwards to *All the Year Round*. From 1866 to 1870 he was editor of *The Weekly Register*. In 1870 he went abroad as special correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the French army, and went through the whole campaign with MacMahon's *corps d'armée*. He was the only newspaper correspondent present at the famous battle of Wörth, which he witnessed from the top of the village church steeple. After Sedan he accepted an offer from the *Daily Telegraph*, and remained in France as special correspondent of that paper until the end of the war, and afterwards, for two years, as correspondent for the same journal at Paris and Versailles. He joined the staff of the *Hour* in 1873. In 1865 he published "The Bubbles of Finance," and in 1866 "The Profits of Panics," being both descriptions from life of the joint stock swindles of the day. In 1868 he published a small volume on "Turf Frauds." He has contributed to the *Month*, the *Dublin Review*, and other periodicals.

MEATH, BISHOP OF. (*See* BUTCHER, DR.)

MECHI, JOHN JOSEPH, son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who early in life settled in England, and having been naturalized, obtained a post in the household of George III., born in London, May 22, 1802, was, at the age of sixteen, placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, where he remained eleven years. In this capacity he contrived to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the City, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street; and between 1830 and 1840 he realized a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied English farming, he resolved to attempt some improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 130 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that he has made it realize annually an average handsome profit; while the press has acknowledged the services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an Alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1855, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. He has written "Letters on Agricultural Improvements," published in 1845; "Experience in Drainage," in 1847; and "How to Farm Profitably," in 1860. The latter is a new and enlarged edition of an account of his improved agricultural system, which, in a cheap and popular form, has reached a sale of 10,000 copies. After eight years' service as Alderman of London he

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resigned his gown, very much against the wishes of his constituents. He retains the office of Magistrate for Middlesex, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City of London.

MECKLENBURG - SCHWERIN (GRAND DUKE OF), FREDERICK FRANCIS II., son of the late Grand Duke Paul Frederick, and of the Princess Alexandrina of Prussia, born Feb. 28, 1823, studied at the University of Bonn, and succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the old *régime* was restored in 1851. He married, Nov. 3, 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851. The Grand Duchess died March 3, 1862, and he married Anna Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, May 12, 1864. She died April 16, 1865.

MECKLENBURG - STRELITZ (GRAND DUKE OF), FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES GEORGE ERNEST ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS, a Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sept. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDLEY, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton, born in 1804, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for several years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick.

MEIGNAN, GUILLAUME RENÉ, a French prelate, born at Renazé (Mayenne), April 1, 1817, studied at Angers and at Château-Gontier, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after being ordained priest became Professor in the College of Tessé, at Le Mans. After occupying this post for three years, he went to Paris, and was appointed successively Director of Studies in the Seminary of Notre Dame des Champs, almoner at the house of the Legion of Honour at St. Denis, curate of the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, and chief curate of St. Clotilde, where he remained from 1857 to 1862. He also became Professor of Holy Scripture at the Sorbonne; Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris, in 1863; and Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1864. His principal works are, "Prophéties Messianiques," vol. i., 1858; "M. Renan réfuté par les Rationalistes Allemands," 1863; "Les Évangiles et la Critique au XIX^e^ Siècle," 1864; "La Crise Protestante en Angleterre et en France," 1864; and "Le Monde et l'Homme Primitif selon la Bible," 1869.

MEISSONIER, JEAN LOUIS ERNEST, painter, born at Lyons, about 1812, went, while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. Since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second class in 1841, and two of the first class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, Commander in June, 1867, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861.

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MELBOURNE, BISHOP OF. (*See* PERRY, DR.)

MELLISH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, is the son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Mellish, Dean of Hereford, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839; he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1848, and for some years went the Northern circuit. In 1861 he was appointed a Q.C., and in Aug., 1870, he was elevated to the bench, in the place of the late Right Hon. Sir George M. Giffard, as Lord Justice of Appeal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council.

MELLON, MRS. ALFRED, known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, born July 8, 1824, made her first appearance in London at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sept., 1843, in a farce called "Antony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognised, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her first appearance; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in June, 1867.

MELLOR, SIR JOHN, son of the late John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham, in 1809, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was for some years Recorder of Warwick, resigned in 1852, and was appointed in Feb., 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick in July, 1852, was elected one of the members for Great Yarmouth in Aug., 1857, and was returned for Nottingham, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election, in April, 1859. He was elevated to the Bench on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, was born at New York, Aug. 1, 1819. His father was a merchant in Boston, and he was educated at schools in the state of Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he shipped as a common sailor before the mast on a vessel bound for Liverpool, and returned home in the same manner. In 1841 he embarked for the Pacific on board a whaling vessel, in which he cruised for eighteen months, when being unable to endure the harsh conduct of the captain, he deserted with a comrade at Nakahioa, one of the Marquesas Islands. He expected to receive the hospitality of a neighbouring friendly tribe; but losing his way he wandered into the Typee Valley, by whose warlike people he was held in indulgent captivity for four months, when he was taken off by an Australian trading vessel, which conveyed him to Tahiti. He passed some time in the Society and Sandwich Islands, and in 1843 shipped from Honolulu, on board a United States man-of-war, reaching Boston in Oct., 1844. His adventures in the South Sea Islands, considerably idealized, were narrated in several volumes, especially in "Typee" and "Omoo." In 1847 he married a daughter of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and for some time resided at New York, but in 1850 he removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1860 he undertook a new voyage round the world, and after his return was for a time employed in the Customs House in New York; but subsequently retired to his farm in Massachusetts, where he now resides. His works are, "Typee," an account of his adventures in Nakahioa, 1846; "Omoo," 1847; "Mardi and a Voyage Thither," a philosophical romance of the South Seas," 1847; "Redburn," a romance founded upon incidents in his first voyage, 1847; "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-

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War," 1850; "Moby Dick, or the White Whale," 1851; "Pierre, or the Ambiguities," 1852; "Narrative of Israel Potter," 1855; "The Piazza Tales," 1856; and "The Confidence Man," 1857. During the period of his literary activity, ending in 1857, he wrote several notable magazine papers, not included in his collected works. Among these are, "The Town Ho's Story," in *Harper's Magazine* for Oct., 1851, and "Cock-a-doodle-doo" in the same periodical, for June, 1853.

MELVILLE, GEORGE JOHN WHYTE, eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrews, Fifeshire, born in 1821, entered the army in 1839, became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and retired in 1849; joined the cavalry of the Turkish contingent in 1855, and resigned at the close of the Crimean war, in 1856. He is known as a popular writer of fiction, and, amongst other works, has written "Captain Digby Grand," an autobiography, 1853; "General Bounce, or Lady and the Locusts," 1854; "Kate Coventry, an Autobiography," 1856; "The Interpreter: a Tale of the War," 1858; "Holmby House: a Tale of Old Northamptonshire," 1860; "Good for Nothing, or All Down Hill," 1861; "Tilbury Nogo, an Unsuccessful Man," 1861; "Market Harborough," 1861; "Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judea," 1863; "Brookes of Bridlemere," 1864; "Cerise: a Tale of the Last Century," 1865; "M or N," 1869; "Contraband, or a Losing Hazard," 1870; "Sarchedon," 1871; "Satanella: a Story of Punchestown," 1872; "The True Cross: a Legend of the Church," 1873; "Uncle John," 1874; and "Katerfelto: a Story of Exmoor," 1875. He has also published a translation of the Odes of Horace and a volume of "Songs and Verses," 2nd edit., 1872.

MENABREA (COUNT), LOUIS FREDERICK, an Italian general and statesman, born at Chambéry (Savoy), Sept. 4, 1809, studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of engineers as lieutenant. At an early age he became favourably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the School of Artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian duchies, he exerted himself to procure a vote in favour of union with the Subalpine kingdom. He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached as chief officer first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat at Novara. In the war of Italian independence Count Menabrea, who had been advanced to the rank of major-general, and placed at the head of the engineering department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France, he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterwards he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emanuel. He was also made lieutenant-general, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta. In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the Treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was intrusted by the king, whose first aide-de-camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council; and notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties, and the complications of the Roman question, he remained in power till Nov., 1869, when a new cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza. Gen. Menabrea was sent as ambassador to

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Vienna in Nov., 1870, but was recalled in the following year.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, critic and author, born at Waldenberg, in Silesia, June 21, 1798, commenced his studies at Breslau, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1815. After the peace he continued his studies at Jena, which for political reasons he quitted in 1820, and took refuge in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship in the municipal school of Aarau. He returned to Germany in 1824, and for some years took an active part in politics in the States of Würtemberg, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a critic, he first made his appearance in 1823, with a work entitled "Streckverse," marked by new and ingenious views of art and literature, and at the same time was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, which violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Goethe, and even Goethe himself. This book, like his "History of the Germans," published in 1824-5, conceived in a satirical point of view, created many enemies. "German Literature," a very remarkable work, which provoked much controversy, and has been twice translated into English, appeared in 1828. After the Revolution of 1830, he directed his attacks against French influence, which then began to make its way into Germany. In 1848 he gave up the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Würtemberg. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Menzel, who has distinguished himself as a poet and historian, has written "The Spirit of History," published in 1835; "Mythological Inquiries," in 1842; "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815," in 1853; "Furore," an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," in 1856, and other works. In 1869 he published an interesting work on the most important events which occurred between the conclusion of the Italian war in 1860 and the outbreak of the war in Germany in 1866.

MERCIER, CHARLES, was born at Clapham, Surrey, June 9, 1834, and educated privately. He is a descendant of Philip Mercier, the distinguished Huguenot portrait-painter, and is himself an artist. Mr. Mercier has painted numberless public portraits of distinguished and representative men; amongst others, Thomas Wright, the "Prison Philanthropist," for subscribers, who presented the picture with great ceremony to the City of London; Lord Napier of Magdala, and the late Lords Derby and Mayo, for the Junior Carlton Club; General Sir James Lindsay, for the borough of Wigan; Mr. Massey, for the borough of Salford; the Duke of Edinburgh, for Ceylon; and the King of the Belgians, who received the picture publicly at the Tir National, Brussels. Mr. Mercier's most recent work is one in which the members of the Disraeli Ministry are represented assembled in Cabinet Council, Downing Street. Each portrait has been painted from life, and as the majority of the ministers afforded special facilities this picture will have a high historic value. He has been honoured by special marks of royal favour, and was publicly presented with an illuminated address, a service of silver, and a purse of 100 sovereigns on April 13, 1870, at the Mansion House, London, by the Lord Mayor, in the name of 100 Mayors of the United Kingdom and other subscribers. He has also received testimonials from members of the Auxiliary Forces expressive of admiration for the manner in which he conducted the first Volunteer visit to France; and from the working-men of Southwark in connection with the Hospital Saturday Fund. The Hospital Saturday Movement was originated by Capt. Mercier, and notwithstanding what appeared insurmountable difficulties, he so retained the confidence of the working-classes as to be unani-

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mously elected Chairman of the Fund. He originated and was the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the National Reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians; originated and was the Honorary Secretary of the late Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund. He has taken a prominent part in the political and educational questions of the day, and has for nine years held the position of Captain in the 6th Royal Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

MEREDITH, GEORGE, novelist, born in Hampshire, about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," published in 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, in 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," in 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education, in 1859; "Mary Bertrand," in 1860; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and republished in a separate form in 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," in 1862; "Emilia in England," in 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," in 1865; "Vittoria," in 1866; and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," in 1871.

MEREDITH, MRS. LOUISA, whose maiden name was Miss Louisa Twamley, was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but published, at the age of twenty, a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she wrote her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups of flowers, entitled "Flora's Gems," and wrote the first half of a narrative of a tour in South Wales, under the title of "Roscoe's Wanderings in South Wales and along the River Wye." Her "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," with illustrations by David Cox, and "Our Wild Flowers Described," appeared in 1839, in which year she was married to her cousin, Mr. C. Meredith, whom she accompanied to Sidney. After residing there for a year, they removed to Tasmania, where she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library." "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), appeared in 1852-3; "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania," in 1859; an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits, a Visit to Victoria;" and "Loved and Lost," told in gossip verse, and illustrated by her own pencil, in 1860. Her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the local House of Assembly, and was for some time Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

MERIVALE, THE VERY REV. CHARLES, D.D., son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of the late Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838-40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839-41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 1850-62; "Boyle Lectures," 1864, 1865; "Translation of Homer's Iliad," in English rhymed verse, 2 vols., 1869. He was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848-70; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons from 1863 to 1869; and

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was installed Dean of Ely, Dec. 29, 1869.

MERRIMAN, THE RIGHT REV. NATHANIEL JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, formerly Archdeacon of Grahamstown and Canon of the Cathedral, was, upon the translation of Bishop Cotterill to Edinburgh, duly elected, in Nov., 1871, his successor in the see. The diocese embraces the Eastern Province of Cape Colony.

METEYARD, ELIZA, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," published in 1845, was followed by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley, in 1849; "The Doctor's Little Daughter," in 1850; "Lilian's Golden Hours," in 1856; "Dr. Oliver's Maid," in 1857; "Maidstone's Housekeeper," in 1860; "Give Bread—Gain Love," and "The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London," in 1861; "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman," in 1862; and "The Little Museum-Keepers," in 1863. Miss Meteyard, who has been connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper, has contributed to periodicals, has written much on antiquarian subjects, on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. The first volume of her "Life of Josiah Wedgwood" appeared in 1865, and the second in 1866. Her work, entitled "A Group of Englishmen (1795 to 1815): being Records of the Younger Wedgwoods and their Friends; embracing the History of the Discovery of Photography, and a Facsimile of the First Photograph," appeared in 1871; and was followed by "Industrial and Household Tales," 1872.

METTERNICH (PRINCE DE), RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH LOTHAIRE HERMANN, diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was intrusted by the Austrian government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court, which position he retained till Dec., 1871. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEYRICK, THE REV. FREDERICK, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and has since held the university offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, Inspector of Schools in 1859, and became Rector of Blickling with Erpingham, in Norfolk, in 1869. He was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858; "The Wisdom of Piety," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley Right after all?"; "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; and has contributed to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and to the Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook.

MIALL, EDWARD, one of the leaders of the Anti-State-Church

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party, born at Portsmouth in 1809, and intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts, officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he has been from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in Sept., 1845, and for Halifax in Aug., 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July, 1852, was defeated in March, 1857, as he was at Tavistock in Aug., 1857, but he was returned for Bradford in 1869, and continued to represent that borough till 1874. Mr. Miall, who is an advocate of manhood suffrage, and is opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind, has written "Views of the Voluntary Principle," published in 1845; "The Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," and "Ethics of Nonconformity," in 1848; "The British Churches in relation to the British People," in 1849; "Bases of Belief," in 1853; "Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments," in 1861; "Politics of Christianity," in 1863; and "An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences," in 1865. A number of his political admirers entertained Mr. Miall at luncheon at the Crystal Palace July 18, 1873, and presented him with the sum of ten thousand guineas as a token of their appreciation of his labours as editor of the *Nonconformist*, and as the representative in Parliament of the principle of religious equality.

MICHEL, FRANCISQUE XAVIER, a French antiquary, born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809, commenced his studies in his native city, and completed them at Paris, in the Collége Charlemagne. After having composed a couple of historical romances, he devoted himself exclusively to antiquarian researches, and between the years 1830 and 1833 edited several works written in France in mediæval times, such as "La Chronique de Dugueslin," "Les Chansons de Coucy," "Mahomet," and "Le Lai d'Havelok le Danois." In 1835 M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, commissioned M. Michel to make researches respecting French history and literature in the libraries of England. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1838, and appointed Professor of Foreign Literature at Bordeaux in 1839. M. Michel has edited from the original MSS. a large number of chronicles, poems, and other works, written in French, Anglo-Saxon, or English, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries; has translated into French the works of Sterne and Goldsmith, and a selection from the writings of Shakspere; and has displayed his vast erudition in a number of original works. Among the latter are, "Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne," 2 vols., 1847; "Le Livre d'Or des Métiers," 2 vols., 1851-4; History of Hotels, Taverns, and Cafés, written in collaboration with M. Édouard Fournier; "Histoire des Tissus de Soie au Moyen Âge," 2 vols., 1852-4; "Les Écossais en France et les Français en Écosse," 2 vols., 1862; and "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise," 2 vols., 1867-71.

MIEROSLAWSKI, LOUIS, a Polish general and author, was born at Nemours, France, his mother being French, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking with him his son, who was educated at the military school of Kalitz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. In 1844 he joined the Secret Democratic Society of Poland, engaged in organ-

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izing an insurrection, and having betaken himself to the post indicated by it in 1846, was arrested at Posen, and after a dignified and vigorous defence, was condemned to death at Berlin. A rising having taken place at Berlin during the revolution of 1848, he was, with his companions, liberated; whereupon he placed himself at the head of the peasants of Posen, the whole of which duchy was in arms; but this revolt was suppressed, and he was again thrown into prison. On being released, he put himself at the head of the Sicilian revolution; and having been severely wounded in the defence of Catania, he was compelled to leave the island. Invited by the provisional government of the grand duchy of Baden to take the command of their army against the Prussians, he obeyed the call, and with a very inferior force for some time held the troops of Generals Peucker and Hirschfeldt in check. Having been deserted by his cavalry, he fell back on Radstadt, and after a few reverses laid down his arms. From that period till the outbreak in Poland in 1863, he lived in retirement in Paris, occupying himself with the study of history, politics, and the art of war. At an early stage of the insurrection he was offered the dictatorship, with the personal command of a portion of the Polish army. But the appointment was not approved by the nobility, who were dissatisfied with his strong democratic bias, and he was therefore obliged to give way to Langiewicz. Great efforts were made by his partisans to obtain his appointment to the supreme command; but as the enemies of Mieroslawski had the upper hand, the veteran general was superseded by his younger rival, and he retired from the contest. He has written "Histoire de la Révolution de Pologne," published in 1835; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1830-31," in 1842; "Analyse Critique de la Campagne de 1831," in 1845; and a pamphlet, "Débat entre la Révolution et la Contre-Révolution," in 1847.

MIGNET, FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE-MARIE, historian, born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 8, 1796, was educated at Avignon, and having finished his university course, studied law at his native town, where he had M. Thiers for his fellow-student. He won the prize offered by the Academy of Aix for an *éloge* on Charles VII., and soon after took up his residence in Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers. His dissertation on Feudalism, and the Institutions and Legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions, was published in 1822; his "Histoire de la Révolution Française de 1789 à 1814," in 1824; "Histoire de Marie Stuart," in 1851; "Charles Quint," in 1854; and "Éloges Historiques," in 1864. Translations of some of these works have been published in England. He became one of the contributors to the *Courrier Français*, while his friend M. Thiers was writing in the *Constitutionnel;* and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. As M. Mignet, by signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, had risked his person and liberty, the new government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an Extraordinary Councillor of State, and commissioned to support the budget through the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions of 1832 and 1835. He became a member of the Institute, in the section of Moral and Political Science, in 1832, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion to present to the Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, a number of which have been collected and published under the title of "Notices et Mémoires Historiques;" and in 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the place of M. Raynouard. After the breaking

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out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, removed M. Mignet from the office of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840.

MILANO OBRENOVITCH, PRINCE OF SERVIA, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, and consequently second cousin of Prince Michael, who is noticed in previous editions of this work, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864, to Paris to be educated. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia, he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of that country being intrusted to a Council of Regency during his minority.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, R.A., member of an old Jersey family, born at Southampton in 1829, in his ninth year entered Mr. Sass's academy, and at eleven began to study at the Royal Academy, where he carried off the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition, "The Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keats's 'Isabella' was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends William Holman Hunt and D. G. Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to *them*, not as it appeared in "the antique." These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 1852. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times*, in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, became R.A. in Dec., 1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue" in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbrus at the Ford," in 1857; "The Heretic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charlie is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867; "Sisters," "Rosalind and Celia," "Stella," "Pilgrims to St. Paul's," and "Souvenir of Velasquez" (his diploma work), in 1868; "The Gambler's Wife," "Vanessa," "The End of the Chapter," and "A Dream at Dawn," in 1869; "A Flood," "The Knight

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Errant," "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and "A Widow's Mite," in 1870; "Chill October," "Joshua fighting with Amalek," "A Somnambulist," and "Yes or No?" in 1871; "Flowing to the River," and "Flowing to the Sea," in 1872; "Early Days," "New Laid Eggs," and "Lalla Rookh," in 1873; "Scotch Firs," "Winter Fuel," "The Picture of Health," "The North West Passage," "Still for a Moment," and "A Day-Dream," in 1874. For colour this artist has shown a faculty which is the most striking characteristic of the English school.

MILLER, The Rev. John Cale, D.D., son of John Miller, Esq., who held an appointment connected with the American Embassy in this country, born at Margate in 1814, was educated at Brompton Grammar School, proceeded thence to St. John's College, Oxford, gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and in 1835 graduated B.A. as a first class in classical honours. In 1837 he was ordained to the curacy of Bexley, Kent; in 1839 was appointed assistant minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the incumbency of which he succeeded in 1846; became Rector of Birmingham, and in 1852 Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dr. Miller, who has published two volumes of sermons and many controversial and religious works, is well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. The Working Men's Association in his parish in Birmingham was one of the very earliest of those institutions. In his church there the first special services for the working classes were held; and he first, in the public worship in his church, divided the various services (Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion). In Feb., 1866, he was appointed Vicar of Greenwich, and in Nov. of the same year, Select Preacher to the University of Oxford. He was returned to the London School Board as one of the members for Greenwich in 1870; and was appointed Canon of Worcester by the Crown in 1871.

MILLER, William Hallowes, M.A., F.R.S., crystallographer and mineralogist, born about 1803, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded the late Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy; in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 its Foreign Secretary; was for many years Secretary, and has been President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; is a Corresponding Member of the Institute and the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, and Munich, and Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen. In 1843 Professor Miller served on a Government Committee to superintend the construction of the Parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. In 1867 he was placed on a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards, and in 1870 on the Commission Internationale du Mètre. The success which attended the proceedings of the Standards Commission was in great measure due to Professor Miller's extensive knowledge, long experience, and habits of accuracy. Among his numerous scientific productions are papers "On Spurious Rainbows," "On the Crystals of Boracic Acid," "On the Construction of the Imperial Standard Pound," "A Treatise on Crystallography," "A Tract on Crystallography," "Papers on Theoretical Crystallography and the Forms of various Crystals," in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. Brooke, the most philosophical treatise on Mineralogy in the language—a new edition of Mr. William Phillips's "Elementary Introduction" to that science. One of the Royal Medals for 1870 was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society for his researches and writings on mineralogy and crystallography,

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and for his scientific labours in the restoration of the national standard of weight. In 1873 he retired from the post of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, which he had occupied for seventeen years.

MILMAN, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, third son of the late Sir William George Milman, Bart., was born at St. George's, near Bristol, in 1816, and educated at Westminster School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was appointed to the vicarage of Chaddleworth, Berks, in 1840, to that of Lamborne, in the same county, in 1851, and to that of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in 1862. Soon after the death of Dr. Cotton he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta, and was consecrated at Canterbury Feb. 2, 1867. Dr. Milman is the author of "The Life of Tasso," 2 vols., 1848; "Conversion of Pomerania;" "Love of the Atonement;" "Meditations on Confirmation;" "Voices of the Harvest;" and "The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan," 1850. Dr. Milman has made remarkable progress in the languages and dialects of India.

MINGHETTI, MARCO, an Italian statesman and diplomatist, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818, of a family which had accumulated wealth by commercial pursuits. When very young he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his mother gave him a good education, which was supplemented by a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and England. He became an earnest advocate of economic reforms, and at the commencement of the pontificate of Pius IX., when liberty was announced to Italy, he founded at Bologna, in conjunction with some friends, a journal called *Il Felsinco;* and being summoned to Rome at the close of the year 1847 as a member of the Council of Finance, he entered the lay ministry of March 10, 1848, as Minister of Public Works. When the hopes of the Liberals were crushed by the Encyclical of the 29th of April, Signor Minghetti entered the military service of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, made the campaign of 1848, and for his services at Goito and Custozza received the rank of major, and was decorated with the order of San Maurizio; but after the peace of Milan he quitted the army, and, retiring to his native city, applied himself to study, the result being the publication in 1859 of his treatise "Della Economia Pubblica e delle sue attenenze con la Morale e con Diritto." About this time Count Cavour, whose intimate friend he had been for some years, appointed him secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he retained till the peace of Villafranca. Being elected a member and president of the Assembly of the Romagna, he superintended, with General Fanti, the military organization of the province of Æmilia, and gave a great impulse to the annexation movement. When the annexation was accomplished he was returned by the electors of his native city as deputy to the Italian Parliament. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in Cavour's last cabinet, in Oct., 1860, and retained his portfolio in the administration of Ricasoli; but on his scheme for the internal organization of the new kingdom on the basis of provincial liberties being rejected by the Chambers, he resigned his office, and was elected Vice-President of the Parliament for the session of 1861. After the fall of the Rattazzi ministry, however, he again accepted office in March, 1863, as President of the Council, with the portfolio of Finance. On quitting the cabinet, he was nominated, in July, 1868, ambassador at the court of St. James's. Subsequently he was for a short time Minister of Agriculture under Signor Menabrea, and more recently he was ambassador at Vienna, but was recalled, at his own request, in Nov., 1870, being replaced by General Menabrea. On July 10, 1873, a new Italian ministry under the presidency of Signor Minghetti was sworn in at

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Rome. His minor writings have been collected and published in one volume in Florence, with the title of "Opusculi Letterari ed Economici di Marco Minghetti," 1872.

MINIÉ, CLAUDE ÉTIENNE, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the well-known rifle which bears his name, was born at Paris about 1800. He had attained the rank of sous-lieutenant in the French army when he made the acquaintance of Capt. Delvigne, who was engaged in perfecting the musket for the newly-raised *Chasseurs-à-pied*, and having, under his direction, rendered some services to him in his experiments, he was, at his recommendation, attached to that *corps d'élite*, and was appointed to the School of Musketry. By virtue of his position, the new weapon, although really invented by Capt. Delvigne, was attributed to his pupil, and is generally known as the "Minié rifle," the principle of which was not only adopted in the French service, but, with some modifications, in the Enfield rifle and the musket of other armies. Through the favour of the Duc de Montpensier, he prevailed on the Superior Committee of Artillery to adopt some of his improvements in the manufacture of balls, cartridges, and gun-barrels, and having been appointed *chef de bataillon* in 1852, he declined to quit France, to give the benefit of his improvements in firearms to Russia, which had offered him a higher grade in the service. Napoleon III. made him a present of 20,000 francs, and for many years he was employed in giving instruction at the Normal School of Musketry, established at Vincennes. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, retired from the service in 1858, and was appointed, with the consent of the French emperor, Inspector of Foundries and Gun Manufacturer to the Viceroy of Egypt.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, called Félix Miolan, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd" and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite. During her second season in London she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MITCHELL, DONALD GRANT, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April 1822, graduated at Yale College in 1841, studied law, travelled in Europe, and, in 1847, published "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," under the

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pseudonym of "Ik Marvel." In 1848 he was again in Europe, and wrote under his former pseudonym, "The Battle Summer," 1849. Returning to New York, he published, anonymously, "The Lorgnette," a series of satirical sketches of society, 2 vols., 1850. In the same year appeared "The Reveries of a Bachelor," followed in 1851 by "Dream Life," his best works. In 1853 he was appointed United States Consul at Venice, where he remained two years, and made collections for a "History of the Venetian Republic," which has not been prepared for the press, publishing in the meanwhile, "The Judge's Doings," 2 vols., 1854. Returning to America in 1855, he purchased a fine farm at Edgewood, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he now resides. He has written much for periodicals, and has published, "My Farm at Edgewood," 1863; "Wet Days at Edgewood," 1864; "Seven Stories, with Basement and Attic," 1864; "Doctor Johns," 1866; "Rural Studies," 1867; and "Pictures of Edgewood," 1869.

MITCHELL, MARIA, an American astronomer, born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1818. Her father was an eminent teacher of the Society of Friends, and at the age of eleven Maria had already made such progress in her mathematical and astronomical studies as to be an assistant teacher in these studies, as well as a pupil, in her father's school. For astronomy and its cognate branches of science she had a strong predilection, and soon became an active assistant of her father, who was himself an astronomer of some note, and carried on a series of independent observations. On the 1st of October, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet, subsequently discovered by Father da Vico at Rome, and by other astronomers. For this discovery she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. She calculated the elements of this comet, and communicated them to the Smithsonian Institution; and was subsequently employed in observations connected with the Coast Survey and in the compilation of the American Nautical Almanac. She visited Europe and the principal observatories of Great Britain and the Continent in 1857, and on her return was presented with a well-appointed observatory, which her friends had erected for her during her absence. Here she devoted herself to astronomical observations until 1865, when she was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Vassar College, a new collegiate institution for women at Poughkeepsie, New York. Here she remains, having an excellent observatory under her charge, and teaching astronomy with great success. Miss Mitchell is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the National Academy of Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of several European scientific societies.

MITCHELL, THE HON. PETER, born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, Miramichi, province of New Brunswick, and educated at the same place, was in 1856 elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and was subsequently re-elected. After serving as representative for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he was called upon, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, to form an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of 33 to

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8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection. On the organization of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Mitchell was called to the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which office he still holds.

MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM, was born in 1811, at Modbury, in Devonshire, and from an early age has been connected with the metropolitan press. After having an engagement on the *True Sun*, he became editor and proprietor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, a daily newspaper, established by him in 1836, in conjunction with one of his colleagues, Mr. Lee Stevens. In 1840, Mr. Mitchell became impressed with the importance of testing, by properly constituted Boards of Examiners, the qualification and competency of all who undertake the command of our merchant ships. At the period referred to, any person could take to sea a British merchant ship, however deficient he might be in the necessary nautical practice and knowledge of navigation, or, indeed in knowledge of any kind whatever. Eventually, at his instigation, the subject was brought before Parliament, and an Act was passed making it compulsory on all who aspire to the command of our merchant vessels to undergo an examination by a properly constituted Board. In 1857 Mr. Mitchell took an active part, with the then Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, in the preparation of a measure, now in full operation, for a Naval Reserve of able seamen, to be available in any emergency for the defence of the country. But perhaps Mr. Mitchell's greatest service was the establishment of the International Code of Signals. This code is now adopted, to the exclusion of every other, by England, France, America, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Belgium; and the Royal Commission, appointed in 1855, reported that this code was the only one applicable to international communication. Mr. Mitchell also established a network of signal stations around our coast, for the purpose of reporting the movements of all ships of whatever country, carrying the International Code of Signals. For these and other services he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen in 1867, and was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf by the King of Sweden in 1869. Sir William Mitchell is also the editor of a useful work entitled "Maritime Notes and Queries: a record of Shipping Law and Usage," 1874. He was appointed a county magistrate for Devon in 1857, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

MITRE, BARTHOLOMEW, Ex-President of the Argentine Republic, born June 26, 1821, spent several years in Peru and Chili as a superior officer and journalist, and having returned to Buenos Ayres, occupied important posts under the administration of Obligado and Alsina, and distinguished himself as an orator in the Assembly of Representatives. In 1859, being then Minister of War, he was placed at the head of the army sent against the federal forces under Gen. Urquiza, and lost the battle of Cepeda, Oct. 23. In May, 1860, he was appointed Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and, July 9, was made a Brigadier-General. After the execution of Aberastein, who was provisional governor of San Juan after the murder of Virasoro, by order of Col. Saa, Gen. Mitre, having in vain demanded of President Derqui a disavowal of the conduct of Col. Saa, appealed to Congress, when a conference between Gens. Mitre and Urquiza took place. They could not, however, come to terms. Gen. Mitre having, Sept. 17, gained the battle of Pavon, invaded the province of Santa Fé, and after having received the adhesion of the province of Cordova, entered Rosario

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with 12,000 men. The President Derqui, being powerless between the two generals, abdicated. A few months afterwards, Gen. Mitre signed a treaty of peace with Gen. Urquiza, leaving to him the government of the province of Entre-Rios. He opened the ninth provincial legislature at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1862, and announced the conclusion of peace, the increase of commerce, the satisfactory state of the finances, and the general prosperity of the country. He was unanimously elected President of the Argentine Republic, Oct. 5, the city of Buenos Ayres becoming the seat of government, and he had the reputation of being an able ruler. He was succeeded in this office in Oct., 1868, by the present ruler, President Sarmiento.

MOBERLY, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury, born about 1803, was educated at Winchester School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, taking first-class honours in classics and became Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Public Examiner, and Select Preacher. In 1835 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Winchester School, and in Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury, on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He has written "Introduction to Logic," and "Practical Sermons," published in 1838; "An Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Development;" "Sermons preached at Winchester College," in 1844-8; "Discourses on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days," in 1846; "Essay on the Law of the Love of God," in 1854; "Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," "Sermons on the Beatitudes, with others," and "Remarks on 'Essays and Reviews,'" in 1861; "Unity of the Saints, a Sermon at Oxford," in 1863; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," being the Bampton Lectures for 1868; and "Brightstone Sermons," in 1869, 2nd edition, 1870.

MODENA AND REGGIO, EX-DUKE OF. (*See* FRANCIS V.)

MOFFAT, ROBERT, born at Inverkeithing, N.B., towards the close of the last century, has been a missionary in South Africa, first at Errromanga, then in Ramaqua-land, and lastly in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, since 1816. He returned to this country in 1870. Mr. Moffat's daughter, married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom she underwent so many dangers, died April 27, 1862. His "History of Missionary Labours in South Africa" appeared in 1842; "Farewell Services," edited by Dr. Campbell, in 1843; and he is the author of translations of the Psalms and the New Testament in the Bechuana language. In 1873 his friends presented him with a sum of £5,800 in recognition of his services in South Africa.

MOLESWORTH, GUILFORD LINDSAY, civil engineer, son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1828; educated at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, afterwards served an apprenticeship to civil engineering under Mr. Docking on the London and North-Western Railway, and also in mechanical engineering under Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. Subsequently he was employed in various railway and other engineering works in connection with iron-works in South Wales. In 1852 he was chief assistant-engineer on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which he left in order to superintend the construction of buildings and machinery in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich during the Crimean war. Afterwards he practised as a Consulting Engineer in London for some years. In 1858 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded to him the "Watt" Medal and the "Manby" premium, for a paper read before the Institution on the subject of "Conversion of Wood by Machinery." In 1859 he went out

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to the Ceylon railway as mechanical and locomotive engineer, and he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Government railway in 1862; Director-General of the railway in 1865; Director of Public Works in 1867; and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in 1871. His "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ" passed through six editions in the first year, and is now a standard work in the profession.

MOLESWORTH, The Rev. William Nassau, M.A., son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., was born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St. John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating, as a member of the latter, B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. Taking orders, he became incumbent of St. Andrew's, Manchester, in 1841, and vicar of St. Clement Spotland, Rochdale, in 1844. Mr. Molesworth's works are,—"An Essay on the Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," 1857; "Plain Lectures on Astronomy;" "England and France," 1860, being a prize essay on the importance of a close alliance between the two countries; "A History of the Reform Bill of 1832," 1864, 2nd edition 1865; "A New System of Moral Philosophy," 1867; "Prize Essay on Education," 1867; and "The History of England from the year 1830," 3 vols. 1871-73.

MOLTKE, Hellmuth, Count Von, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, Chief of the General Staff, is descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General Staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehmed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and, in 1849, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeburg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a lieutenant-general. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the Lieutenant-General, who was personally present in the battle of Königgrätz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater

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Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the recent Franco-German war. He was the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count (Oct. 28, 1870), made the Chief Marshal of the German Empire (Sept., 1871), and again received a national dotation. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published at London in 1871.

MOMMSEN, THEODOR, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the universities of Altona and Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return, he wrote numerous articles for the *Journal du Schleswig-Holstein*, which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipsic. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Leipsic. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome," translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-3.

MONAHAN, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HENRY, born at Portumna, co. Galway, in 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in science in 1823, was afterwards called to the Irish bar, and made Q.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1846, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1847, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that country in 1850. He was one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Galway from Feb. to Aug., 1847, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland in the same year.

MONCK (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES STANLEY MONCK, born at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. His lordship was formally re-appointed, under a fresh Act of Parliament, Governor of the United Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in June, 1867, but resigned in Nov., 1868. In 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom July 12, 1866.

MONCREIFF (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES MONCREIFF, second son of the late Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, ninth baronet, of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire (a Lord of Session in Scotland, by the title of Lord Moncreiff) by Ann, daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., was born at Edinburgh Nov. 29, 1811. He was educated at the high school and at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate at the

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Scotch bar in 1833. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from Feb., 1850, till April, 1851, when, on the elevation of Lord Rutherfurd to the bench he was appointed the Lord Advocate, and continued to hold that office until the change of ministry in March, 1852. Soon after being appointed Lord Advocate he was returned to parliament as member for the Leith district, as a Liberal, and in favour of free trade. He retained his seat for the Leith district till April, 1859, when he was elected for Edinburgh, which city he continued to represent till 1868, when he was returned to parliament as representative for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He became Lord Advocate a second time in Dec., 1852, and occupied that position till March, 1858; a third time from June, 1859, till July, 1866; and a fourth time from Dec., 1868, till Nov., 1869, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On this occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council, and took the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff. It may be mentioned that in 1852 he brought in a Bill to abolish religious tests in the Scotch Universities, which was lost on the second reading. In 1853, however, he successfully introduced and carried the Bill, and among other measures of which he was the promoter may be enumerated the "Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act," passed in 1854, and the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act," in 1856. Previous to his elevation to the judicial bench, Lord Moncreiff was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, Dean of the Faculty of Scotch Advocates, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the early part of the year 1869; was created a baronet May 17, 1871; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Moncreiff of Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, Jan. 1, 1874. A novel published in 1871, under the title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to have been written by Lord Moncreiff. His lordship married in 1834, Isabella, only daughter of Mr. Robert Bell, sheriff of Berwickshire.

MONNIER, HENRI BONAVENTURE, artist and author, born at Paris, June 6, 1799, became clerk to a notary, and afterwards a clerk in the Ministry of Justice. Disliking this employment, he directed his attention to painting, and entered the studio of M. Girodet. His pen-and-ink sketches were much in vogue in the last years of the Restoration. M. Monnier designed the illustrations for editions of Béranger and La Fontaine's fables, and exhibited some lithographs at the Salon of 1826. In 1830 he published "Scènes Populaires, dessinées à la Plume," a work which made his reputation. It was followed by others of a similar nature. In 1854 he published "Les Bourgeois de Paris," and in 1857 "Les Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme," works which attracted much notice. Several of the characters delineated were adapted and played by him on the stage, the best having been introduced into "La Famille Improvisée," and "La Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme." "Le Roman chez la Portière," and "Le Bonheur de Vivre aux Champs," were performed in 1853 and 1855, at the Palais Royal; and "Joseph Prudhomme chez des Brigands" in 1860. M. Monnier, in conjunction with M. Elie Berthet has produced various romances, or theatrical pieces, amongst which may be mentioned—"Un Voyage en Angleterre," 1829; "Le Chevalier de Clermont," 1837; "Les Discurs de Rien;" "La Religion des Imbécilles," 1862; and "Paris et la Province," 1866.

MONTAGU, THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT, M.P., second son of the sixth duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1848, was returned, in April, 1859, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Hun-

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tingdonshire, which county he represented till Feb., 1874, when he was returned for the county of Westmeath, as a "Conservative, but in favour of Home Rule." He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor and nominated Fourth Charity Commissioner in March, 1867, and held these offices till Dec., 1868. He joined the Catholic Church in 1870. Lord Robert Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," 1852; "Mirror in America," 1861; "Words on Garibaldi," 1861; "Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," 1864; "Arbitration instead of War, and a Defence of the Commune," 1872; "Register, Register, Register," in 1873; "Some Popular Errors concerning Politics and Religion," 1874, forming vol. I. of "St. Joseph's Theological Library;" and "Expostulation in Extremis: Remarks on Mr. Gladstone's Political Expostulation on the Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance," 1874.

MONTEFIORE, SIR MOSES, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., born Oct. 24, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favour of his oppressed brethren in that country. Sir Moses founded, in 1867, a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore.

MONTGOMERY, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late Rev. S. Montgomery, born in Londonderry in 1809, and educated at Foyle College, in that city, was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, and entered the service of the East-India Company in 1828. Having served in various posts, in 1849 he was selected by the late Lord Dalhousie as one of the commissioners for the newly annexed province of the Punjaub, and on the dissolution of the Board in 1853, was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Prisons, and Director-General of Police for the whole province. During the mutiny in May, 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the large native force stationed at Lahore, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in 1858, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Cylde and restoring tranquillity to the province, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, from which he retired in 1865, after service in India of upwards of thirty-six years. He is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, Feb. 20, 1866. He was appointed a Member of the Council of India in 1868.

MONTI, RAFFAELLE, sculptor, born in 1818, at Milan, studied under his father, Gaetano Monti, of Ravenna, a celebrated sculptor, in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he obtained the gold medal for his group of "Alexander taming Bucephalus." In 1838, having exhibited his group, "Ajax defending the body of Patroclus," he was invited to Vienna, where he received extensive

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patronage, and on his return to his native city, in 1842, he enriched it by various successful works. In 1847 he repaired to England, and exhibited, in addition to other works, his veiled statue executed for the Duke of Devonshire, which attracted much attention. On his return to Milan he joined the popular party, and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles Albert. After the war he fled to England, where the originality of his subjects and conceptions, united to great executive skill, secured him great popularity and extensive patronage. Among his works executed here are the group of the "Sister Anglers," "The Veiled Vestal," and "Eve after the Fall." At the Crystal Palace are to be seen models of his "Italy," "Truth," and "Eve," two fountains enriched with emblematical figures, and six of the colossal symbolic national figures on the upper garden terrace.

MONTPENSIER (DUC DE), ANTOINE-MARIE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-D'ORLÉANS, born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late King Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie, was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and, after a special examination, was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Africa in 1844, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the face during the campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour and promotion to the rank of Major. Having accompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. On his return he married, at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1846, the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it caused, which nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and afterwards resided at Seville, occasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H.R.H. received the title of Infante of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish army, Oct. 10, 1859. During the political events which preceded the flight of Queen Isabella, the Duke left Spain at the request of the minister Gonzalez Bravo, and before doing so renounced his rank in the army, his title of Infante, and sent back to the Queen the decorations he had received from her. After the triumph of the revolution of Sept., he recognised the provisional Government, obtained permission to return to Seville, and became a candidate for the vacant throne. All chance, however, of his being elected King of Spain was destroyed by his fatal duel with his cousin, the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon. The ill-blood between the combatants was of long-standing, and had been added to not a little by Don Enrique's letter to the Regent, dated Jan. 14, soliciting restoration to his naval rank and pay, of which the Government of Narvaez had despoiled him years previously, for his avowal of liberal sentiments. In that letter he remarked :—"If Alfonso comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his courtier. Retired from all politics, I will end my days on a foreign soil. If Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of the nation, which does not wear the livery of Montpensier, I will salute him, for I love what is noble and honourable. When suborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry out, 'Espartero!' If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be king or regent by

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secret conspiracy, I will join those who combat him, and shed my last drop of blood against such treason." To this strong language Enrique added an offensive letter, addressed "to the Montpensierists." The Duke de Montpensier, galled beyond measure, sent a challenge to his cousin, and a hostile meeting took place on March 12, 1870, at the artillery ground near Carabanchel, about three miles from Madrid. The combatants stood at ten paces from each other. Enrique fired his first shot in the air; Montpensier imitated the example. Somewhat wildly Enrique fired his second shot, which went past Montpensier's head by the right side, so close that he distinctly heard the whizz of the ball. Montpensier's second shot struck the butt-end of Enrique's pistol and split it in two, one portion striking the collar of Don Enrique's coat, and the other his left shoulder, but without piercing the cloth. Enrique fired a third time, but failed to strike his adversary, who, with deliberate coolness, took deadly aim at his cousin. The ball entered his head, and in three minutes Don Enrique expired. The Duke was greatly agitated, and, after being removed from the scene by his friends, was obliged instantly to take to his bed, where he remained for some days in a high state of fever from over-excitement. On the 12th of April he was tried by a court-martial, which sentenced him to one month's banishment from the capital, and to pay 6,000 dollars by way of indemnification to the family of the deceased. The Duke is at present in Paris. By his marriage with the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, Sept. 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864.

MONTREAL, BISHOP OF. (*See* OXENDEN.)

MONTROSE (DUKE OF). THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, K.T., D.C.L., born July 16, 1799, succeeded his father as fourth duke, Dec. 30, 1836. His Grace, who has held the offices of Lord Steward of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was appointed Postmaster-General in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and retired from that office in Dec., 1868. He is hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

MOODIE, MRS. SUSANNAH, sister of the late Miss Agnes Strickland, born at Brydon Hall, Suffolk, England, Dec. 6, 1803, received a superior education, and had attained considerable celebrity as a writer and poet previous to her marriage, in 1831, to J. W. Dunbar Moodie, then of the 21st Fusiliers, with whom she emigrated to Canada in 1832. They resided for a year or two in the vicinity of Cobourg and Hamilton, and then removed to Douro, then a small settlement in the dense wilderness, where they remained eight years. In 1841 they removed to Belleville, where Mr. Moodie became sheriff of the county of Hastings, and where they still reside. Mr. Moodie has written "Roughing it in the Bush" (1852); "Mark Hurdlestone, the Gold Worshipper" (1853); "Life in the Clearings *versus* the Bush" (1853); Flora Lindsay: Passages in an Eventful Life," "Matrimonial Speculations" (1854); and "The Monctons, a Novel" (1856).

MOORE, GEORGE, a self-made man, and one of the "merchant princes" of London, born in 1807, at Mealsgate, in Cumberland, where his ancestors had been yeomen, or so-called "statesmen," for many generations. He entered a house of business in London in 1825, in which, by dint of his extraordinary energy and high character, his rise was very rapid. This was the firm of Groucock, Copestake, and Co., lace manufacturers, having factories in Nottingham, Manchester Glasgow, Paris, and New York, be

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sides various other branch houses; and to Mr. Moore much of the credit of having organised this vast establishment is unquestionably due. His name is pre-eminent as a practical philanthropist. He had a large share in founding the "Commercial Travellers' Orphan School," the "Royal Hospital for Incurables," and the "British Home for Incurables;" a special branch of "Female Mission among Fallen Women;" the "Little Boys' Home," the "Field-lane Ragged Schools;" and many other charities. He has also for many years, with the co-operation of another gentleman, made the experiment of a private "Reformatory for Thieves," at Brixton; he likewise built a church and schools at Somers Town in 1869, on finding that these were in a very neglected condition. In his native county he has effected much good by getting schools rebuilt, and proper masters placed in them, besides adding liberally to the scanty livings of churches which needed help. Mr. Moore was elected Sheriff for the City of London in 1844, when he paid the fine of £500 instead of serving office. He has twice declined to accept the aldermanic gown, and has been called upon repeatedly to represent a constituency in the Liberal interest, including that for the City of London; but he invariably refused. He was one of the leading members of the private committee appointed by the late bishop of London for the purpose of working through Parliament his bill for the union of City benefices; and he was appointed by the bishop (Tait), in 1861, the commissioner to inquire into the fund which was raised by the Rev. H. Douglas, entitled "Londoners over the Border." He was appointed, also, with Col. Stewart Wortley, joint dispensers of the "City of London Paris Relief Fund," with food and money to the amount of £160,000, on Feb. 1, 1871; and by his administrative ability and firmness of purpose did much to relieve the terrible distress then prevailing. He was High Sheriff for Cumberland in the year 1872; and, as a proof of the high estimation in which he is held in his native county, was earnestly requested by the Liberal electors to stand for the Eastern Division of the county at the last general election in 1874—a unanimous feeling prevailing among his party that not only would their present member be returned, but, if Mr. Moore came forward, another seat would have been won to the Liberal interest. However, though as warmly interested as ever in the cause, he again steadily refused to stand himself, to the great regret of the Liberal party.

MOORE, THOMAS, F.L.S., pteridologist and horticulturist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821. was appointed, in 1848, curator of the ancient Botanic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, which office he still holds. He was Secretary to the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from its establishment in 1859 till 1865, when he was named Floral Director of the Gardens of the same Society at Chiswick. He was the Exhibition Secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress held in London in 1866; is Examiner in Floriculture to the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society; and has written "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon," published in 1844; "Handbook of British Ferns," in 1848 (3rd edit. in 1857); "Ferns and Allied Plants," in 1851; "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland,—Nature-printed," in 1856; "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum," in 1857; "Octavo Nature-Printed Ferns," 2 vols., in 1859-60; the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles," in 1862; and "Elements of Botany," in 1865. He was, in 1850-52, joint editor of the *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, in 1861 editor of the *Floral Magazine*, and in 1866 of the *Treasury of Botany;* contributed many of the botanical and horticultural articles to the new edition of

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Brande's Dictionary of Science in 1865-6; is joint editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and editor of the *Florist and Pomologist.*

MORAY, ROSS, AND CAITHNESS, BISHOP OF. (*See* EDEN.)

MORFIT, CAMPBELL, M.D., born at Herculaneum, Missouri, in 1830, was educated at Columbian College, Washington, and studied chemistry in Philadelphia. He was first the chemist of a laboratory for the manufacture of commercial chemicals, and, after some years, its proprietor. In 1848 he was associated with Professor Booth as editor of the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry," and a large contributor to the scientific journals on chemical topics. He was employed, about 1853, in making experiments on gun-metal for the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. From 1854 to 1858 he was Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry in the University of Maryland, and resigned in order to remove to New York. He has published: "Applied Chemistry in the Manufacture of Soap and Candles," in 1847; "Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manipulations" in 1848; "The Arts of Tanning and Currying, from the French, with additions," in 1852; "Perfumery, its Manufacture and Use," in 1855; "Progress of the Chemical Arts" (with Prof. Booth), for the Smithsonian Institution, in 1851; "On Manners," in 1848; an improved and enlarged edition of Noad's "Chemical Analysis," "Oleic Soaps," 1871; and "Mineral Phosphates," 1873.

MORIARTY, THE RIGHT REV. DAVID, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, born Aug. 18, 1814, at Derryvrin, near Tralee, co. Kerry, was educated at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the College of Monsignor Haffrenique, and at Maynooth. He was appointed Vice-Rector of the Irish College at Paris in 1839; Rector of the Foreign Missionary College of Allhallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, in 1845; was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854, and succeeded to the see on July 22, 1856. Bishop Moriarty has published numerous pastoral letters and sermons, some of which attracted in a remarkable degree the attention of the public. He has uniformly discountenanced all treasonable movements in Ireland, vigorously denounced the Fenian brotherhood, and more recently (Jan., 1872) has opposed the Home Rule party.

MORIN, ARTHUR JULES, general and mathematician, member of the Institute, born Oct. 17, 1795, was a pupil at the École Polytechnique, and the École d'Application, at Metz, from 1813 till 1819, entered the Foot Artillery, becoming General of Division in that corps, April 7, 1855, and was afterwards Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Well known by a large number of works connected with experimental mechanics, he has, in conjunction with Gen. Poncelet, contributed more to the rapid progress of that science during the past twenty years than any of his countrymen. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843; was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1854, and to that of Grand Officer March 14, 1858. Gen. Morin, who was President of the Imperial Commission for the Exposition Universelle of 1855, was appointed President of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, in Dec., 1862. Amongst his numerous and important works may be mentioned "Mémoire sur la Pénétration des Projectiles et sur la Rupture des Corps Solides par le Choc," 1835; "Mémoire sur les Pendules Balistiques," 1839; "Mémoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques," 1835-9; "Mémoire sur Divers Appareils Chronométriques et Dynamométriques," which obtained the Montyon prize in 1837; "Leçons de Mécanique Pratique;" L'Aide "Mémoire de Mécanique Pratique," of which a second edition appeared in 1858; and "Salubrité des Habitations," 1869.

MORLEY, HENRY, son of Henry Morley, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, born in London in 1822, and educated

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at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London; practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years, at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist, in association with *Household Words* and the *Examiner*, of which paper he afterwards was editor. He has written "How to make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of Ignorance," in 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," in 1852; "Life of Jerome Carden," in 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," in 1856; "Life of Clement Marot," in 1870; essays in *Household Words*, reprinted as "Gossip," and "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," in 1857; two volumes of "Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i. in 1864, vol. ii. part 1, from Chaucer to Dunbar, in 1867; and "Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," in 1866. He edited, with notes, Steele and Addison's "Spectator" in 1868, and published "Tables of English Literature" in 1870. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. Since 1865 he has been Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, and in 1870 was appointed Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London.

MORLEY, JOHN, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, in 1838, was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1859. He was for some years editor of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which was subsequently altered to the *Parthenon*. Mr. Morley, who has been editor of the *Fortnightly Review* since 1867, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Blackburn in 1869, in the Liberal interest. His works are—"Edmund Burke, a Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871; "Voltaire," 1872; "On Compromise," 1874.

MORPHY, PAUL, chess-player, born in New Orleans, June 22, 1837, at an early age showed a strong disposition for games of skill, and played chess well, but these predilections were not allowed to interfere with his education for a learned profession. He had become, at the age of twenty-two, so skilful a chess-player that his reputation reached other cities. He possessed in a remarkable degree the very rare faculty of being able to play six or eight games at once, and all from memory, his eyes being blindfolded, and not seeing either board or chessmen during the progress of the games. In this wonderful exercise of memory he would meet and vanquish the ablest players, pitted simultaneously against him. After giving proofs of his rare ability in New York in 1857, he visited Europe in 1858, and in six months was, with but few exceptions, the victor over the ablest players in England and on the Continent. At Birmingham and at Paris he played blindfolded simultaneously with eight able competitors, won six of the games, the seventh being a drawn game, and losing only the eighth. After remaining about six months in Europe, Mr. Morphy returned to the United States, to resume his preparations for the legal profession, which he practises in New Orleans.

MORRELL, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS BAKER, D.D., born about 1815, received his academical education at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, B.D. and D.D. 1863); was collated to the rectory of Henley-on-Thames in 1852; elected coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, with right of succession, in Nov., 1862, but resigned that office in Aug., 1869.

MORRIS, THE REV. FRANCIS ORPEN, B.A., eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Gage Morris, of

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Beverley, Yorkshire, was born March 25, 1810, and educated at Bromgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in classics in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late Duke of Cleveland; and has written "A History of British Birds," published in 1851-7; "A Bible Natural History," "A Book of Natural History," in 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," in 1853; "Anecdotes in Natural History," "Natural History of British Moths," in 1859-71; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," in 1861; "The County Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland;" "The Humanity Series of School Books;" "Plain Sermons for Plain People" (200); "A Guide to an Arrangement of Birds;" "An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature;" "An Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth;" "Difficulties of Darwinism," in 1870; "Dogs and their Doings," in 1871; and several smaller works on religious and social questions. Mr. Morris is a justice of peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

MORRIS, THE REV. JOHN THOMAS, was born in India, at Utakamund, in the Madras Presidency, July 4, 1826. While pursuing his studies at the University of Cambridge, he became a Catholic, and repairing to Rome entered the English College. After receiving orders he spent three years in the diocese of Northampton and was made Canon. He then returned to Rome, and for three years held the office of Vice-President of the English College; at the expiration of this period he entered the arch-diocese of Westminster, and acted as secretary to Cardinal Wiseman. He left the arch-diocese in 1867 to join the Society of Jesus. Father Morris has published a "Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Condition of Catholics under James I.;" "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers," two series; and "The Letter-Books of Sir Amias Poulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots," 1874.

MORRIS, THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL, eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, co. Galway, by Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, was born at the latter place in 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, and was First Senior Moderator and gold medallist. He was called to the bar in Ireland in June, 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1863. Mr. Morris, who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on Independent principles, in July, 1865, having polled 90 per cent. of the electors; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (July, 1866), and as Attorney-General (Nov., 1866), in Lord Derby's Government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the bench, as one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in March, 1867, when he was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother. He served as a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Primary Education in Ireland in 1868, 1869, and 1870; and became a Commissioner of National Education in 1868.

MORRIS, THE REV. RICHARD, M.A., LL.D., was born Sept. 8, 1833, at Bermondsey, Southwark, and educated at St. John's College, Battersea. He was appointed lecturer on the English language and literature in King's College School (Modern Department) in April, 1869; ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, and licensed as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell, on Trinity Sunday, 1871. He was created Doctor of Laws in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canter-

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bury. Dr. Morris is a Member of the Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. He was elected President of the Philological Society in 1874, and in the same year received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford. His works are:—"The Etymology of Local Names," 1857; "Specimens of Early English," 1867; and "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," 1872; "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar," 1874; and "Primer of English Grammar," 1875. He is also the editor of "Liber Cure Cocorum," 1862; "Hampole's "Pricke of Conscience," 1863; "Early English Alliterative Poems," 1864; "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1864; "The Story of Genesis and Exodus," 1865; "The Ayenbite of Inwyt," 1866; "Old English Homilies," 1867-68; "Chaucer's Boethius," 1868; "Legends of the Holy Rood," 1871; "An Old English Miscellany," 1872; "Old English Homilies" (second series), 1873; "Cursor Mundi," 1874-75; "Chaucer's Poetical Works," 1866; "Spencer's Works," 1869; and "Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 1867.

MORTON, Oliver Perry, LL.D., was born in Mayne county, Indiana, Aug. 4, 1823, and educated at Maine University, Oxford, Ohio. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1846, and was raised to the bench as circuit judge in 1852. Two years later he abandoned his old party—the Democratic—on the questions of slavery extension and the fugitive-slave law. In 1856 he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans, and was defeated, but by a greatly diminished majority. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the same party and elected; the Governor (Hon. Henry S. Lane), two days after his inauguration (in Jan., 1861), was chosen U.S. Senator, and Judge Morton was immediately inaugurated Governor. The time was a critical one—just on the eve of the civil war, the finances of the state were in a deplorable condition, and a large minority of the people of the state sympathizing with the rebellion. No means were left untried by his political enemies to break down his authority, but he triumphed over all difficulties, was re-elected by a large majority in the autumn of 1863, and brought the state safely through the war, with her finances in the best condition. When the great strain was over, his physical powers gave way, and he was attacked with paralysis. A year and a half in Italy restored him to partial health, and he was elected U.S. Senator for six years, from March, 1867, and was re-elected in 1873, his term expiring in 1879.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, LL.D., was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, and having graduated there in 1831, spent some years in travelling through Europe. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of the U.S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and on returning to the United States occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits, contributed to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and published one or two anonymous works of fiction. In 1851 he again visited Europe, and established himself at Dresden, with a view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke; and after a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, published, in 1856, the first portion of his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which has passed through many editions, both in England and the United States, and has been translated into French (by Guizot), German, Dutch, and Russian. The first half of the second portion of the work, under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," appeared in 1860, and the second half in 1865. Mr. Motley, who is a member of the principal literary societies in Europe and the United States, is a Corresponding Member of the French In-

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stitute, and has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the Universities of Cambridge (England), New York, Harvard, Leyden and Groningen; and has contributed to numerous reviews, &c. He was appointed Minister from the United States at the Court of Vienna, Nov. 14, 1861, and was recalled in 1867. During his residence at that Court during the stormy period of the civil war, his wise and skilful diplomacy won for him and the country he represented the highest respect and confidence. He remained in Europe for some time after his recall, and on the accession of President Grant, in 1869, was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James; but owing to some difference of views between him and the U.S. Secretary of State, he was recalled in Nov., 1870. He revisited Holland, and in Nov., 1872, returned to England. Towards the close of 1874 he published "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate, of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War." It is understood that he is now engaged in writing the "History of the Thirty Years' War."

MOULE, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., was born Jan. 27, 1801, at Melksham, Wilts, being the son of a banker in that town. He was educated at Marlborough Grammar School; and afterwards became Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed Curate of Gillingham, Dorset, in 1825, and Vicar of Fordington, Dorset, in 1829; was for some years Chaplain to the troops in Dorchester Barracks, for whose use, as well as for that of a detached district of his parish, he built a church in 1846, partly from the proceeds of the sale of his "Barrack Sermons." Mr. Moule, known to a large circle as an earnest clergyman and philanthropist, is more widely known as the discoverer (about 1858) of the principles on which is based the great sanitary improvement, called the "Dry Earth System." Some minor discoveries have followed, the most recent being a plan for extracting gas from Kimmeridge shale (see *Times*, of Feb. 24, and of April 2, 1874). But the Dry Earth principle alone is completely developed, and is incalculably the most important of Mr. Moule's discoveries. It resulted from observations and experiments made in the intervals of professional labours. Among his works bearing on this subject should be specially mentioned: — "The Advantages of the Dry Earth System," 1868; "Town Refuse the Remedy for Local Taxation," 1872; and "Manure for the Million," eleventh thousand, 1870. He is also the author of several theological and religious works, among which "Barrack Sermons" and "Scriptural Church Teaching" are the best known; of "Eight Letters to Prince Albert," 1854, prompted by the condition of Fordington parish, as included in the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall; of "Land for the Million to Rent, addressed to the Working Classes," 1870, and of "Self-Supporting Schools for the Children of the Working Classes," third edition, 1869.

MOULTON, THE REV. WILLIAM FIDDIAN, M.A. (Lond.), D.D. (Edin.), born at Leek, Staffordshire, March 14, 1835, was educated at Woodhouse Grove School, and graduated at the London University 1856, and gained the Gold Medal in Mathematics. He was Prizeman in the Scriptural Examinations, and Biblical Criticism. Mr. Moulton having entered the Wesleyan ministry, was appointed Classical Tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, in 1858. After having laboured there for sixteen years, he was designated Head Master of the new Wesleyan School at Cambridge, in 1874. Previously, in 1872, he had been elected a member of the Legal Hundred at the earliest election at which the laws of the

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Wesleyan connection admitted into that body. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1874. Mr. Moulton is a member of the New Testament Revision Company; translator and editor of Winer's "Grammar of New Testament Greek;" and a contributor to Professor Plumptre's "Bible Educator."

MOWBRAY, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ROBERT, M.P., son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., born at Exeter in 1815; was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1869; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected, in 1853, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continued to represent until 1868, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. He was appointed Judge-Advocate General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868.

MOZLEY, THE REV. JAMES BOWLING, D.D., born in Lincolnshire, in 1813, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834; was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and was appointed to the vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex, in 1856. He has written two learned and abstruse theological works; viz., "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," 1855; and "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," 1856; "A Review of the Baptismal Controversy," 1862; and "Subscription to the Articles: a Letter," 1863. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1865; and "Eight Lectures on Miracles—Bampton Lectures," appeared in 1865. In 1869 he was appointed Canon of Worcester, and in 1871 nominated to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. He was created D.D. in Nov., 1871.

MOZLEY, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., brother of the Rev. James Bowling Mozley, born in Lincolnshire, in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828; was elected, in 1829, to a Fellowship at Oriel College, which he held till his appointment, in 1836, to the rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. From 1838 till 1842 he wrote for the *British Critic*, and in 1843 became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is understood to be still a member of the staff. In 1848 he resigned his living to reside in London, and, some years after, removed to Finchampstead, Berks. In 1868 he was presented by Oriel College to the rectory of Plymtree, Devon, where he now resides. From the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in 1869, to its third public session at Easter, 1870, he wrote the letters in the *Times* "from our Special Correspondent" at Rome.

MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., born in Bostock, 1825, was educated, after the early death of his parents, in Schleswig, studied also in Kiel, examined extensively the vegetation of Schleswig and Holstein from 1840 to 1847, when, on account of hereditary inclination to phthisis, he emigrated to Australia. He travelled through the extensive territory of South Australia mainly for researches on plants from 1848 till 1852, at his private expense. In 1852 he accepted the newly-created office of Government Botanist for Victoria; explored there till 1855, examining also the whole mountain vegetation of Australia, previously utterly unknown, ascended and named Mount Hotham, the Barkly Ranges, and many other mountains; joined, as Phytographic Naturalist, the expedition, sent out

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under Augustus Gregory, by the Duke of Newcastle, to explore the River Victoria, and other portions of the north parts of the Australian continent; was one of the four who reached Termination Lake in 1856; went throughout the whole other parts of the same expedition, conducted overland by Gregory to Moreton Bay; accepted the Directorship of the Botanical Garden of Melbourne in 1857, which office he held till 1873, raising that institution to high fame, and establishing scientific relations with all parts of the globe, in order to introduce useful plants into the colony, and to make known Australian plants abroad. He was one of the Commissioners for the Industrial Exhibitions in Melbourne in 1854, 1862, and 1867; has issued eight volumes of his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ;" two volumes, largely illustrated, on the "Plants of Victoria," irrespective of several other publications; contributed to the "Flora Australiensis," of which six volumes have appeared. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1861; was included in the first nominations for the Order of SS. Michael and George; nominated a Commander of the Order of St. Iago of Portugal, and of Isabella of Spain; and created a hereditary Baron by the King of Würtemburg, in 1871. Many mountains, rivers, and lakes are named in Australia in honour of Baron von Mueller, also a glacier and river in New Zealand, and a mountain in Spitzbergen. The Baron still continues his researches in Melbourne.

MUIR, JOHN, born at Glasgow in 1810, was educated at Glasgow University and at the East-India College at Haileybury, was appointed a writer in the East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service, proceeded to Bengal in 1828, and retired from the service in 1853. During his period of service he filled various offices in the Revenue and Judicial departments. While in India he wrote and published several tracts on religious subjects in Sanskrit verse. He is the author of "Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions, collected, translated, and illustrated, in five vols." Vol. i., 1858, "Mythical and Legendary Accounts of Caste," 2nd ed. 1868; vol. ii., "Trans-Himalayan Origin of the Hindus," 1st ed. 1860, 2nd ed. in the press; vol. iii., "The Vedas: Opinions of Indian Authors on their Origin, Inspiration, and Authority," 1861, 2nd ed. 1868; vol. iv., "Comparison of the Vedic with the later Representations of the principal Indian Deities," 1863; vol. v., "Contributions to a knowledge of the Cosmogony, Mythology, &c., of the Indians in the Vedic Age," 1870. In addition to other efforts of the same kind before and since, Mr. Muir, some years ago, offered to the University of Cambridge the sum of £500 as a prize for a treatise pointing out the errors of the different systems of Indian philosophy and expounding the principles of Christianity in a form suitable for the perusal of learned Hindus. The composition of this work was, after a preliminary competition, intrusted by the University to the late Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, who published "A Dialogue of the Knowledge of the Supreme Lord." In 1862 Mr. Muir assigned to the University of Edinburgh a sum of £4,000 (which he some years afterwards raised to £5,000) for the foundation of a Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, on condition that this endowment should be met by an annual Parliamentary grant of £200. Mr. Muir is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, and an honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn. He is also a Corresponding Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a Foreign Member of the Leyden Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature.

MÜLLER, BARON FERDINAND VON. (*See* MUELLER.)

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MÜLLER, FREDERICK MAX, son of Wilhelm Müller, a German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823, studied at the University of Leipsic, and took his degree in 1843. He afterwards studied Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Prof. Brockhaus, at Leipsic, where he published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "The Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; proceeded to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. there. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya. After copying and collating the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. at the East-India House and the Bodleian Library. As he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Prof. Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish his edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume, of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleian Library, in 1856; and elected a Fellow of All Souls College in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, being opposed by a coalition of theological parties. For a time he was Oriental Librarian at the Bodleian Library. In 1868 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first professor. On the 3rd of Dec., 1873, at the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, he delivered in Westminster Abbey a lecture on the "Religions of the World." In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadûta, an Indian Elegy," translated from the Sanskrit, with notes, in German; in the Transactions of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengali, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages;" in 1853, "An Essay on Indian Logic, in 'Thompson's Laws of Thought;'" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning and Languages of the seat of War in the East, with Linguistic Map;" republished in 1855 under the title of "A Survey of Languages." In 1854 appeared his "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind;'" in 1857, at Leipsic, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prâtisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanskrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German; and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century," and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays; in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," (2nd ed. 1860), and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution; in 1860 and 1863 (8th ed. 1875), "Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners," 2nd ed. 1870). In 1868 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, "On the Stratification of Languages," and in 1870, a course of lectures "On the Science of Religion," at the Royal Institution, published in 1873, under the title of "Introduction to the Science of Religion, with Two Essays on False Analogies and the Philosophy of

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Mythology." Most of his essays have been collected in "Chips from a German Workshop," 3 vols. 1868-70 : —vol. i., Essays on the Science of Religion ; vol. ii., Essays on Mythology, Traditions, and Customs ; vol. iii., Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities. In 1869 he published the first volume of his translation of the Rig-Veda, "Hymns to the Maruts, or the Storm-Gods." In 1873 appeared his edition of the two texts of the Rig-Veda, and in 1874 the sixth and concluding volume of his large edition of the Rig-Veda with Sâyana's Commentary. Mr. Max Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France, is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, one of the Knights of the *Ordre pour le Mérite*, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge and Edinburgh.

MÜLLER, GEORGE, founder of the Orphanage at Bristol, was, according to his own "Narrative" of "the Lord's Dealings" with himself, born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805. In 1810, his parents removed to Heimersleben, where his father was appointed collector in the Excise. Between the ages of ten and eleven he was sent to Halberstadt, to the Cathedral Classical School, there to be prepared for the university, his father's desire being that he should become a clergyman, although he confesses to many youthful delinquencies indicative of unfitness at that time for a sacred calling. At the age of fourteen he lost his mother, and at fifteen left school and lived with his father, reading the classics with Dr. Nagel. At the close of 1821 and the beginning of 1822 he was in custody several days for living at hotels without the means of paying for his board and lodging. He afterwards spent two years and a half at the gymnasium of Nordhausen. He became a member of the University of Halle, with honourable testimonials, and thus obtained permission to preach in the Lutheran establishment. In 1825, with others, he travelled forty-three days in Switzerland, on foot. Attendance at a devotional meeting at a private house produced a change in his thoughts and life. In 1826, he was fired with a missionary zeal, first damped by a courtship and then fanned by conversation with missionaries. He began preaching in August, 1826, and lived for two months in free lodgings provided for poor students of divinity. Then he joined another divinity student. He wrote to a titled lady of Frankfort, of reputed liberality, for a small temporary loan ; no answer came, as expected ; but still he did receive the amount from some one who had heard of his application; and the money, which was sent in silver by parcel, was accompanied by an anonymous letter written in a very religious tone. This incident is mentioned because Mr. Müller's lifework is therein foreshadowed and epitomised : he has received and applied the spontaneous gifts of unsolicited donors for a period so protracted and on a scale so stupendous that the Home at Bristol, carried on without the usual organization and advertisement, is one of the marvels of a country and an age distinguished by the inscription "Supported by voluntary contributions." In June, 1828, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews invited him to London on a six months' probation ; but the Prussian law required from him three years' military service. He failed to obtain exemption ; but an illness came on and left him in a condition unfit for military service ; and in March 1829 he reached London. He studied Hebrew and Chaldee ; but he fell ill again, and, by medical advice, went to Teignmouth, where he formed the acquaintance of his "beloved brother, friend, and fellow-labourer, Henry Craik." He could not conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, and he ceased to be one of its missionary students in Jan. 1830. Ultimately he consented to

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settle down at Teignmouth, as the minister at Ebenezer Chapel; he also laboured in Bristol. In 1830, he married Mary Groves; and the same year gave up pew rents and threw himself on voluntary gifts, for which a box was set up in the chapel. He was often reduced to a few shillings, but he made known his wants "to the Lord only," and they were usually supplied. In 1834 he and his co-labourers established "The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," to assist day schools, Sunday schools, and adult schools, to supply cheap Bibles, and aid missionary societies; and it was not to ask for worldly patronage nor to contract debt. In Dec. 1835, after a visit to the Continent, and after much consideration, he printed a proposal for the establishment of an Orphan House for destitute children bereaved of both parents. A second statement is dated Jan. 16, 1836. That said, "It is intended to receive the children from the seventh to the twelfth year, and to let them stay in the house till they are able to go to service." The work progressed through spontaneous offers of money and service; and a third statement announcing the opening of the Home is dated May 18, 1836. Admission had then been accorded to the youngest children who were orphans. By May, 1837, there were sixty-four children in two houses; and at the end of that year Mr. Müller wrote and published the first part of his "Narrative." He continued it in 1841, 1844, and 1856. At the end of 1838 there were 86 orphans in three houses. At the end of 1856 the orphans numbered 297; and Mr. Müller wrote, "Without any one having been personally applied to for anything by me, the sum of £84,441 6*s.* 3½*d.* has been given to me for the orphans, as the result of prayer to God." He states how this has been expended, and he also acknowledges separately gifts sent to him for his own personal use. Expansion, the addition of house to house, increase in the number of orphans, have been the history of this undertaking, until, in 1875, 2,000 children are lodged, fed, and educated, without a shilling of endowment, without a committee, without organization, by funds drawn from all parts of the world. Besides all this, through the agency of the Institution named, Mr. Müller supports numerous foreign and home missionaries and schools, and provides for the circulation of vast numbers of the Scriptures and religious tracts, and he refuses to issue any appeals or to hold any meetings, relying, as he says, on the efficacy of faith and prayer. He will not allow any advertisements or handbills of any of his services to be issued; his distinctive belief being that he is an instrument in God's hand working by faith and prayer. The town of Orphan Houses on Ashley Downs, with their well cultivated kitchen gardens, is in many senses the grandest institution which Bristol boasts. Their founder has courted no publicity he could avoid, and many who have gazed upon the results of his work have failed to get a glimpse of the man, and have discovered that even a photographic portrait of him was not to be had. But his "Narrative" and other books or pamphlets, published under his auspices, find a large sale, and are among the means by which the Home is brought to the knowledge of unsolicited donors.

MULOCK, Miss Dinah Maria, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849, followed by "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor, in 1850; "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish Life in the middle classes, and a fairy tale called "Alice Learmont," in 1851; "Agatha's Husband," in 1852; "John Halifax, Gentleman," in 1857; "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," and "A Noble Life," in 1866. She has also published collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales,"

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"Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," and a volume of Poems; the following books for young people: "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson;" "Cola Monti, or The Story of a Genius;" "A Hero: Philip's Book;" "Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" "The Unkind Word and other Stories," 1869; "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," 1870, but incorrectly dated 1871; "Little Sunshine's Holiday; a picture from Life," 1871; "Hannah," 2 vols., 1871; "Adventures of a Brownie," 1872; "My Mother and I," 1874; and "The Little Lame Prince and his Travelling Cloak," 1874. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik.

MUNK, WILLIAM, M.D., F.S.A., born Sept. 24, 1816, was educated at University College, London, and the University of Leyden, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine, June 23, 1837. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, and a Fellow in 1854; elected Harveian Librarian of the College in 1857; was formerly connected with the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital as demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and for many years was physician to the Royal Hospital for Asthma, Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. He now holds the office of physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and of consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. In addition to numerous contributions to the medical journals, relating chiefly to diseases of the lungs and heart, he is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of J. A. Paris, M.D.," 1857; and of a valuable biographical work, entitled "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals and from other Authentic Sources," 2 vols., 1861. Dr. Munk was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

MUNRO, HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE, M.A., born at Elgin, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. In June, 1869, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge, being the first occupant of that chair. He resigned the professorship in 1872. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford June 18, 1873. Mr. Munro has published editions of Lucretius in 1860, 1864, and 1866; and a new edition, with a literal translation, and notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols., 1870. He also edited in 1867 the poem of "Ætna," and in 1869 the works of Horace.

MURAT, (PRINCE,) LUCIEN-CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS-NAPOLÉON, second son of Joachim Murat, king of Naples, by Caroline, third sister of Napoleon I., was born at Milan, May 16, 1803. The overthrow of the empire, and the execution of his father for treason in 1815, obliged him to retire with his mother to Trieste, and later to Venice, where he resided until 1824, when he embarked for the United States, to join his uncle, the ex-king Jerome, and his brother Achille. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain, and thrown into prison, where he was kept for some time; married, Aug. 18, 1831, Miss Caroline Georgina Fraser, an English lady, and was for some years reduced to such straits as to be entirely dependent upon the profits of a school for little girls, kept by his wife. In 1847 the death of his elder brother left him heir to the pretensions of the Murat family; and in 1848, when the French Republic came into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Lot in the National Assembly. He vigorously supported the policy of the Prince-President, was returned at the next election for the department of the Seine, and was nominated in 1849 Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin. He was made Senator Jan. 22, 1852, and was allowed to bear

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the title of Prince in 1853. When the king of Naples was perpetrating some of his atrocities, King Joachim's heir was spoken of as the destined emancipator of Italy; but owing to the division of parties in Italy, the aspect of affairs was not particularly inviting to a man not intended by nature to "play for kingdoms and crowns." Under these circumstances, Prince Murat expressed his sentiments to his sister's son, Count Pepoli, in a letter in which he declined taking the initiative, though he was ready to serve Italy if called upon. When victory crowned the arms of Garibaldi, and the Bourbons were expelled from Naples, he wrote another letter, earnestly putting forward his claims to the crown. This was said at the time to have drawn forth a remonstrance from the emperor Napoleon, which was followed by a very emphatic disclaimer, May 21, 1861. During the siege of Metz, he was shut up in that city with Bazaine, and after the capitulation was sent prisoner into Germany (1870).

MURE, DAVID, a Scotch Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. Mure, of Caldwell, and brother of the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scotch bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scotch Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a judge; is a Deputy Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853-8.

MURRAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls College. He was appointed, June 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran; in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony; in 1866 was sent as Envoy to Denmark; and in 1867 to Portugal. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, The Child of the Pyramids," in 1857. He was sworn of the Privy Council, May 13, 1875.

MURRAY, JOHN, head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name, son of the late Mr. John Murray—the "My Murray" of Byron—was born April 16, 1808. He received his early education at the Charterhouse, under the late Dr. Russell; on leaving school went to Edinburgh to complete his education, and in 1828 began to assist his father, at whose death he inherited the business which he had conducted for so many years with such success. During his father's life, his fondness for foreign travel caused him to devote his summer holidays, from 1829 till 1842, to visiting the Continent, which he traversed from Hamburg to the Iron Gate, and from Prague to Bayonne and St. Sebastian. The result of this journey is the "Handbook for Travellers," and he is the author of the Handbooks for Germany, France, and Switzerland.

MUSGRAVE, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., eldest son of the late G. Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor, Beds, and Borden Hall, Kent, was born in Marylebone in 1798, and graduated, in high honours, from Brasenose College, Oxford. On his return from the grand tour of Europe he became the first curate of All

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Souls, Marylebone, and subsequently of the mother church in that parish; and in 1838 was inducted into his patrimonial benefice of St. Peter and St. Paul, Borden. Mr. Musgrave was the first scholar who rendered the Hebrew Psalter into English blank verse, published in 1833, and subsequently wrote several works adapted to the capacity of farm labourers' children, one of them entitled "The Bird-Scarer." His "Interpreter of the Four Gospels" was widely circulated; but he is more generally known as the author of some twelve or thirteen volumes of travels in France. Among these are "The Parson, Pen, and Pencil" (he is his own illustrator), 3 vols., 1847; "A Ramble in Normandy," 1855; "A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," 1857; "By-roads and Battle-fields in Picardy," 1861; "Ten Days in a French Parsonage," 1863; "Nooks and Corners in Old France," 1867; "A Ramble into Brittany," 1870; and a little brochure (anonymous), entitled "Viator Verax," exposing the impositions and indecencies of Continental travelling. In 1865 Mr. Musgrave produced a translation in blank verse of Homer's "Odyssey," which became a pendant in that metre to the Earl of Derby's "Iliad," and enrolled the name of the author in the Institute of France. On his return from the grand tour, in 1822, Mr. Musgrave having resided for a considerable period in Rome, became an honorary exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

MUSSET, PAUL EDME DE, author, eldest brother of the celebrated poet, the late Alfred de Musset, born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804, is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity. Among the principal may be mentioned, "La Tête et le Cœur," published in 1834; "Anne de Boleyn," in 1836; and "Jean de Trouveur," in 1849. He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, in 1846, a journal for which he wrote dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful—"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède," in 1857. He wrote "Femmes de la Régence," published in 1841, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

MUSURUS, CONSTANTINE, diplomatist, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807, his father, Paul Musurus, having been a native of Retimo, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos. (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the Foreign Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the

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surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being appointed, in April, 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pasha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867. He is decorated with the Order of the Osmanié of the first class, and the Order of the Medjidié of the first class, besides many other foreign Orders.

N.

NANTIER-DIDIÉE, MADAME, operatic singer, native of the French island of Bourbon, born in 1832, entered the Conservatoire of Paris in 1847, and joined the class of M. Duprez, who recognized her vocal capabilities. In the autumn of 1849 she went to Italy, and after pursuing her education for the stage for the greater part of a year, made her *début* at Turin, in Mercadante's opera of "La Vestale," and was favourably received, though she achieved a more decided success as Pippo, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." In 1851 she sang both in Paris and other cities of France, and afterwards obtained an engagement at the Théâtre Italien, where her representation of the part of the Duchess, in Verdi's opera of "Luise Miller," attracted considerable attention. Madame Didiée, chosen expressly to supply the place of the highly-gifted Madame Alboni, made her *début* in London at the Royal Italian Opera in 1853, in the part of Gondi, in "Maria di Rohan." She was most successful, and her reputation both as a singer and actress has been well sustained by impersonations of leading parts in other operas, including "Rigoletto," "Les Huguenots," "Benvenuto Cellini," "Gazza Ladra," and "Martha." Madame Didiée, who has frequently had the honour of appearing at her Majesty's private concerts, made a professional tour in the United States in 1856, and has since played at St. Petersburg.

NAPIER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOSEPH, Bart., a descendant of the Merchiston branch of the noble house of Napier, was born at Belfast, Dec. 26, 1804. Having been educated at the Academical Institution of Belfast, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in classics and science. Making the law his profession, he was called to the Irish bar in 1831; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland in 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord's Derby's second administration, in 1858-9; was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1848, and retained his seat till he was raised to the Chancellorship. He was created a baronet in April, 1867.

NAPIER, ROBERT, late President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was born at Dumbarton, June 18, 1791. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town, which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. In 1807 he was apprenticed to his father; in 1811 he removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages; and in 1815 he commenced business at Glasgow with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools. In 1821 he engaged in ironfounding and engineering, and in 1823 he made his first marine engine for a steamer trading between Dumbarton and Glasgow. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, to ply to New York; subscribed towards the trial of the

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Sirius, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic; and in 1853 fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. In 1853 Mr. Napier took his sons into the firm, henceforth known as Robert Napier and Sons. They undertook for the Admiralty the contract, in 1859, for the *Black Prince*, 6,100 tons; in 1860, for the *Hector*, 4,060 tons and 800 horse-power; and have constructed several steam rams and iron-cased ships of war for foreign governments.

NAPIER AND ETTRICK (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS NAPIER, K.T., eldest son of the 8th baron, born Sept. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834. He was made Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague; going Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg; and Sept. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was Governor of Madras from Jan. 31, 1866, till Jan., 1872, and was then acting Viceroy of India, *pro tempore*, after the assassination of Lord Mayo. Having returned to England he acted as President of the Social Science Association at the meeting held at Plymouth in the autumn of 1872. He also presided over the education section of the same Association at the meeting held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874. Since his return to this country Lord Napier and Ettrick has taken an active part towards bringing about a reform in the municipal government of the metropolis, and he has become an energetic worker in the London School Board, of which he is a member.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT CORNELIS NAPIER, son of Major C. F. Napier, Royal Artillery, by Catherine, daughter of Codrington Carrington, Esq., of Blackmans, Barbados, was born in Ceylon in 1810. He received his education at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1828, and served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the responsible post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He was by this position enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjaub and its resources so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government. He was constantly referred to when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as senior Engineer; and at its fall accompanied Gen. Wish's force to the fords of the Chenaub, where, after the junction with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's "right-hand men" at the battle of Goojerat. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration, when he was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans for covering that almost trackless country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals destined to fertilize the arid Dooab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. He was engaged in the discharge of these onerous duties for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal. During the mutiny of 1857 he served in the capacity of Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he played in the suppression of the rebellion greatly enhanced his previous high reputation. It was he who at the siege of Lucknow planned

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that bridging of the Goomtee river which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy, and he was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but on Sir Hugh Rose claiming the execution of this task, Col. Napier acted as his second in command. His services in China as second in command under Sir Hope Grant are well known, and he was rewarded by being made Major-Gen., a K.C.B., and successor to the late Sir J. Outram, as a Military Member of the Council of India. This post he resigned in Jan., 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen.; and in 1867 he received the appointment to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He achieved a brilliant success. King Theodore was thoroughly defeated in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie, April 10, 1868, and soon afterwards released his prisoners. The English commander followed up this victory by the storming of Magdala on the 13th, when Theodore, in despair, committed suicide. On Sir Robert Napier's return to England in July, he received the thanks of Parliament; the sum of £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir, in consideration of his services; he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala (July 14); was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of the value of 200 guineas (July 21); and received other marks of honour. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 16, 1869. In Jan., 1870, he was appointed to succeed Sir Wm. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of General; and in May following he was nominated fifth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

NAPLES, EX-KING OF. (*See* FRANCIS II.)

NAPOLEON (PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE), EUGÈNE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH, son of the late Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, was born March 16, 1856. For some time great fears were entertained, on account of the delicacy of his health, which improved considerably in the summer of 1867. In 1870 he accompanied his father to the seat of war, and was present, on Aug. 2, at the capture of Saarbrück, when the emperor telegraphed to the empress at Paris this memorable dispatch: "Louis has just received his baptism of fire. He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. A division of General Frossard has captured the heights which overlook the left bank at Saarbrück. The Prussians made but a short resistance. We were in the front rank, but the bullets and cannon-balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm. We have only lost one officer and ten men killed." After the disastrous defeat at Sédan, the young prince made his escape to Belgium, and crossing from Ostend to Dover on Sept. 6, proceeded to Hastings, where he was joined by the empress three days later. He subsequently resided with his illustrious parents at Chislehurst. His Imperial Highness joined the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a gentleman cadet, and pursued his studies there, without intermission, except for a short period, when, in consequence of the death of his father, he was unable to be present at the periodical examination, in Feb., 1873. He then joined the first class of students preparing for the examination for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, with which class he was associated during his subsequent career at the Academy. At the final examination in Feb., 1875, he stood seventh in a class of thirty-four, a position which, if he had wished to

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enter the British army, would have entitled him to elect service in the Artillery or Engineers.

NAPOLEON, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL-BONAPARTE, cousin to the emperor Napoleon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Würtemburg, was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain, and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon afterwards compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Létitia Eugénie Catharine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue of the emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. At the same time he gave up his appointments as member and vice-president of the Privy Council. This disgrace, however, was only of temporary duration, the prince being soon admitted again into the councils of the emperor and intrusted with important and delicate missions. It is well known that the prince urged the emperor to inaugurate a liberal policy, and it is understood that, after the message of 1869, announcing the Senatus-Consultum which revived ministerial responsibility and the system of parliamentary government, he recommended that the members of the

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cabinet should be replaced by new men, who would thoroughly carry out the new policy. Prince Napoleon has travelled much, and made many voyages in his steam yacht the *Jerome Napoleon* to distant parts of the world. He has often visited England, Corsica, Algeria, and Italy; and in 1861 he went to America while the civil war was raging, and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate generals. In June, 1863, he visited Egypt, in order to ascertain from personal observation the progress that was being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in the following year he delivered a speech in which he spoke in most hopeful and flattering terms of M. de Lesseps's celebrated scheme, and of the company that had been formed for carrying it out. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe. On war being declared with Prussia, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the co-operation of Italy. These latter facts are stated on the authority of a justificatory pamphlet published by Prince Napoleon in 1871, under the title of "La Vérité." After the fall of the empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England. In Sept., 1872, he ventured to France on a visit to M. Richard, an ex-Minister of the Empire, but on the 12th of that month he was banished from France. Recently Prince Napoleon has claimed to be the chief representative of his family, and has endeavoured, though without success, to organize a party of his own in opposition to the adherents of the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial. The *Volonté Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, published the following extraordinary declaration, May 13, 1875:—"If the son of Napoleon III. were to die, Prince Napoleon would never seek to restore the Empire for his own benefit. * * * A third Empire, which might aim at the restoration of Prince Napoleon, or his nephew, would probably end in the St. Martin's Canal It would be the end of the country. Moreover, we have never doubted that France, even if directly consulted, would energetically pronounce in favour of the Republican form, the most compatible with the very principle of Universal Suffrage."

NASH, JOSEPH, painter in water-colours, popularly known as a picturesque delineator of architectural subjects, born about 1812, commenced exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities, about 1835. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakspere and Scott; but the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them. "Architecture of the Middle Ages" was published in 1838; and his still better-known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series between 1839 and 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings are "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibiton," in 1851; "Rochester," "The Hall at Speke," and "West View of Rouen Cathedral," in the South Kensington

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Museum; "Queen Catherine, Campeius, and Ladies," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," exhibited at the Water-Colour Society in 1865, "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," in 1866; and "Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont," in 1867.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a practical engineer, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808. From early youth he was fond of mechanical pursuits, and watched the progress and operations of artisans in various manufactories until he at last acquired great skill in the handling of tools, and no inconsiderable amount of chemical knowledge. The School of Arts of Edinburgh, which he attended, contributed to extend his knowledge in science and mechanical art. After finishing his education in the University of that city, he repaired to London, taking with him models of machines and plans, and obtained an engagement in the great establishment of Maudslay and Field, at a very small salary. In 1834 he settled in Manchester, rented a floor in an old cotton-mill, which he filled with such a stock of machinery that the floor gave way, and he had notice to quit. Like all self-made men, Mr. Nasmyth overcame many difficulties, and founded the well-known firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., from which he retired, with a competency, in 1856. The two most important inventions by which his name is known, are the steam-hammer, which is so easily managed that, although it forges the heaviest anchor, it can be made to crack a nut without injuring the kernel; and the steam pile-driver, which effects an immense saving of time and labour in the construction of harbours, bridges, &c. Mr. Nasmyth, who has turned his attention to practical astronomy, has constructed telescopes of considerable power, which enable him to pursue investigations into the physical structure of the moon, and has invented a new and formidable kind of ordnance.

NASSAU, BISHOP OF. (*See* VENABLES, DR.)

NASSAU (DUKE OF), ADOLPH WILLIAM CHARLES AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. The Duke married in 1844 the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845; and took, as a second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick, of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the king of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov., 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree, Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born in 1829, was called to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, is acquainted with history, and has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. At the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey he declared his neutrality, but shortly before its close, entered into a treaty with Russia. In the following year,

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in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against him (Nov. 1, 1856). After a few months of hostilities, during which General Outram captured Kurrach, Bushire, and other places, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris by Lord Cowley and the Persian ambassador, in which ample satisfaction was given to England. Subsequently the Shah had wars with several neighbouring States and was successful in an expedition against the Turcomans. Of late years he has acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran. The Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 is a strong argument as to the moderation and popularity of his rule, for although he was absent from his kingdom from May 12 till Sept. 6, not one breath of sedition disturbed the political calm that reigned there. In four months the Shah crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited Moscow and St. Petersburgh, crossed by rail to Berlin and Cologne, ascended by rail to Wiesbaden and Frankfort, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe and Baden, turned northward to Biberich, descended the Rhine to Bonn, took the rail to Spa, went on to Brussels, crossed from Ostend to Dover, visited London, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Trentham, Manchester, Windsor, Woolwich and Richmond; crossed to Cherbourg, visited Paris, Geneva, Turin, Milan and Verona; crossed the Brenner to Salzburg and Vienna, returned to Italy, crossed from Brindisi to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to Poti, took rail to Teflis and carriage to Bákú, and thence returned by steamer to Enzeli, the Persian port at which His Majesty had first embarked in May. During this journey the Shah kept a diary which on his return was published in the original Persian. A verbatim English translation by Mr. J. W. Redhouse appeared at London in 1874.

NATAL, BISHOP OF. (*See* COLENSO.)

NEAVES (LORD), CHARLES NEAVES, a Scotch Judge of Session, born at Edinburgh in 1800, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and was raised to the bench as a Lord of Session in 1854, in which capacity he receives the courtesy title of Lord Neaves. He was appointed, in addition, a Lord of Justiciary in May, 1858. He was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's in 1872, and a second time in 1873.

NELSON, BISHOP OF. (*See* SUTER.)

NEMOURS, LOUIS CHARLES PHILIPPE RAPHAEL D'ORLÉANS, DUC DE, one of the Orleans princes, is the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. He received his eduçation in the Collége Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris, Aug. 3, 1830. In Feb., 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period, a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns, and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans (July 13, 1842), placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the traditions of the old monarchy, which were in favour of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced, conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterwards in the Peers by 163 to

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14 votes. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of Feb. the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He married, April 27, 1840, Victoire-Auguste-Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857), by whom he has issue two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, comte d'Eu (*q.v.*); and Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, born July 12, 1844; and two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Marguerite Adelaide Marie d'Orléans, born Feb. 16, 1846, was married at Chantilly to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Jan. 15, 1872.

NETHERLANDS, KING OF THE. (*See* WILLIAM III.)

NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL TARRATT, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1866, obtaining a second class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and M.A. in 1869. After taking orders he was collated to the rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire, which he held till his election by the diocesan synod, in 1871, to the see of Dunedin. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Otago, July 10, 1871. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, *jure dignitatis*, Oct. 26, 1871. His episcopal jurisdiction embraces the provinces of Otago and Dunedin, with the isles adjacent.

NEVILLE, HENRY, born at Manchester, June 20, 1837, became an actor at an early age, and performed in the provinces for five years before coming to London, where he made his first appearance, at the Lyceum Theatre in Oct., 1860. Afterwards he played for a short season at the Operetta House in Edinburgh, and he next accepted an engagement at the Olympic, where he attracted attention by his impersonations of the hero in "Jack of all Trades," and "Camilla's Husband." He achieved a still greater success as Brierly in "The Ticket of Leave Man," which was produced in May 1863, and played for 409 nights without intermission. After his engagement at the Olympic had expired, Mr. Neville again returned to the Adelphi, where he once more made a decided hit in Mr. Charles Reade's "Dora." Subsequently he went back to the Olympic Theatre, not alone as actor, but also as lessee and manager. At an early age he used to write pieces for his father's theatres, but his only drama produced in London was "The Yellow Passport." Mr. Neville is at present engaged upon a work to be entitled "The Stage, its past and present, in relation to Fine Art."

NEWCASTLE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TYRRELL, DR.)

NEWCOMB, SIMON, was born at Wallace, Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. While a youth he went to the United States, and was for several years engaged as a teacher. In 1857 he was employed on the computations for the "National Almanac." In 1858 he began his original investigations in Astronomy, and in 1861 was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Navy. He negotiated the contract for the great telescope ordered by Congress, supervised its construction, and planned the structure in which it is placed. He was made Secretary of the Commission created by Congress in 1871, to observe the transit of Venus (Dec. 9, 1874) and the labour of selecting the members and appointing their stations devolved mainly upon him. In 1872 he was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1874 received its gold medal for his tables of Neptune and Uranus. In the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institute of France. His principal works are: "On the Secular Variations, etc., of the As-

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teroids," 1860; "Our Financial Policy during the Southern Rebellion," 1865; "Investigation of the Solar Parallax," 1867; "On the Action of the Planets on the Moon," 1871; "Tables of the Planet Neptune," 1865;" and "Tables of Uranus," 1873. He has also contributed scientific papers to the *North American Review* and other periodicals. The University of Leyden conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics in Feb., 1875.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* FIELD, DR.)

NEWMAN, EDWARD, F.L.S., was born at Hampstead, Middlesex, May 13, 1801. His ancestors became members of the Society of Friends at the rise of that sect in 1646 and several of them suffered imprisonment on account of their faith, yet they have always remained steadfast to their tenets, and the subject of this notice still retains his membership. Very early in life he evinced a strong love for natural history, and at the age of twelve began to think of writing a history of British Butterflies. This design, however, was not accomplished until very many years later. In 1840 he became a printer in Devonshire-street in the City of London, and only retired from that business in 1869. Subjoined is a list of his works:—"Sphinx Vespiformis," an essay, 1832; "Essay on the Nomenclature of the Parts of the Head of Insects," 1834; "Grammar of Entomology," 1835; "History of British Ferns," 1840, 4th edition 1864; "Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects," 1841; "Letters of *Rusticus* on the Natural History of Godalming," 1849; "Essay on the Employment of Physiological Characters in the Classification of Animals," 1856; "The Insect-Hunters," a popular first book on Entomology, 1858, 2nd edition 1860; "Birdsnesting, being a description of the Nest and Eggs of those Birds which breed in Great Britain and Ireland," 1861; Dictionary of British Birds," 1866; "Illustrated Natural History of British Moths," 1869; "Illustrated Natural History of British Butterflies," 1871. Mr. Newman established the *Entomological Magazine* in 1833, the *Entomologist* in 1840, the *Zoologist* in 1843, and the *Phytologist* in 1844. The first of these periodicals may be said to have merged in the second, which, as well as the *Zoologist*, is still continued in monthly numbers. The *Phytologist* was discontinued on the death of Mr. Luxford, Mr. Newman's able assistant and coadjutor, in June, 1856. To these periodicals, as well as to Mr. Loudon's *Magazine of Natural History*, and the *Field* newspaper, Mr. Newman has been a constant contributor. For many years Mr. Newman's attention has been devoted almost exclusively to those insects which are injurious to vegetation, destroying or damaging crops in farm or garden. Before his time it was usual to consider all insects found on plants as "blight," and to purchase some powder or other preparation in order to compass their destruction. No one seemed to consider it possible that some insects might be useful, seeing that others were so obviously hurtful. Mr. Newman's idea is, that the natural history, as food, and habits of insects should be studied before attempting to destroy them, otherwise we are liable to the error of confounding the innocent with the guilty, the beneficial with the injurious, thus mistaking friends for foes. To our ignorance on this subject, he attributes the vast increase of injurious insects, and as an instance he shows that the "lady-birds," or "lady-cows," as they are called, feed on the destructive hop-fly, yet the civic and parochial authorities of Kent, and other hop-growing countries, direct all their energies against these useful little beetles, and offer rewards for their destruction.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom,

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Newman, & Co., and younger brother of the Rev. J. H. Newman, D.D., born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and in 1822 was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1826 he took his B.A. degree as a double first-class, was Fellow of Balliol from 1826 till 1830, when he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for the Master's degree. He left England the same year, and resided abroad, visiting the chief countries of the East, and having in 1834 returned, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and held a similar post in 1840 at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was appointed Latin Professor in University College, London, but resigned in 1863. He has written "Lectures on Logic," 1838; "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," 1841; "History of Hebrew Monarchy," 1847; "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," 1849; "Phases of Faith: Passages from my own Creed," 1850; "Collection of Poetry, for Elocution," 1850; "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," 1851; "Lectures on Political Economy," 1851; Introduction to Roman History," 1852; "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," 1853; "Catholic Union," 1854; "Essay towards a Church of the Future," 1854; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," 1858; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," 1861; "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," 1864; "English Institutions and their Reforms," 1865; "Handbook of Modern Arabic," 1866; "Miscellanies, Academical and Historical," 1869; "The Cure of the Great Social Evil, with special reference to recent laws, delusively called Contagious Diseases Acts;" "Orthoëpy, or a simple Mode of Accenting English, for the advantage of Foreigners and of all Learners," 1869; and "Europe of the near Future; with three Letters on the Franco-German War," 1871. He has contributed to several reviews, especially to the *Westminster*, *Eclectic*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, on classical and political subjects. He has written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. We understand that he has in hand, already far advanced, an English-Arabic Dictionary, in European type, on an entirely new plan. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., elder brother of Francis William Newman, born in London in 1801, was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately, and in 1826 Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford, and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 till 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the university, that he became, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, the recognised leader of the High Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the university authorities as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In Oct., 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and was, after being ordained priest, appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at

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Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and has established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. He has written "Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism," 1837; "Letter to J. Faussett on certain Points of Faith," 1838; "Parochial Sermons," 8 vols., 1838-44; "Lectures on Justification," 1840; "Church of the Fathers," 1840; "Essay on the Miracles of the Middle Ages," 1843; "Annotated Translation of St. Athanasius," 1842-44; "Sermons on the Subjects of the Day," 1844; "Sermons on Theory of Religious Belief," 1844; "Development of Christian Doctrine," 1846; "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations," 1850; "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," 1824; "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," 1848; "Lectures on the History of the Turks as to Christianity," 1854; "Arians of the Fourth Century," 1833; "Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century," "Discourses on the Nature of Universities," and essays on the "Office and Work of Universities," in 1854-56; "Sermons preached on Various Occasions," 1857; "Lectures and Essays on University Subjects," 1859; and "Letter to Dr. Pusey on his recent Eirenicon," 1866. He published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in 1864; a "Collection of Poems," in 1868; an "Essay on Assent," in 1870; and "A Letter addressed to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, on occasion of Mr. Gladstone's recent Expostulation," 1875.

NEWPORT AND MENEVIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWN, T. J.)

NEWTON, CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840, he was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, and in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866. Mr. Newton was elected an honorary fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Nov. 28, 1874.

NICHOL, JOHN, LL.D., only son of Mr. J. P. Nichol, late Professor of Astronomy, was born at Montrose, Forfarshire, Sept. 8, 1833, and educated in the University of Glasgow (1848-55), and at Balliol College, Oxford (1855-59). He graduated B.A. at Oxford, with first class in classics and philosophy (and honours in mathematics) in 1859, but he did not proceed to the degree of M.A. until 1874, as he always refused to sign any religious test whatever, and was therefore debarred from taking it until quite recently. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrew's Feb. 25, 1873. In 1861 he was appointed, by

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the Crown, Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow, and he still occupies that Chair. In addition to teaching his classes, Dr. Nichol has "coached" some 150 candidates for honours at Oxford, and delivered over 200 popular lectures, especially to ladies' classes, in various parts of Scotland and England. He has exposed himself to much hostility in Scotland as an advocate of the North in the American civil war, of secular education, and of Broad Church theology. Dr. Nichol is the author of a volume of essays entitled "Fragments of Criticism," 1860; and of the first part of "Hannibal," a classical drama, 1872. He has also written numerous essays for the *Westminster*, *North British*, and other reviews; articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* and several pamphlets on educational and other questions.

NICHOLAS, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., born in Pembrokeshire, in 1820; was educated at the Lancashire College affiliated to the London University, and in Germany. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Mental and Moral Science at the College, Carmarthen. He projected and founded the University College of Wales, an institution intended for the superior education, on unsectarian principles, of the middle class youth of the Principality. Of late years he has devoted much of his time to literature, and has published (besides a variety of contributions, original, and translated from the German, to periodical literature), "Middle and High Schools and University Education for Wales," 1863; a work on British ethnology, entitled "The Pedigree of the English People," 1868, 4th edit., 1874; "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and Families of Wales," 1872; "History of the County of Glamorgan," 1874. Dr. Nicholas has laboured by the diffusion of high class education to assimilate Wales more to England, and in the field of ethnology holds that a closer relationship exists between these two portions of the Empire than is usually supposed.

NICOL, ERSKINE, A.R.A., artist, born at Leith in 1825, received his art-education at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, under the direction of Sir William Allan and Mr. T. Duncan. In 1846 he went to Ireland, where he resided three or four years, returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time in that city, was elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London. Among his most popular pictures (all relating to Irish subjects) may be mentioned "Did it Pout with its Betsy?" "Renewal of the Lease Refused," exhibited in 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," in 1864; "A Deputation," in 1865; "Paying the Rent," "Both Puzzled," and "Missed It," in 1866, followed by "A China Merchant," "The Fisher's Knot," "Steady, Johnnie—Steady," &c. Mr. Nicol was elected A.R.A. in June, 1866.

NIEPCE-DE-SAINT-VICTOR, CLAUDE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, chemist and photographer, born at Saint Cyr, July 26, 1805; left at the age of twenty-two the military school of Saumur, and the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform, in 1842, while a lieutenant of dragoons, led him to make researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a proposal to the Minister of War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of four thousand pounds, for which the discoverer received a gratuity of twenty pounds! Afterwards he obtained a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and he was advanced to the grade of Major in 1854. He obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1849, and the same year the prize of £80 from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. He

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pursued his investigations in heliography, and was the first, in 1847, to attempt photography on glass. He has addressed to the Academy of Science a series of papers, most of them inserted in M. Chevreul's "Considerations on Colour;" "On the Action of Vapours," in 1847 and 1853; "On Photography on Glass," in 1847-8; "On the Colorization of Likenesses, or Heliochromy," in 1851-2; "On Heliographic Engraving on Steel and Glass," in 1853-5; and his principal works were collected under the title "Recherches Photographiques," in 1855. To his uncle, M. Nicéphore Niepce, and to M. Daguerre, the public are indebted for obtaining pictorial representations by means of solar light. M. Niepce-de-Saint-Victor obtained the Trémont prize from the Académie des Sciences in 1861, 1862, and 1863.

NIGER TERRITORY, BISHOP OF. (*See* CROWTHER, DR.)

NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean war, is younger daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined, and attained remarkable efficiency in some branches of female education. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, previously restricted in their exercise to casual ministrations among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she conducted on the Continent inquiries in the same spirit, and in 1851 took up her abode in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governesses' Sanatorium, in Harley-street, languished for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to such severe condemnation, that various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale assists the cause by her writings, intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subjects in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies

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have been sold, in 1860; and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and this benevolent lady has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Her latest publication is entitled "Notes on Lying-In Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organizing an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses," 1871.

NILSSON, CHRISTINA, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843, at an early age evinced great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. While performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, and placed her at school first at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season, and has since performed here with constantly increasing success. More recently she paid a visit to the United States (1870), where, within less than a year, she is said to have cleared £30,000. After a Transatlantic trip of two years she reappeared at Drury Lane Theatre May 28, 1872, in "La Traviata." She was married, at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 27, 1872, to M. Auguste Rouzaud, the son of an eminent French merchant.

NISARD, JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ, journalist, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, March 20, 1806, was educated at Sainte Barbe, joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats* in 1826, and afterwards became connected with the *National*. He was appointed to a post in the École Normale, which he filled till 1844, and held other important posts, succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence, and was made director of the École Normale Supérieure in 1857. This latter position he retained till 1867, when he was raised to the dignity of a Senator. He has written, amongst other works, "Les Poëtes Latins de la Décadence," published in 1834; "Histoire et Description de la Ville de Nîmes," in 1835; "Mélanges," in 1838; "Précis de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Premiers Monuments jusqu'à nos Jours," in 1840; "Histoire de la Littérature Française," in 1844-63; he contributed articles to the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the *Revue Européenne*; has translated some of the plays of Shakspere, and written some novels. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1850; Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and Commander June 16, 1856. He superintended the publication of a collection of Latin Classics, with a translation in French, commenced in 1839, and completed in twenty-seven volumes.

NISARD, MARIE ÉDOUARD CHARLES, brother of M. Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré Nisard, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Jan. 10, 1808, was brought up to commercial pursuits, which he relinquished for a literary career. His "Épître aux Antiromantiques" appeared in 1829, and from 1831 till 1848 he was attached to the family of Louis Philippe, and assisted in the direction of several journals devoted to the support of the cause of the revolution of July,

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1830. Amongst his numerous works are "Camera Lucida," published in 1845; "Le Triumvirat Littéraire au XVIe Siècle," in 1852; "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," and "Les Mémoires de Huet," in 1853; "Histoire des Livres Populaires depuis le XVe Siècle jusqu'en 1852," in 1854; "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres au XVe, XVIe, et XVIIe Siècles," in 1860; and "Curiosités de l'Étymologie Française," in 1863. He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1867.

NOAILLES, PAUL, DUC DE, a French historian, born Jan. 4, 1802, inherited the title of Peer of France from a great-uncle, who died in 1823. He did not take his seat at the Palace of the Luxembourg till 1827, and after the revolution of July he remained at his post and delivered many speeches, which have been published in a collected form. In 1848 he retired into private life, and has since devoted himself to literary research. In March, 1871, he was offered by M. Thiers the post of French Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, but he declined the appointment, on the ground of ill-health. The Duke, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1849, is the author of an essay on Saint-Cyr, under the title of "Histoire de la Maison Royale de Saint-Louis," published in 1843, and republished with additions in 1856; and of "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 2 vols., 1848.

NOBLE, MATTHEW, sculptor, born about 1820, was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. The Manchester "Wellington Monument," consisting of a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke, surmounting a granite pedestal at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures, representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace, inaugurated in 1856, first brought him into notice. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the selection, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt by some of the profession, that a work of such importance, and on which a sum of £7,000 was to be expended, should be placed in the hands of so young a sculptor. In 1855 his statue of Wellington was placed in the Court-room of the late East-India Company, in Leadenhall-street; and amongst other works he has executed a statue of Dr. Isaac Barrow, in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; a graceful figure, entitled "Purity;" and a monument typifying "Life, Death, and the Resurrection," erected in the church of Ashley, Staffordshire, to the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Kynnersley. The three last-mentioned works have been engraved for the *Art Journal*. In 1864 he completed a statue of Lord Canning for the city of London, and a bust of Garibaldi in 1867. His statue of the late Lord Derby was set up in Parliament Square, near Westminster Hall, in 1874; and in the same year his statue of the Queen was placed in St. Thomas's Hospital.

NORFOLK (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE, HENRY FITZALAN HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, Premier Duke and Earl, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, is the eldest son of the seventeenth duke by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, first Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who is a zealous Roman Catholic, takes great interest in all matters relating to his Church, and frequently presides over public meetings of his co-religionists. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed, in 1875, his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation."

NORTHBROOK (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, eldest son of the first baron, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring,

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was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second-class in classics) in 1846. He was successively Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to Feb., 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to Jan., 1861; Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, Lord Northbrook was again appointed Under-Secretary for War; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Feb., 1872.

NORTHCOTE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD HENRY, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., born in London, Oct. 27, 1818, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, was made a C.B. (civil division) in 1851, in recognition of his services as one of the Secretaries for the Industrial Exhibition, and is Captain in the 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county. He was returned member for Dudley in the Conservative interest in March, 1855; was an unsuccessful candidate for North Devon in March, 1857; was returned for Stamford in July, 1858; and continued one of the representatives of that borough till May, 1866, when he was elected for North Devon. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is well known for the interest he has taken in art and education, was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when the latter was President of the Board of Trade, and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from Jan. to June, 1859. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866, and was Secretary of State for India from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He published "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1842-61," in 1862. He was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 12, 1869; presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Bristol the same year; and was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law relating to Friendly Societies, Nov. 2, 1870. More recently he was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet in Feb., 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in April, 1875.

NORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, born about 1808, was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a taste for authorship, and produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. "The Sorrows of Rosalie" appeared in 1829, shortly after her marriage with the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley. The union did not prove a happy one. Mr. Norton, who was for many years magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, died in Feb., 1875. The Hon. Mrs. Norton has written "Wife and Woman's Reward," a novel, 1835; "Dream and other Poems," 1840; "Child of the Islands," a poem, 1846; "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," 1848; "Stuart of Dunleath," 1851; "Undying One," a poem, based on the legend of the "Wandering Jew;" "Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill," 1855; "Lady of La Garaye," 1861; "Lost and Saved," 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," 1868.

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NORWICH, BISHOP OF. (*See* PELHAM, DR.)

NOTTINGHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* BAGSHAWE; MACKENZIE.)

NOVA SCOTIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BINNEY, DR.)

NOVELLO, CLARA ANASTASIA (COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI), fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age she was elected an associate of that society; and soon afterwards accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand-Haus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and to the court of Vienna. Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839-40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success, that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having contracted a matrimonial alliance with Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her return, in 1850, to the arena of her earlier triumphs; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

NOVELLO, JOSEPH ALFRED, son of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, was born 1810. He followed his father's footsteps in devoting himself to the propagation of good music in England, and at the early age of nineteen established himself in London as a musical publisher. Some years after he devised a system of printing cheap music, and succeeded in introducing this beneficial novelty, notwithstanding the general opposition of fellow music-sellers. To his efforts is due the abolition of a vexatious printers' guild law, which had hampered the trade since 1811. A friend and admirer of Felix Mendelssohn, Mr. Alfred Novello, eagerly introduced to English auditors the works of that great master, and aided him in translating "St. Paul," "Lobgesang," and other compositions. In 1849 he associated himself with the energetic men who relieved England from "taxation on knowledge," and for years was the active treasurer of their society, the object of which was the repeal of the advertisement duty (accomplished in 1853), the repeal of the newspaper stamp (accomplished in 1855), the repeal of the duties on paper and foreign books, and the repeal of the security system. Ever ardent in promoting the progress of art, science, and social advancement, he materially assisted the inventive genius of his friend, Mr. Bessemer, in his scientific discoveries in glass, &c., and especially that of producing the metal now known as Bessemer steel. In 1856 he retired from business and

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established himself in Italy, the birthplace of his paternal ancestors.

NOVELLO, SABILLA, youngest daughter of Vincent Novello, organist and composer, for some years successfully followed the career of singer and musical teacher in London. The fatigues of the profession proving too arduous for her delicate throat, she retired to Italy and devoted her energies to the literary branches of the musical art. Her best known works are: "Vocal School," "Voice and Vocal Art," "Mozart's Thorough-bass School," "Albrechtsberger's ditto," "Nägel and Pfeiffer's Choral School," "Paganini's Violin-playing," "English Version of Mendelssohn's Vocal Compositions."

O.

OAKELEY, THE VERY REV. FREDERICK, a Roman Catholic divine, the youngest son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., formerly Governor of Madras, was born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 5, 1802. Before going to the University he was a pupil of the late Bishop Sumner, then Curate of Highclere, Hampshire, in whose house he resided from 1817 till 1820. On proceeding to Oxford he became a member of Christ Church, but he was elected a Fellow of Balliol College in 1827. His academical career was a brilliant one. He graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1824; gained the Chancellor's prizes for a Latin essay in 1825, and for an English essay in 1827; and carried off the Ellerton Theological prize in 1827. He was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield in 1832; select preacher and public examiner at Oxford the same year; chaplain to Lord Stanhope in 1834; and Whitehall preacher for Oxford in 1837. In 1839 Mr. Oakeley became Minister of Margaret Chapel, Margaret Street, London, where he introduced that more reverent form of external worship, which now goes by the name of Ritualism. Mr. Gladstone, who was one of his congregation, thus speaks of him in the *Contemporary Review* for Oct., 1874:—"The Papal Church now enjoys the advantage of the labours of Mr. Oakeley, who united to a fine musical taste a much finer and much rarer gift in discerning and expressing the harmony between the inward purposes of Christian worship and its outward investiture, and who then had gathered around him a congregation the most devout and hearty that I, for one, have ever seen in any community of the Christian world." Mr. Oakeley resigned all his preferments on entering the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. After being ordained a priest, he was appointed Missionary Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Islington. He was nominated a Canon of the diocese of Westminster in 1852; and elected a member of the Roman Academy of Letters in 1868. Canon Oakeley is the author of "Whitehall Sermons," 1839; "A Letter on Submitting to the Catholic Church, addressed to a Friend," 2nd edit., 1845; "The Order and Ceremonial of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between a Priest and a Catechumen," 1848, 2nd edit., 1859, a work which has been translated into Italian; "Practical Sermons," 1848; "The Youthful Martyrs of Rome, a Christian Drama," adapted from Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola," 1856; "The Church of the Bible; or, Scripture Testimonies to Catholic Doctrines and Catholic Principles, considered and collected in a Series of Popular Discourses," 1857; "Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833-45," Lond., 1865, reprinted from the *Dublin Review*; "Letter on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" 1866; "Lyra Liturgica," a volume of sacred poems, 1867; "The Priest on the Mission: a course of lectures on missionary and parochial duties," 1871; and "Catholic Worship: a Manual of Popular Instruction on the Cere-

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monies and Devotions of the Church," 2nd edit. 1872.

ODLING, WILLIAM, F.R.S., born Sept. 5, 1829, in Southwark, was educated at private schools, and for the medical profession, at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. of the University of London in 1851; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859; and President of the Chemical Society in 1873. He was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital in 1850; Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1863; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution 1868; Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, June 17, 1872; and elected a Fellow of Worcester College on the following day. Mr. Odling, who is highly distinguished as a scientific chemist, is the author of a "Manual of Chemistry," 1861; of "Lectures on Animal Chemistry," 1866; and of various scientific memoirs, especially on chemical theory. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics in Feb., 1875.

OFFENBACH, JACQUES, a French musician and composer, born at Cologne, June 21, 1819. After completing his musical studies at the Paris Conservatoire, he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français (1847), and became known by setting to music several of La Fontaine's fables. He also obtained a reputation as a violoncellist. In 1855 he obtained the license of the new theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," where he formed a company whose performances have since been witnessed in this country and in Germany. M. Offenbach was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861. Among his very numerous *bouffoneries musicales* the best known are "La Belle Hélène," 1864; "Orphée aux Enfers;" "La Barbe Bleue," 1866; "La Grande Duchesse," 1867; "La Périchole," 1868; "Les Brigands," 1869; and "Roi Carotte," 1872. His more recent productions are "Le Corsaire Noir," a three-act opera, produced at Vienna, Sept. 21, 1872; "La Jolie Parfumeuse," another three-act opera, brought out at the Renaissance, at Paris, in Dec., 1873; and a one-act opera, "Bagatelle," produced at the Bouffes Parisiens in May, 1874.

O'FLANAGAN, JAMES RODERICK, M.R.I.A., was born Sept. 1, 1814, in Fermoy Barracks, co. Cork, and is the eldest son of Captain O'Flanagan and Eliza, daughter of W. Glisson, of Mount Glisson, in that county. He received his education at Fermoy School, was called to the bar of Ireland in 1838, and went the Munster circuit. In 1846 Mr. O'Flanagan was appointed a Crown Prosecutor for the city of Cork. After travelling on the Continent, Mr. O'Flanagan's "Impressions at Home and Abroad" was published at London in 2 vols., 1837. He joined the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1843, and read an essay, which expanded into the "Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Blackwater in Munster," London, 1844. He contributed to the series of "Irish Rivers," in the *Dublin University Magazine*, from 1845 to 1852, conducted the *Irish National Magazine*, and was the principal contributor to the *Dublin Saturday Magazine*. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and his essay on "The Life and Writings of the Irish Historian John D'Alton" is published in the Proceedings of that body. In conjunction with Mr. D'Alton, he published "The History of Dundalk," Dublin, 1861. In 1866 appeared his "Bar Life of O'Connell," and "Bryan O'Ryan," a sporting novel, which was followed by his chief work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," 2 vols., London, 1870.

O'HAGAN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS O'HAGAN, born at Dublin, in 1810, was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish bar in 1836. He held

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for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1860, and to the (Irish) Attorney-Generalship in 1861, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Jan., 1865, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in Feb., 1874.

OLDENBURG (GRAND DUKE OF), NICHOLAS FREDERICK PETER, son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria, the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, LAWRENCE, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, born in 1829, was intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadoor to the Nepaulese court. An account of this visit he published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmandhu." Returning to England, he was admitted a member of the Scottish bar, and was afterwards called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1852 he travelled through a great part of Russia, as far as the Crimea, an account of which tour he published in 1853, under the title of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." He became private secretary to the late Earl of Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, and in 1855 published, under the title of "Minnesota and the Far West," a narrative of his wanderings in Canada and the United States. "The Coming Campaign," a work on the war with Russia, appeared soon after; and having accompanied Omer Pasha in some of his expeditions, he published, in 1856, "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha," a personal narrative. He accompanied the late Lord Elgin as private secretary and historiographer on his special embassy to China in 1857, and in 1860 published "A Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in 1857-59;" and "Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of Travel." He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1861, while acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, he was attacked and severely wounded by assassins, and resigned the diplomatic service in the following year. In 1865 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling boroughs, and resigned his seat in 1868. In 1870 he published "Piccadilly: a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography."

OLIPHANT, MRS. MARGARET, a novelist and biographer, whose maiden name was Wilson, is of Scotch parentage, but was born at Liverpool about 1818. The first of her numerous works of fiction, which abound in skilful delineations of Scotch life and character, appeared in 1849, under the title of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside." Its success was such as to incite its authoress to fresh efforts, and she produced a long series

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of works of fiction, which secured for her a widespread reputation not only in this country, but also in the United States, where most of her novels have been republished. Their titles are: — "Merkland," 1851; "Adam Graeme of Mossgray," 1852; "Harry Muir," 1853; "Magdalen Hepburn," 1854; "Lilliesleaf," 1855; "Zaidee;" "Katie Stewart," and "The Quiet Heart;" "Chronicles of Carlingford;" "Salem Chapel;" "Agnes," 1866; "The Minister's Wife," 1869; "John: a Love Story," 1870; "Three Brothers," 1870; "Squire Arden," 1871; "Ombra," 1871; "At his Gates," 1872; "Innocent: a Tale of Modern Life," 1873; "A Rose in June," 1874; and "For Love and Life," 1874. Her biographical works are, "Life of Edward Irving," 1862; "St. Francis of Assisi," 1870; and a "Memoir of the Comte de Montalembert," 1872.

OLIPHANT, THOMAS LAWRENCE KINGTON, born August 16, 1831, at Henleaze, near Bristol, was educated at Cheam, Surrey, then at Eton, next at Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple. He was served heir to the estate of Gask, in Perthshire in 1867. Mr. Oliphant has published the "Life of the Emperor Frederick the Second," 1862; "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," 1870; "Sources of Standard English," 1873; and "Life of the Duc de Luynes," with other essays, 1875.

OLLIVANT, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, son of the late William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in 1821, as sixth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. In 1820 he was elected Craven University Scholar, and in 1822 Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. In 1822 and 1823 he gained the Middle Bachelors and Senior Bachelors members' prizes for Latin prose. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 till 1843, from which year he held the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, till 1849, when he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff. The see, which includes Monmouthshire and part of Glamorganshire, is of the annual value of £4,200; with the patronage of fifty-seven livings, together with the deanery and all the canonries of the cathedral.

OLLIVIER, OLIVIER ÉMILE, a French statesman, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Langres; and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as Opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of Opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the mean time he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session was distinguished by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and then showed such moderation in his relations with the Government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. M. Émile Ollivier was chosen by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus

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of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. The session of 1866-67 witnessed the complete separation of M. Ollivier from his former political associates of the Left. The liberal promises contained in the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19 induced him to side with the Government, and it was fully expected that he would be received into the ministry in the combinations which were successively announced and contradicted. Just before the general elections of 1869 the rumours on this point assumed fresh consistency, and M. Ollivier seized this opportunity to direct public attention to the origin and history of his relations with the Emperor by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Le 19 Janvier." He was returned by an enormous majority for the first circonscription of the Var, but was defeated in the third circonscription of the Seine, for which he was also a candidate. On Dec. 27, M. Ollivier, who had been for some time the centre of the movements for uniting the fractions of the late majority with the new Liberal *Tiers Parti*, received from the Emperor a letter inviting him to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body, and which could carry out the Senatus-Consultum in letter and spirit. This onerous task he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published in the *Journal Officiel* on Jan. 3, 1870. M. Ollivier himself took the portfolio of Justice, the other ministers being Count Daru (Foreign Affairs), M. Chevandier de Valdrôme (Interior), M. Buffet (Finance), General Lebœuf (War), Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (Marine), M. Ségris (Public Instruction), M. Talhouët (Public Works), M. Louvet (Commerce), Marshal Vaillant (Imperial Household), and M. Richard (Fine Arts). Among the first-fruits of the new administration was the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, the convocation of the High Court of Justice at Tours to try Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the maintenance of order without effusion of blood during the popular excitement caused by the assassination of Victor Noir, the prosecution of Henri Rochefort, and the dismissal of M. Haussmann. Several administrative reforms were also introduced, and it was thought by many that an era of constitutional liberty had commenced for France. These hopes were soon rudely dispelled. The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Government on Aug. 9, 1870, when General Count de Palikao was charged with the formation of a war ministry. M. Ollivier, who, it should be mentioned, had been elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, deemed it prudent after the fall of the empire to retire to Biella, in Piedmont, where he resided for a considerable time with his wife and child, devoting his time to literary pursuits. He returned to his house at Passy at the close of the year 1872, and his reception at the French Academy took place Feb. 25, 1874. M. Émile Ollivier, has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres," published in 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864; "Une Visite à la Chapelle des Médicis: Dialogue entre Michel Ange et Raphaël," in 1872; and of other works. He is an accomplished musician, and besides playing the violin, has written several concertos for that instrument. M. Ollivier's first wife, who died at Saint Tropez, in 1862, was a daughter of Liszt, the famous pianist and composer; he married, secondly, in Sept., 1869, Mdlle. Gravier, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles.

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1822. He studied at Yale Col-

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lege, devoting special attention to engineering and the sciences connected with agriculture. In 1848 he purchased a farm on Staten Island, near New York, and while managing it, studied landscape gardening. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through England and portions of the Continent, an account of which was given in his "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," 1852. In 1852-53, as correspondent of the *New York Times*, he travelled through the Southern States with the special purpose of studying the effects of slavery upon agriculture. The results of this journey, which originally appeared in the newspaper of which he was correspondent, were afterwards published in separate works: "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," 1856; "A Journey Through Texas," 1857; and "A Journey in the Back Country," 1860. In the meanwhile, in 1855, he made a tour through France, Italy, and Germany, for the purpose of observing parks and rural grounds. In 1856 the construction of the Central Park in New York was authorized by the Legislature, and prizes were offered for the best plans. That offered by Mr. Olmsted, prepared in conjunction with Mr. Calvert Vaux, was adopted, and Olmsted was appointed architect and chief engineer. The work was pressed forward rapidly under his charge until 1861, when the civil war having broken out, he was urged to become Secretary and Actual Manager of the Sanitary Commission. He accepted the duty, resigning charge of the Park, and until the close of the war filled that position. Afterwards he resumed his profession as a landscape gardener, especially in connection with the New York Central Park. Of the commission in charge of this he has since been an active member, and for a while, in 1874, during the absence of its President, he was the nominal as well as actual head. Besides his labour on the New York Central Park, he has superintended the construction of other city parks, notable among which are the Prospect Park of Brooklyn, and has written much on sanitary subjects.

O'LOGHLEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR COLMAN MICHAEL, Bart., M.P., born Sept. 20, 1819, was educated at private schools in England and at University College, London, and is a graduate of the London University. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He is a Queen's Counsel, and second Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Queen's Inns, Dublin. He was chairman of the county Carlow, and subsequently of the county Mayo, in Ireland; and was Judge Advocate-General from Dec., 1868, to Nov., 1870. He has been M.P. for the county Clare since 1863. He carried the measure to open the Chancellorship of Ireland to Roman Catholics, and many other Bills in Parliament. Sir Colman is a member of the English Privy Council.

O'NEIL, HENRY, A.R.A., historical and *genre* painter, born in 1817, has for many years contributed some excellent works to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His principal pictures are—"Martha and Mary informing Christ of the death of Lazarus;" "By the Rivers of Babylon;" "Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" "Mozart's Last Moments;" "Esther in Royal Robes;" "Ahasuerus and the Scribes;" "Catherine's Dream;" "Scene from Faust;" "Scene from Hamlet;" "The Return of the Wanderer;" "Rosalind and Celia;" "A Pic-nic;" "Eastward Ho!—August, 1857," "Home Again!—1858" (these two works have acquired great popularity from the published engravings); "The Parting Cheer;" "The Letter-Writer;" "Mary Stuart's Farewell to France;" "The Power of Music;" "The Landing of the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend;" "The Death of Raffaelle," 1866; and "An Incident in Luther's Monastic Life at

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Erfurt"—at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1867. Mr. O'Neil, who has been elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy, has painted some very striking portraits. He is the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Modern Art in England and France," 1869; "The Age of Stucco: a Satire in three cantos," 1871; and various lectures on art.

ONTARIO, BISHOP OF. (*See* LEWIS, DR.)

ORBIGNY, CHARLES DESSALINES D', naturalist, born at Coueron, Loire-Inférieure, Dec. 2, 1806, educated at La Rochelle and at Paris, in 1827 directed his attention specially to natural science, and in 1835 was made assistant in the Museum of Natural History, where he still holds office. He has written "Tableaux Synoptiques du Règne Végétal," published in 1834; "Dictionnaire Géologique des Environs de Paris," in 1838; "Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1839-49; "Dictionnaire Abrégé d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1842; "Géologie appliquée aux Arts, aux Mines, et à l'Agriculture, comprenant l'ensemble des Révolutions du Globe," in 1855; "Description des Roches composant l'Écorce Terrestre et des Terrains Cristallins constituant le Sol Primitif," in 1868; and many articles in scientific journals. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1854, and has several foreign orders.

ORCHARDSON, WILLIAM QUILLER, A.R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1835, and entered at the age of fifteen the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Encouraged by their reception, Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1863, and the same year exhibited in Trafalgar-square for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits," the latter a life-size full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In 1864 he exhibited, under the title of "Flowers o' the Forest," a picture of a group of young lassies tripping over a heathery moor. The following year appeared at the Royal Academy "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize given by Mr. Wallis. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life" at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition at the Suffolk-street galleries. In 1867 the Academy pictures were "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," and "Miss Pettie," and another was shown at the French gallery winter exhibition, entitled "Choosing a Weapon." In 1870 three pictures by him were exhibited at the Royal Academy, viz., "Day Dreams," "The Market-Girl from the Lido," and "Toilers of the Sea." Mr. Orchardson achieved a great success at the Paris Universal Exhibition, where his "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" were greatly admired by French critics, and won for the painter one of the very few medals awarded to English artists. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868. His more recent pictures are, "A Hundred Years Ago," "On the Grand Canal, Venice," and "In St. Mark's, Venice," exhibited at the Academy in 1871; "Casus Belli" and "The Forest Pet," in 1872; "The Protector," "Oscar and Brin," and "Cinderella," in 1873; "Hamlet and the King," "Ophelia," "A Venetian Fruit-seller," and "Escaped," in 1874; "Too Good to be True," and "Moonlight on the Lagoons," in 1875.

O'REILLY, THE RIGHT REV. BERNARD, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Ballybeg, co. Meath, Jan. 10, 1824, received his education at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and was ordained a priest. He became a canon of Liverpool, and for twenty years was attached to the church of St. Vincent de Paul in that town. On the death

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of Dr. Goss, Father O'Reilly was appointed his successor as Bishop of Liverpool, and he was consecrated by Archbishop Manning, March 19, 1873.

ORMSBY, HENRY, Q.C., son of the Rev. Henry Ormsby, Rector of Kilskier, co. Meath, was born in that parish in Feb., 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1834, having obtained several honours in his career: these were in Logics, Mathematics, and Greek Composition. He was called to the bar in 1835, and made a Q.C. in 1858. Shortly before the resignation of the Conservative ministry in 1868 he was nominated Solicitor-General for Ireland. Upon the return of Mr. Disraeli to power in 1874 he was re-appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Ormsby is a Bencher of the King's Inns.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years member for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *vertu*, which was disposed of by auction after his death, born in 1814, was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by Royal license in 1844, through his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. He was in the army, was secretary to the Admiralty from Dec., 1852, till March, 1858, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in July, 1841, for Middlesex in Aug., 1847, for Dover in March, 1857; was defeated at Dover at the general election in April, 1859; was returned for Liskeard in Aug., 1859, resigned his seat in June, 1865, sat as one of the members for Nottingham from May, 1866, to 1868, and was returned for the borough of Waterford in 1870, but he was at the bottom of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874. Mr. Bernal Osborne was well known in Parliament by his frequent criticisms on public men and measures, characterized as much by lively sallies of wit as by a keen spirit of sarcasm.

OSBORNE, THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, born in 1808, graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, published under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*. His lordship has written "Gleanings in the West of Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed), published in 1850; "Lady Eva: Her Last Days, a Tale," in 1851; "Scutari and its Hospitals," with illustrations (he visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers) in 1855; "Hints to the Charitable," and "Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village," in 1856; "Letters on the Education of Young Children," in 1866; and many pamphlets, urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, was born Jan. 21, 1829, and before he ascended the throne held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. He married, in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, who was born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons—namely, Gustaf, Duke

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of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Götland, born in Nov., 1859; Carl, Duke of Westergötland, born in Feb., 1861; and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in Aug., 1865. On the death of his brother, Charles XV., in 1872, he succeeded to the throne. The coronation of King Oscar and Queen Sophia took place July 18, 1873, at the cathedral of Drontheim in Norway. The king has a civil list of about £78,700 as King of Sweden, and about £32,000 more as King of Norway; besides which the Royal family enjoy an annuity of 300,000 riksder, or £16,666, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

OSSORY, BISHOP OF. (*See* GREGG.)

OUSELEY, SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE, Bart., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., sometime ambassador at the Court of Persia, born in London, Aug. 12, 1825, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1850, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. Having taken orders, he served a London curacy from 1849 till 1851, was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral in 1855, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden, for the education of boys in classics and choral singing. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Ouseley is the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music; besides a "Treatise on Harmony," 1869; and a "Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue," 1869. In conjunction with Dr. Monk he edited "Anglican Psalter Chants," published in 1872.

OVERSTONE (BARON), SAMUEL JONES LOYD, the only son of the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, born Sept. 25, 1796, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, sat as member for Hythe in the Liberal interest from 1819 till 1826, and contested Manchester unsuccessfully in Dec. 1832. His lordship is a great patron of art, and is best known as an authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion on the decimal coinage question. He is the author of several important publications on fiscal questions, was long the head of the late banking firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London, and was raised to the peerage, March 5, 1850.

OWEN, RICHARD, C.B., F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, a native of Lancaster, born in 1804; matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826; and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835, having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. He was an active member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and of the Commision of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. He took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, served as president of one of the juries, at the request of Government went to Paris, and was president of the jury of the same class

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of objects in the "Universal Exhibition" of 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the same year he brought out, at Paris, his "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions" of the Zoological Society. In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis, Aptornis, Notornis, Chemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organization, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. He has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," published in 1832; "Odontography," in 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," in 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," in 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," and "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," in 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," in 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," and "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single Ovum," in 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," in 1849-51; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," in 1860; "On the Aye-aye" (*Chiromys*), in 1863; "On the Gorilla," in 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," in 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," &c., in which the article "species" contains the Professor's latest views of their nature and origin. Professor Owen, who has communicated numerous papers to the "Transactions" of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the "Transactions" of the British Association, was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society, is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad, is a Chevalier of the order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been honoured, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Professor Owen is Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum, and has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for their exposition, in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, March 15, 1869, Professor Owen took his seat as one of the Foreign Associates of the Institute. He was created a Companion of the Bath, June 3, 1873.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE, LL.D., eldest son of the late Robert Owen, the English social reformer, was born at New Lanark, Scotland, in 1804, and went to the United States with his father in 1823. He settled in Indiana, and embracing the political views of the Democratic party, was

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from 1843 to 1847 a representative in Congress from the State of Indiana. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, of which he was one of the first regents. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, where he remained till 1858. Mr. Owen has written several works, the principal of which are "New Views of Society," 1825; "Hints on Public Architecture," published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1849; "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World," 1859; "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation," 1864; "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, 1870; and "Threading my Way," an autobiography, 1873.

OXENDEN, THE RIGHT REV. ASHTON, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, was born at Broome Park, near Canterbury, in 1808, graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and was ordained priest in 1834. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Pluckley-with-Pevington, in Kent. In 1864 he became an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1869, having been elected by the synod, he was consecrated to the Metropolitical see of Montreal, in virtue of which he became Primate of all Canada. In his metropolitical jurisdiction are the bishoprics of Quebec, Toronto, Ontario, Huron, Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Newfoundland, and Rupertsland. Dr. Oxenden has written "Decision" (2nd edition); "Prayers for Private Use" (32nd thousand); "Sermons on the Christian Life" (12th thousand); "God's Message to the Poor;" "Baptism Simply Explained;" "The Lord's Supper Simply Explained;" "Fervent Prayer" (23rd thousand); "A Plain History of the Christian Church;" "The Pastoral Office;" "The Pathway of Safety;" "Lectures on the Gospel;" "The Barham Tracts;" and many other works.

OXENFORD, JOHN, dramatic author, born in Camberwell, Surrey, in 1812, and educated for the law, was at one time articled to a London solicitor, but, preferring literature to law, he resolved to become a dramatic author. He has written several successful pieces for the theatres, and is the author of a great many songs, both original and translated. He translated from the German "Eckerman's Conversation with Goethe," published in 1850; "The Autobiography of Goethe," Jacob's "Hellas: Home, History, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1855; and Kuno Fischer's "Bacon." He is understood to be responsible for the theatrical department of the *Times*.

OXFORD, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACKARNESS.)

P.

PAGE, THOMAS, civil engineer, son of Robert Page, solicitor, was born in London, passed his youth at Romald Kirk, on the banks of the Tees, was educated for the sea service, and at the suggestion of the late Thomas Tredgold, studied civil engineering. He acted as draughtsman in a steam-engine manufactory, and afterwards was one of the assistants of Edward Blore, the Gothic architect. Mr. Page measured the whole of Westminster Abbey, and discovered the passage leading from the transept to the crypt of the Chapter-house. He was recommended as an assistant engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and appointed under R. Beamish, Esq., F.R.S., then resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, under the late engineer-in-chief, Sir Isambard Brunel. In 1836, on the retirement of Mr. Beamish, he was appointed acting engineer of the work, and carried out the second half of the tunnel and the Middlesex shaft, and completed the tunnel. In 1842 he designed a plan for the Thames Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, which was recommended by the late Thomas Cubitt to the Commissioners for Metropolitan Improvements, under the presidency of the late Duke of

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Newcastle, and was placed in competition with the designs of Messrs. Walker & Burges, of Sir Charles Barry, of Col. French, &c., and was selected by the Commissioners, and recommended to the Queen for adoption. A difficulty about the coal duties, however, prevented this work from being executed. Mr. Page made a survey of the Thames between Battersea Bridge and Woolwich, and in his letter to the Earl of Lincoln, in Jan., 1844. illustrated fully the tidal action of the Thames between Sheerness and St. Katherine's Docks. In 1848 and 1849 he made designs for roads and bridges, by the execution of which Windsor Castle and Frogmore were united, and the construction of the Victoria Bridge, near Datchet, and the Albert Bridge, near Old Windsor, gave improved facilities for the public traffic, and opened out a considerable area of the Home Park at the foot of the slopes, for the use of the public. These works were followed by the construction of the Chelsea Embankment and public roadway between Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Hospital, and also the Chelsea Suspension Bridge, built in two divisions, without cofferdams or centres, and without stopping the traffic by land or water a single hour. His design for Blackfriars Bridge, for which he was invited by the corporation of London to send in a design, with seven other principal engineers in London, was approved and recommended for adoption by the Committee of the Bridge House Lands; but by a vote in the Common Council Mr Cubitt's design was adopted. The Lendal Bridge at York, the bridge at Thornton and Myton, are also from Mr. Page's designs. He was the engineer for Wisbech, and saved the port from destruction by his report on the Nene, and advocating the case before Parliament. He reported on Holyhead and Porthdyn Llaen harbours in 1844, and as the Engineering Surveying Officer he held courts, and reported upon the proposed improvements for Cheltenham, Taunton, Liverpool, Falmouth, Folkstone, and Penzance. In conjunction with Sir John Rennie, he reported for the Corporation of London upon the widening of London Bridge, and again on the treatment of the Thames as a navigable river, and afterwards on Milford Haven as a naval arsenal.

PAGÈS. (*See* GARNIER-PAGÈS.)

PAGET. SIR AUGUSTUS BERKELEY, K.C.B., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1823, and, after serving for some time in the General Post Office and the Audit Office, was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1841. He became précis writer to the late earl of Aberdeen in Feb., 1846; attaché to the embassy at Paris in June the same year; and Secretary of Legation at Athens in Feb., 1852. After filling diplomatic offices in Egypt, Holland, and other countries, he was on several occasions Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saxony in Dec., 1858; to Sweden and Norway in June, 1859; to Denmark in July, 1859; to Portugal in 1866; and to Italy in July, 1867. He was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1863.

PAGET, THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLARENCE EDWARD, C.B., son of the late Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time Secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral April 24, 1865. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat

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on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866. He retired from the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1869.

PAGET, SIR JAMES, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., an eminent surgeon, son of a merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sir James Paget, who is a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of the College of Surgeons, is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853, 1863, and 1868; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1871, and in the same month the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh.

PALACKY, FRANCIS, historian, born June 14, 1798, at Hodslawitz, in Moravia, received an excellent education, and after studying at Presburg and Vienna, went, in 1823, to Prague, where he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum." In 1831 he received from the States of Bohemia the appointment of historiographer to the kingdom. His chief work is the "History of Bohemia," written in the German language, and published at the expense of the States, of which the first volume appeared in 1836, and the sixth, completing the work, in 1854. Palacky, who is a Protestant, and a Liberal in politics, has written numerous works on subjects relating to Bohemian history, literature, and biography. The most recent of these is a volume published in Latin in 1869, containing documents which illustrate the life, character, doctrine, and persecutions of John Huss. He received a decoration from Alexander II. of Russia in Dec., 1862.

PALEY, FREDERICK APTHORP, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Paley, and grandson of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity," &c., born at Easingwold, near York, in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the university, owing to his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He returned, however, in consequence of the partial removal of religious disabilities, and resided at Cambridge from 1860 to 1874, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University College at Kensington. He edited at intervals the plays of Æschylus, with Latin notes and emendations, of which several were reprinted, and were afterwards revised and published in one volume, with English notes (now in its third edition), for the "Bibliotheca Classica." He edited (in part for the same series) Euripides, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, Theocritus, all of which have been reprinted, Homer's Iliad, Hesiod, the "Pax" of Aristophanes, Select Private Orations of Demosthenes, Select Epigrams of Martial, and an English translation of Schömann's work on the Assemblies of the Athenians. He also published a translation, in English prose, of the plays of Æschylus (2nd edit. 1871), and of the odes of Pindar (1868), besides a verse translation of the fifth book of Propertius; and in Greek philosophy, translations, with notes and introductions, of the Philebus and the Theætetus of Plato, and of the fifth and tenth Books of Aristotle's Ethics. Among his minor works, are a translation of Milton's Lycidas into Latin hexameter verse, several contributions to the "Transactions" of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and the *Journal of Philology*, and a collation of a MS. of the 14th century,

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with the "De Falsa Legatione" of Demosthenes. Mr. Paley has held also the office of Classical Examiner in the University of London, and has acted several times in that capacity for the Civil Service Commission. He was one of the original and most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and as its secretary for several years, took an active part in the general movement then commencing for the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views, he wrote, in addition to many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials, an Introduction to "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "The Church Restorers, a Tale," "Ecclesiologists' Guide to Churches near Cambridge," published in 1844; "Manual of Gothic Architecture," in 1846; "Manual of Gothic Mouldings," in 1847 (third edit. 1865); "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral" (2nd edit. 1856); and "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," in 1860. He made some contributions to botany in "The Flora of Dover," and "The Flora of Peterborough," with introductions.

PALFREY, JOHN GORHAM, was born at Boston, U.S., May 2, 1796. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, studied theology, and in 1818 became pastor of a Unitarian church at Boston. In 1831 he was elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the Harvard Divinity School, but resigned this position in 1839, and subsequently devoted himself to literature, but held several political situations, among which was that of Postmaster of Boston. From 1835 to 1842 he was the editor of the *North American Review*. He has published: "The New Testament in the common version, conformed to Griesbach's Standard Greek Text," 1828; "Twenty-four Sermons on Duties belonging to some of the Conditions and Relations of Private Life," 1834; "Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Rabbinical Grammar," 1835; "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," 4 vols., 1838-52; "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 2 vols., 1843; "Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society," 1844; "Papers on the Slave Power," 1846; "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity," 1854; "A History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty," 3 vols., 1859-65; and an abridgment of the preceding, entitled, "A History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century," 1866. His daughter, SARAH, has written several works, among which are, "Prémices," a volume of poems, 1855; and two novels, "Herman," 1866, and "Agnes Wentworth," 1869.

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS TURNER, eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has published "Idylls and Songs," 1854; "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," 1861; "Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862;" "Essays on Art," 1866; and a life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his poems, 1867. His more recent works are — "Hymns," 1867, 2nd edit., enlarged, 1868; "The Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange," 1868; the text illustrative of "Gems of English Art in this Country: Twenty-four Pictures from National Collections, printed in colours by Leighton Brothers," 1869; and "Lyrical Poems," 1871.

PALGRAVE, WILLIAM GIFFORD, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in Westminster, Jan. 24,

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1826, and received his education at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours in 1846. He was appointed in 1847 a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. Leaving India in 1853, he travelled in Arabia and other parts of the Turkish empire till 1863, and on his return to Europe received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. Mr. Palgrave was sent out by the English Government on special service for the release of Consul Cameron and the other prisoners in Abyssinia, in July, 1865, and remained in Egypt, by order, till June, 1866, when he returned to England. He was appointed Consul at Soukhoum-Kalé July 23, 1866, at Trebizond May 20, 1867, and at the Island of St. Thomas, Feb. 19, 1873. Mr. Palgrave is the author of a work of great merit, entitled "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862-63)," 2 vols., 1865, which has been translated into French by M. E. Jonveaux. In the preface the author states that "at the time of the undertaking he was in connection with the order of Jesuits, an order well known in the annals of philanthropic daring: he is also grateful to acknowledge that the necessary funds were furnished by the liberality of the present emperor of the French." His subsequent works are:—"Essays on Eastern Questions," 1872; and "Hermann Agha: an Eastern Narrative," a novel in 2 vols., 1872.

PALIKAO, GENERAL COUSIN-MONTAUBAN, COMTE DE, formerly Minister of War in France and President of the Cabinet, was born June 24, 1796. For more than twenty years he served in Africa, at first in the cavalry, next in the Spahis or mounted native troops, and lastly in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. After his nomination as General in 1851, he commanded the military divisions in Tlemsen and Constantina. Upon his return to France, he was intrusted with the command of the military division in Limoges. When, in 1860, the expedition to China was undertaken conjointly by England and France, he received the command of the French troops, and fought, alongside the British troops under Sir Hope Grant and Sir Robert Napier, and gained the victory of Palikao, took the forts of Taku by storm, and seized the celebrated summer palace of the emperor. He then marched into Pekin, and compelled the Chinese government to accept the conditions of peace prescribed by the allied powers. As a reward for these services, he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was raised to the rank of a senator, with the title of Count de Palikao. In 1865 General Montauban, now a Count of the Empire, was appointed to the command of the 4th Army Corps in Lyons, and received the exceptional permission to remain in active service, although military regulations compelled other officers of his age to accept a pension. During the war of 1870 he acted as Minister of War and President of the Cabinet until the revolution of September 4 put an end to the Empire. In Oct., 1871, he published a work which made a great noise, on the events that occurred during his brief tenure of office. It is entitled "Un Ministère de Guerre de Vingt-quatre Jours, du 10 Août au 4 Septembre, 1870."

PALLES, THE RIGHT HON. CHRISTOPHER, LL.D., a member of an old Roman Catholic family, which has been settled in Ireland since the fifteenth century, is the second son of Mr. Andrew Christopher Palles, of Mount Palles, co. Cavan, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew James Plunkett, of St. Margaret's, co. Dublin, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1852, and was called to the Irish bar in the following year. He attained a very high position at the Irish Chancery bar, at an age almost entirely unprecedented. Almost without an interval after his call he sprang into eminence as a Chancery advo-

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cate. As a junior he enjoyed a very extensive common law practice, but on obtaining a silk gown (which fell to his lot in 1865), he devoted himself almost entirely to practice in the Equity courts, going into the common law courts only on special occasions. Perhaps the most brilliant specimen of his advocacy was his argument in the *cause célèbre* of "Croker v. Croker," before the Court of Chancery Appeal. He took the degree of LL.D. at Dublin in 1865. Dr. Palles was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's administration on the promotion of Mr. Dowse to the Attorney-Generalship for Ireland. On Mr. Dowse being elevated to the judicial bench in Nov., 1872, Dr. Palles succeeded to the latter office, which he held until the defeat of the Liberal party at the last general election. Just before Mr. Gladstone's resignation, Dr. Palles was appointed Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, Feb. 16, 1874.

PALLISER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, born in 1817, has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and under a commission from the Government, in 1857-60, topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the sea-coast or Cascade Range. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to her Majesty's Government, and appeared in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and some of the results of his American experiences are recorded in "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies," published in 1853. The authorities at the Colonial Office were induced, on account of Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character, to place the expedition of 1856-7, which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate, and has served as High Sheriff for the county of Waterford.

PALLISER, MAJOR SIR WILLIAM, C.B., fifth son of Lieut.-Colonel Wray Palliser, Waterford Militia, of Comragh, co. Waterford, was born June 18, 1830, in Dublin, educated at Rugby School, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and passed through the Staff College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the Rifle Brigade in April, 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. Sir William Palliser has introduced the following inventions into the services:—1st. The Projectiles known as "Palliser Projectiles," which are used in the navy and in coast fortifications for piercing armour-plated ships. These projectiles have been proved to be far more efficient than any steel shot and shell that can be made. They cost less than £20 per ton, while the only steel projectiles which at all approached them in efficiency cost about £100 per ton. The Royal Laboratory at Woolwich has been busily engaged for the last seven years in manufacturing Palliser projectiles, and has turned out several thousand tons of them in each year. 2nd. Improvements in the construction and rifling of the heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon used in iron-clad ships, and on the sea-fronts of fortifications. 3rd. The screw-bolts used for attaching the armour to the iron-plated defences of harbours and dockyards,—such as the forts at the mouth of the Thames, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. and of sea fortresses,—such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, &c. 4th. The system

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upon which the old smooth-bore cast-iron guns, which had become useless and obsolete, are being converted into the rifled compound guns known as "Palliser Guns." The plan consists in the insertion into the cast-iron gun, which is bored out to receive it, of a wrought-iron rifled barrel composed of two tubes of "coiled iron," one inside the other. The wrought-iron barrel is "set out" by firing a proof-charge, and is thus tightened inside the cast-iron casing. The cost of the converted gun is little more than one-third of the cost of a new gun,—that is to say, the saving on each 64-pounder and 80-pounder is respectively about £140 and £210; and as no alteration is made in its external shape, the converted gun is replaced upon the carriage and platform to which it previously belonged. The conversion of cast-iron guns is proceeding rapidly in the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, and no change has been made in the original pattern perfected and introduced by Sir William Palliser. About 1,500 guns have already been converted into rifled 64-pounders and 80-pounders and issued for service. The converted guns are used in wooden frigates and corvettes, upon the land-fronts of fortifications, and for the defence of harbours. Sir William Palliser retired from the service by the sale of his commission in Dec., 1871. The Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, Jan. 21, 1873; and the king of Italy sent him the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy, in March, 1875.

PALMER, THE REV. CHARLES FERRERS (RAYMUND), second son of Shirley Palmer, M.D. (well known as a medical writer), was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1819, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham. He practised as a surgeon in his native town for some years, and then in 1853 joining the Dominican order, took orders in 1859 in the Roman Catholic Church, which he had entered in 1842. Father Raymund Palmer is now employed in antiquarian researches, chiefly relating to the history of his order in England. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick," in 1845; "Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, of the Order of Friar Preachers," a translation from the French of E. Cartier, with notes, in 1865; "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide," to which Fr. R. Rodolph Suffield also attached his name, 1866 (2nd edit. 1868); "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O.P., Cardinal of Norfolk, Grand Almoner to Catherine of Braganza, Queen-Consort of King Charles II., &c., with a Sketch of the Rise, Mission, and Influence of the Dominican Order, and of its Early History in England," in 1867; "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford," in 1871; and anonymous contributions to various periodicals, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects. His manuscript collection of documents concerning Tamworth, in 4 vols., is now in the British Museum.

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY, M.A., an Oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1840, and, after a preliminary training in private schools, entered St. John's College, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1867. The same year he was elected a fellow of his college, and in 1870 he took the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar in 1874, and practises on the Norfolk circuit. From early youth Mr. Palmer was a diligent student of the principal Oriental languages, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency, although he was almost entirely self-taught. He accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition to Sinai in 1868-69 in order to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of Arabia Petræa, and in 1869-70 he explored the desert of Et Tih, the south country of the Scripture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In order to assist him in these explorations, the Uni-

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versity of Cambridge made grants from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund. In November, 1871, he was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Palmer is the author of a translation into Arabic verse of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," published in the "Birgis Barís," 1865; "Histoire de Donna Juliana, traduite d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de King's College, Cambridge," in "Nouvelles Annales de Voyage," 1865; "Oriental Mysticism: a Treatise on the Sufiistic and Unitarian Theosophy of the Persians," 1867; "Catalogue of the Oriental MSS. in the Library of King's College, Cambridge," published by the Royal Asiatic Society; "Descriptive Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge," 1870; "Catalogue of the Oriental MSS. in the University Library, Cambridge;" "Javidan i Hirad, The Wisdom of Ages," translated from the Persian; "Report on the Nomenclature of Sinai;" "Report on the Bedawin of Sinai, and their Traditions;" "The Negeh, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of Et Tih," 1871; "The Desert of the Exodus: Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings," 1871; "A Persian-English and English-Persian Dictionary," 1875; besides essays, poems, and letters in Urdu and Persian, published in various Indian native papers.

PALMER, THE REV. EDWIN, M.A., is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where he was born, July 18, 1824; and brother of Lord Selborne. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University Scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as Classical Lecturer in the College for ten years, and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the room of the late Professor Conington.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M.A., brother of Lord Selborne, born at Mixbury, Oxon, July 12, 1811, was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining first-class honours in classics, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner. He obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin prose. Having taken orders, he travelled extensively in the East, where he sought to draw together the bonds of union between the English and Oriental churches, but with little practical effect. He has written "Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Churches of the East," published in 1844; and some pamphlets on points of religious controversy. About 1856 he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His latest publications are "The Patriarch and the Tsar. Replies of the Humble Nicon, by the Mercy of God Patriarch, against the Questions of the Boyar Simeon Streshneff, and the Answers of the Metropolitan of Gaza, Paisius Ligarides," translated from the Russian, 3 vols., 1871-73; and "Commentatio in Librum Danielis Prophetæ, sive de Temporibus Gentium, cum Appendice," printed by the Propaganda Press in Rome, 1874.

PANIZZI, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.B., late principal librarian of the British Museum, born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, Sept. 16, 1797, began his studies in the public school of Reggio, and proceeded thence to the University of Parma, where, in 1818, he received his degree as Doctor in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he felt in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1821, and having been denounced by a friend who had been taken prisoner, he was

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arrested at Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, but was condemned to death in default, and all his property was confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, then at Geneva, whence he was expelled with other Italian fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian governments, and reached England by way of Germany. From London he went to Liverpool, where he was introduced, by Ugo Foscolo, to the historian Roscoe, who received him with great hospitality, and he resided at Liverpool, as a teacher, until 1828, when he was appointed to the professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated, in 1831, to an Assistant Librarianship in the British Museum, a post well adapted to his literary and bibliographical qualifications, and on the resignation, in 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Baber, of the Keepership of the Printed Books, Mr. Panizzi received the appointment. Some complaints were expressed at the time that a foreigner should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the Book Department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. There is not a more complete library in the world, while the facilities of study have been advanced in a degree which can be appreciated only by those who have a practical knowledge of the past and present of the British Museum. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the Parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to 527,134. To Mr. Panizzi's activity and perseverance the public are in a great measure indebted for a catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Museum, which has borne the test of severe criticism, and a reading-room unsurpassed in convenience. In June, 1866, Mr. Panizzi resigned the post of principal librarian, and the Government, in order to mark their sense of his eminent services, awarded him the full amount of his salary and emoluments as his retiring pension. In 1869 her Majesty appointed him K.C.B. He published in 1830-4 the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo, and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and accompanied with a remarkable preface in English, in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets is ably maintained; at London, in 1835, the "Sonetti e Canzone" of Bojardo; and at the same place in 1858 a magnificent collation of the first four editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia," printed at the expense of Lord Vernon. He is the author of a pamphlet, "Chi era Francesco da Bologna?" published in 1858, asserting the identity of the celebrated typefounder with the still more celebrated painter, Francesco Francia.

PARIS (COMTE DE), LOUIS ALBERT PHILIPPE D'ORLÉANS, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late Duchess of Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. Mc Clellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no

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pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. Mc'Clellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has three children, one son, Prince Louis Philippe Robert (born Feb. 6, 1869), and two daughters. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the National Assembly, at Versailles, under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic; and on Dec. 21, 1872, the Assembly voted the restitution of the property of the Orleans family. On Aug. 5, 1873, the Comte de Paris had the celebrated interview at Frohsdorf with the Comte de Chambord, whom he acknowledged as the head of the Royal House of France. A remarkable article, entitled "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances Nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug., 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Comte de Paris. He is also the author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," Paris, 1869, an English translation of which, by N. J. Senior, M.A., was published the same year at London, under the title of "The Trades Unions of England;" and of "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amerique," vols. i. and ii., Paris, 1874.

PARISH, Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., F.R.S., son of the late chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, was educated at Eton, and was for some time employed in the Foreign Office under Lord Castlereagh, whom he accompanied on his special embassies to Paris in 1815, to Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and to Hanover in 1821, when in attendance on his Majesty George IV. He was also some time in Albania, on a commission sent to treat with Ali Pacha of Yanina. In 1823 Mr. Canning appointed him Commissioner and Consul-General to the provinces of La Plata, with which he concluded the first treaty whereby the political independence of the new States of South America became formally recognized. He was made Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres in 1825, returned to England in 1832, and was sent in 1839 on a special commission to Naples to obtain a settlement of the British claims arising out of the sulphur question, and remained there as joint Plenipotentiary for a commercial treaty, with Sir Wm. Temple, till 1845. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, and was made a K.C.H. for his services in South America. Sir W. Parish has made some valuable contributions to science, having brought to this country the remains of the gigantic Megatherium, Glyptodon, and other fossil monsters of the Pampas. He is the author of a work praised by Humboldt, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Rio de la Plata." He has been a Vice-President of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and is a member of several foreign scientific societies.

PARK, Edwards A., D.D., was born at Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 29, 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1826, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and was pastor of a Congregational church at Braintree, Mass., until 1834, when he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Amherst College. In 1836 he became one of the Professors in the Andover Theological Seminary, and has for many years been regarded as a representative of what is styled "New England Theology." Formerly he was one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and of the *American Biblical Repository*. He has edited "Selections from German Literature," 1839; has contributed much to current theological literature; and has published, "The Rise of the Ed-

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wardean Theory of the Atonement," 1859; "Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings," 1851; and biographical sketches of several American clergymen, among whom are Samuel Hopkins, Nathaniel Emmons, William B. Homer, and B. B. Edwards, the last of whom was long his associate in literary labour.

PARKER, JOHN HENRY, C.B., F.S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Hon. M.A., Oxford, son of Mr. John Parker, merchant, of London, born in 1806, was educated at Dr. Haines's school, at the Manor House, Chiswick, entered business as a bookseller in 1821, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker, at Oxford, in 1832. He has compiled "Glossary of Architecture," published in 1836; "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1849, on the recommendation of the committee of that body, published in 1849; "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the second volume, relating to the fourteenth century, appeared in 1853, and the third volume, relating to the fifteenth century, in two parts, in 1859; and edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," in 1848. He is also author of "The Archæology of Rome," 2 vols., 2nd edit., 1874, and of several papers on mediæval architecture in the *Archæologia*, *Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*. In a convocation of the University of Oxford, Nov. 25, 1869, a grant of £200 was passed, to assist Mr. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his directions, and a statute was promulgated accepting a proposal made by the same gentleman for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250, in addition to the present stipend, Mr. Parker himself being appointed the First Keeper, under the new arrangement. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Oct., 1871. He is Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments.

PARKES, SIR HARRY SMITH, K.C.B., is son of Harry Parkes, Esq. of Birchill's Hall, Staffordshire, where he was born in 1828. He entered the civil service of the Crown in 1852, being attached to the suite of Sir Henry Pottinger in China; and he served in various consulates until 1854, when he was nominated Consul at Amoy. He accompanied Sir John Bowring to Siam as Secretary, and came to England with the Siamese Treaty in 1855, returning with ratifications the following year. From 1856 to 1858 he acted as Consul at Canton and he was commissioner at Canton, during the allied occupation 1858-61, being created a Companion of the Bath (1859) in recognition of his services. He served as joint Chinese Secretary to the Earl of Elgin in the expedition of 1860, and while engaged in negotiations under a flag of truce he was imprisoned and inhumanly treated by the Chinese. In 1862 he was appointed Consul at Shanghae, and promoted to the rank of K.C.B. In 1865 he was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary Minister-Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan. In 1872 he came to England, but at the commencement of the following year he returned to Japan, being engaged to do his best to allay the difficulties which beset missionary work in that country, and being also charged with the negotiation of treaties between Japan and no fewer than thirteen European nations. It was expected that he would be absent about four years.

PARKINSON, JOSEPH CHARLES, born in London in 1833, commenced active life in Somerset House (Inland Revenue Department) in 1855, after the Civil Service Commission had been established by order in Council. He published in 1859, "Under Government," the first complete guide to the various de-

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partments of the Civil Service. This work, which ran through many editions, was followed in 1860 by a handbook of "Government Examinations." In 1864 Mr. Parkinson's abilities as a journalist were recognised by the *Daily News*, which employed him to report on the demeanour of the mob assembled to witness the execution of the five pirates of the Flowery Land (Feb. 23, 1864). His description produced an effect similar to that of Charles Dickens's in the *Times* on the execution of the Mannings, and was read to the House of Commons on the day of its publication. Mr. Parkinson for the next ten years was one of the steadiest and most esteemed contributors to the *Daily News*, mainly on the abolition of public executions, poor-law reform, and the preservation of commons. In conjunction with the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishop of York, the late Dr. Anstie, and others, Mr. Parkinson worked by pen and speech to promote that reform in workhouse infirmaries which culminated in Mr. Gathorne Hardy's measure, and when Mr. C. P., Villiers's Houseless Poor Act was in danger of being rendered inoperative by the policy of Boards of Guardians, Mr. Parkinson devoted days and nights to examining individual cases of pauperism, and used the information thus acquired to expose and finally to abolish the abuses which formerly characterized the metropolitan poor-law. On these and kindred subjects Mr. Parkinson contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* under Mr. G. H. Lewes's editorship. With equal energy and success he laboured to preserve the commons to the people, and followed the Wimbledon Common and Epping Forest cases from their commencement to their happy termination. In addition to his regular work on the *Daily News*, as leader-writer and special commissioner, Mr. Parkinson contributed largely and effectively to periodicals, weekly and monthly, including *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. In 1869 he visited Egypt as the guest of the Viceroy, and described the opening of the Suez Canal for the *Daily News*. He next went to India on a special mission for the Telegraphic authorities, and returned in the *Great Eastern* in 1870 with the Telegraphic expedition, an account of which he has given in a volume entitled "The Ocean Telegraph to India." A collection of his fugitive papers, "Places and People," appeared about the same time. Mr. Parkinson has since withdrawn from literature as a profession, and is now largely interested in the mineral wealth both of this country and of Nova Scotia. He is an active member of the Council of the Coal-owners of South Wales. Though he has been invited to represent constituencies in parliament, he has hitherto declined. He retains an active interest in our municipal institutions, and revived in the City the Needlemakers' Company, of which he is the Master. He holds high office in Freemasonry, in connexion with which he has published a volume, entitled "Shakspere a Freemason."

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, was born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and, after passing a year in Europe, made in 1846 a journey to the Rocky Mountains, an account of which was published in 1849 under the title of "The California and Oregon Mail." He devoted himself to the study of early American history, and although labouring under great physical infirmity, has produced several historical works of a high order. Among these are: "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," 1851; "Vassal Morton," a novel, 1856; "France and England in America," 2 vols. 1865-67; "The Discovery of the Great West," 1869; and "The Old Régime in Canada," 1874.

PARMA, EX-DUKE OF. (*See* ROBERT I.

PARRY, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, is the only surviving son of

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the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K.C.B., the well-known navigator and explorer of the Arctic regions. He was born at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1830, and, after a preliminary training at Rugby School, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849, graduating B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. From 1853 to 1856 he was tutor of Durham University. He was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in 1856 he held the curacy of Sonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London, at the close of that year, Mr. Parry became his domestic chaplain, residing and working with his lordship for nearly three years. In the ten years which followed, from 1859 to 1869, he held the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and took an active part in all London diocesan matters. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, for the province of Canterbury, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on March 25, under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the Primate. It is worthy of note that he was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. Bishop Parry has written memoirs of his father, a work which has passed through several editions; and "Memorials of (his brother) Commander Charles Parry, R.N.," 1870.

PARRY, JOHN, a popular comic singer and pianist, son of a musician of some repute, born in London in 1810, made his first appearance as a baritone singer at concerts about 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until some years later that his special talents as a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and he originated a kind of musical entertainment in which instrument and voice were felicitously combined in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by the late Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs—"Wanted a Governess" (the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), "Wanted a Wife," "Country Commissions," "Blue Beard," "Fair Rosamond," &c., were so greatly in vogue that no concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer in the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing at concerts, and produced an entertainment written for him by the late Mr. Albert Smith. Its success was very great, and it was followed by similar entertainments in 1850 and 1852. The wear-and-tear was too much for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up his public performances, in order to recruit himself. During his retirement he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave finishing lessons in singing. On the re-establishment of his health he reappeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and maintained his position as one of the most genial and diverting of public entertainers. Mr. Parry retired into private life in 1869.

PARRY, JOHN HUMFFREYS, Serjeant-at-Law, is the son of John Humffreys Parry, barrister, and an eminent Welsh scholar, editor of the *Cambro-Briton*, and author of the "Cambrian Plutarch" and other works connected with Welsh literature. He was born in London, Jan. 24, 1816, and educated at the Philological School, Marylebone. In early life he was for a few years in a merchant's counting-house; afterwards held an appointment in the Printed Book Department of the

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British Museum; was called to the bar June 9, 1843; received the coif June 9, 1856, and a patent of precedence in 1864; is now one of the leaders of the Home circuit; contested Norwich in the Radical interest against the Marquis of Douro in 1847; and was one of four Radical candidates for Finsbury in 1857. On both occasions his candidature was unsuccessful.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and after travelling in Europe, studied law and practised his profession in Boston until 1848, when he became Professor of Law in Harvard College, a position which he still holds. He has published several legal works of high character. Among these are: "Treatise on the Law of Contracts," 3 vols., 1853; 5th ed. 1864; "Elements of Mercantile Law," 1856; "The Laws of Business," 1857; "Treatise on Maritime Law," 2 vols. 1859; "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes," 2 vols. 1863; "Laws of Partnership," 1867; "Treatise on Marine Insurance," 2 vols. 1868; and "Legal Text-book for Business Men," 1869. He belongs to the "New Jerusalem" or Swedenborgian church, and in defence of its doctrines has published several works. He also published a memoir of his father, "Chief Justice Parsons, with Notices of some of his Contemporaries." 1859.

PARSONS, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1819. He was educated at the Boston grammar school, and in 1836-37 travelled in Europe, remaining for some time in Italy. Returning to America he established himself as a dentist in Boston, where he has since practised his profession, devoting his leisure to literature. In 1843 he published a translation of the first ten cantos of Dante's "Inferno," and in 1854 a volume containing "Ghetto di Roma," and other poems, mainly suggested by a new visit to Italy. In 1867 he put forth a translation of the whole of the "Inferno," and in the same year a volume of poems under the title "Magnolia."

PARTON, JAMES, was born at Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822, but was taken by his parents to America when he was a child. He received an ordinary academical education, and at the age of nineteen was teacher in an academy. He afterwards became a journalist, and has written many books, mostly of a historical character. Of these the principal are: "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," 1856; "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1860; "General Butler in New Orleans," 1863; "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," 1864; "Life of John Jacob Astor," 1865; "Famous Americans," 1867; "The People's Book of Biography," 1868; and "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1874. In 1856 he was married to Sarah Payson Willis, known under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern," who died in 1872.

PASSAGLIA, THE ABBÉ CARLO, D.D., was born in Italy early in the century, received his education at Rome, took orders, joined the Society of Jesus, and became Professor of Theology in the Roman University. He is the author of several learned treatises on Biblical Interpretation, including "A Commentary on the Prerogatives of St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles," published at Ratisbon in 1850; a treatise "On the Eternity of Future Punishment;" another in defence of "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin;" and has edited, with additional notes, the great work of Petavius on Dogmatic Theology. In 1861 he published a remarkable pamphlet in Latin, in which he counselled the Pope to abandon his temporal state and power, in obedience to the voice of united Italy. It was placed upon the Index Expurgatorius by the ecclesiastical authorities, and its author soon afterwards left Rome. He was appointed, at the instance of King

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Victor Emmanuel, a Theological Professor in the University of Turin, was elected member of the Italian Parliament in Jan., 1863, and has taken an active part in promoting the formation of an independent Liberal Catholic party in Italy. He was made Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Jan., 1863.

PASTEUR, LOUIS, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as Dean with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the "scientific direction" of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that Order in 1863, and a commander in 1868. In 1869 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been very favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the "Recueil des Savants Étrangers," and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published, in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled "Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules Infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène Libre." In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward, chiefly, for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs.

PATMORE, COVENTRY KEARSEY DIGHTON, born at Woodford, Essex, July 2, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of "Literary Reminiscences." In 1846 he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians at the British Museum, but he ceased to be connected with that institution about 1868. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854-62; and a selection entitled "A Garland of Poems for Children," in 1862. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

PATON, SIR JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1823, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public as the author of outline by his etchings illustrative of Shakspere and Shelley. His fresco of the "Spirit of Religion" gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ bearing the Cross" and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for their gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700 for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition in 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," in 1852;

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and "The Dead Lady," in 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," was exhibited in 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of Her Majesty, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, in 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, in 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. He was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865 and received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1867.

PATTERSON, THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR JAMES LAIRD, was born in London, Nov. 16, 1822. He was educated at home and in Germany, and at Trinity College, Oxford, (S.C.L., 1844; B.A., 1846; M.A., 1847). From 1845 to 1849 he was Curate of St. Thomas's, Oxford. He was also Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society, and Secretary of the Oxford Union Society. He travelled in the East in 1849-50, and became a Catholic at Jerusalem in 1850. After studying at Rome from 1850 to 1854, he was ordained priest there by Cardinal Wiseman in March 1854; was attached to the mission of St. Mary, Moorfields, London, from 1855 to 1867; to St. James's, Spanish Place, from 1867 to 1870; named Honorary Chamberlain to the Pope in 1865, Private Chamberlain in 1867; and Domestic Prelate in 1872. He was appointed President of St. Edmund's College, Ware, in 1870, and was an official of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. He is conventual chaplain of the Sacred Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Gainsborough. Monsignor Patterson is well known as an eloquent and polished preacher, and there are few priests more respected among the Catholic body in this country. During the years that Mgr. Patterson has been President of S. Edmund's, the most ancient of the Catholic Colleges, that institution has flourished in an unprecedented manner. It was at S. Edmund's that the 4th Provincial Synod of the Catholic Hierarchy was held in July, 1873. He published an account of his tour in the East in 1851.

PATTERSON, ROBERT HOGARTH, was born at Edinburgh in 1821, where he was educated with the view of becoming a civil engineer, but an accident threw him into literature as a profession. He has been a contributor of articles on a variety of subjects to the *Quarterly*, *North British*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *Fortnightly Reviews*, *Blackwood's*, *Bentley's*, and the *Dublin University Magazines*, the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, etc. He published, in 1860, "The New Revolution, or the Napoleonic Policy in Europe," a remarkable work, which attracted much attention soon after its publication, owing to the singular fulfilment of several predictions which it contained; in 1861, "Essays in History and Art;" in 1864, "The Economy of Capital;" in 1867, "The Science of Finance;" and in 1870, "The State, the Poor, and the Country." He is a member of the Council of the Statistical Society, and in 1865 was invited to give evidence before the French Government Inquiry into Banking and Currency. He has been editor of *The Press*, *The Globe*, and other leading Conservative newspapers, and has published a number of pamphlets on various subjects in politics and science.

PATTI, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA, a popular operatic singer, daughter of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New York, Nov. 24,

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1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among critics as to the quality and management of her high soprano voice, the music-loving public were spell-bound by her combined attractions of person, manner, and artistic skill. Her versatility, too, was such that she was acknowledged to possess equal facility in the illustration of impassioned tenderness, and in the assumption of the sprightly graces of comedy. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha—insignificant as the opera is—she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. It was, however, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," that her comic powers first shone forth in full splendour. Mdlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, which was increased by her admirable performance, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she, in 1864, took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. She achieved a fresh success in the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mdlle. Patti has been equally successful on the Continent of Europe. In May, 1868, she was married, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, to M. Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, but did not retire from the stage. In the early part of 1870 she visited Russia, where she met with a most enthusiastic welcome, receiving from the Emperor Alexander the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court.

PATTI, CARLOTTA, sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt.; her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability, she has refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage, but has achieved great success at concerts. In 1871 she gave a series of concerts at Lima, in Peru.

PATTISON, THE REV. MARK, B.D., was born at Hornby, Yorkshire, in 1813, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College in that University in 1840; became Rector of his College in 1861; and is a Trustee of the Crewe Charities. Mr. Pattison has published "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany," 1860; 2d. edit., 1871; "Suggestions on Academical Organisation," 1867; "Pope's Essay on Man," with notes, 1869, 2d. edit., 1872; and "Pope's Satires and Epistles," with notes, 1872; 2d. edit., 1874; "Isaac Casaubon, 1559—1614," 1875.

PAULI, GEORG REINHOLD, a German historian, born at Berlin, May 25, 1823, received his education at the university of his native city, where he attended the lectures of Professor von Ranke, and at the University of Bonn. In 1847 he came to prosecute his studies in the public libraries of England and Scotland;

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and for three years acted as private secretary to the Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador at the Court of St. James's. On his return to Germany, towards the close of the year 1855, he was elected to a fellowship in the University of Bonn. Two years later he was nominated Professor of History at Rostock, and in 1859 he removed to Tübingen, where he occupied in succession the chairs of Political Science and of History; but he was eventually compelled to leave Würtemberg in consequence of certain opinions he had expressed in one of his works respecting the policy of that country. In Prussia, however, he met with a cordial reception, being appointed Professor of History at Marburg in 1867, which university he represented in the Upper House of the North German Parliament. In 1869 Dr. Pauli received a unanimous call to the Chair of History at Göttingen. The most important of his works relate to English history. Of his "Life of Alfred the Great" two English translations appeared, one in 1847 and the other in 1852, the latter being revised by the author and edited by Mr. T. Wright. A translation, by E. C. Otté, of his "Pictures of Old England," was published in 1861. Dr. Pauli has also written a continuation of Lappenberg's "History of England;" "History of England since the Treaties of 1814 and 1815;" "Simon de Montfort, or the Origin of the House of Commons," 1867; and "Essays on English History," 1869. He is Ph.D. of Berlin; D.C.L. of Oxford; and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

PEACOCK, THE RIGHT HON. SIR BARNES, born in 1810, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and practised on the Home Circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and was appointed legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 1852, taking his seat on the 2d of June of that year. In 1859, on the retirement of Sir James W. Colville, Mr. Peacock was appointed to succeed him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and at the same time was nominated Vice-President of the Legislative Council of India, and received the honour of knighthood; he received a fresh appointment in 1862, under the Act passed in that year, as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal. He finally resigned his seat on the Calcutta Bench in 1870, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on his return to England in that year. In June, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of a statute passed in the previous year, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council." His salary as a Judge of the Judicial Committee is £5000 a year, inclusive of his Indian pension. Sir Barnes Peacock married, in 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Fanning, and by this lady, who died in 1865, he has a son, Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born in 1836, and, after filling for several years the office of Registrar of the High Court of Bengal, was, in 1871, nominated one of the civilian Judges of that tribunal.

PEACOCK, EDWARD, F.S.A., born at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Dec. 22, 1831, was educated by private tutors. He was appointed a Justice of Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln; and in 1857 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Peacock is the author of "Ralf Skirlaugh," 3 vols., 1870; "Mabel Heron," 3 vols., 1872; "John Markenfield," 3 vols., 1874; editor of "Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers," 1863; "English Church Furniture at the period of the Reformation; a list of goods destroyed in Lincolnshire Churches," 1866; "Instructions for Parish Priests, by John Myrc" (Early Eng. Text Soc.) 1868; and "A List of the Roman Catholics in the County of York, in 1604," 1872.

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PEARSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.A., was born Sept. 7, 1830, at Islington, and educated at Rugby and King's College, London, and at Oriel and Exeter Colleges, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1854, and appointed Professor of Modern History in King's College, London, in 1855, but resigned the chair in 1865. From 1869 to 1871 he lectured on Modern History at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Pearson is the author of "A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages," vol. i. 1861, and vol. ii. 1868; also of "Historical Maps of England during the First Christian Centuries, with Explanatory Essays and Indices," 1869. He edited the *National Review* in 1862-63.

PEDRO II., DE ALCANTARA, Emperor of Brazil, born Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg—and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period, from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Januaria, married to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not attained his majority—was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners, is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronises industrial enterprises by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. The crowning point of his policy has been his bold attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of employing black slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The policy of the emperor and of the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the suppression of the traffic, but to open up to agriculturists new ways and means by which they might dispense with black labourers. This was done by attracting European colonists to Brazil, by encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer free to slave labour. The aid which he afforded to General Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandisement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate River, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Government and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, tended greatly to consolidate his power. In 1865, Dom Pedro entered into an alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic against the Paraguayans under Lopez. The war began in 1866, and raged with varying fortunes down to March 1, 1870, when it was brought to a close by the death of Lopez, who was slain at Aquidubon, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested attachment to their leader to the last. In 1871 Dom Pedro

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made the tour of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other capitals. The most important event of his reign was the issuing of an imperial decree, in 1871, for the gradual but total abolition of slavery in Brazil. He was elected a corresponding member of the section of Navigation and Geography by the Académie des Sciences at Paris in Feb. 1875.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb., 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, but was again defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the Coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under-Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857; and nominated a Knight-Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869. He was appointed President of the Railway Commission in 1873.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. JONATHAN, M.P., fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 12, 1799, was educated at Rugby, entered the army, and became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1859. He was returned for Norwich in 1826, and was one of the members for Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest, from 1831 till Dec., 1868, when he retired into private life. Gen. Peel, who took an active part in all Parliamentary debates on military questions, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from Sept., 1841, till July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and was appointed to the same post in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, but retired, on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, in March, 1867.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR LAURENCE, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in the latter year, and went the Northern circuit. After filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the directors of the late East-India Company; and in 1866 elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed one of the paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, second bart., born May 4, 1822, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service. He was Attaché to the British embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became Chargé d'Affaires in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dec., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Dec., 1865. He acted as Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia, at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tam-

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worth, soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, July 2, 1850, and has retained the seat. He was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made a G.C.B., Jan. 5, 1866. Of late years he has taken a prominent part in the debates, especially on Irish questions, and subjects affecting the foreign policy of the country. Sir Robert Peel married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington.

PELHAM, THE RIGHT REV. AND HON. JOHN THOMAS, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, brother of the third Earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living for two years, he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857. The diocese includes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the annual income is £4500, with the patronage of eighty-four livings.

PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROBERT CHARLES HERBERT, son of the first Lord Herbert of Lea, was born in Carlton Gardens, London, July 6, 1850, and educated at Eton. He succeeded his father in the Herbert barony in 1861, and his uncle in the earldoms of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c., in 1862. His lordship was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in Feb., 1874, in Mr. Disraeli's administration, but retired from the office in consequence of ill-health in May, 1875. He has published "South Sea Bubble," 1871, and "Roots," 1873.

PENCO, MADAME ROSINA, a popular Italian operatic singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her education was early directed to the mastery of the musical art. She made her first public appearance as Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, at Copenhagen, in 1847, and before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859, and was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her; of which Leonora, in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known. She was the original representative of Ellena di Tolosa and Marco Visconti, by Petrella; of Assidio di Firenze, by Bottesina; and the Comte Leicester, by Badia. In London Madame Penco achieved the greatest success by her impersonation of the part of Violetta in the "Traviata," and that of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni."

PENGELLY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, Jan. 12, 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on Rainfall, the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, the ossiferous caverns and the submerged forests of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Herr, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions.

PENN, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent mechanical engineer, born in the neighbourhood of London early in the present century, is the author of several inventions and improvements in marine steam engines. He constructed the engines of several of the largest ironclad British men-of war, namely, the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles*, each of 1350 horse-power; the *Hercules* and *Sultan*, of 1200 horse-power; and for nearly all the largest warships for the Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, German, Danish, and Peruvian Governments,

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and the yachts for her Majesty the Queen of England, Emperor of Russia, Khédive of Egypt, Sultan of Turkey, Emperor of Austria, &c. Mr. Penn has introduced many improvements in the machinery and tools used in the manufacture of engines, to insure greater accuracy and economy of workmanship. He is one of the earliest members of the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and principal of the firm of John Penn and Son, engineers, Greenwich.

PENNELL, HENRY CHOLMONDELY, eldest son of Sir Charles Henry Pennell, was born in 1836. He entered the public service about 1853, and after serving in various departments of the Admiralty, Whitehall, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1866. In Jan., 1865 he was selected by the English Government, at the request of the Khédive of Egypt, to assist as "Chief of the Department of Internal Commerce" in the reforms contemplated by that Sovereign. Mr. Pennell made his first mark in literature in "Puck on Pegasus," 1861—a book which attracted considerable notice, and has since gone through many editions. His other poetical works are "Crescent," 1866, "Modern Babylon," 1873, and "The Muses of Mayfair," 1874. During 1864-65 he edited the *Fisherman's Magazine and Review*, and has since contributed to the literature and practice of angling several successful books, of which the most important are "The Angler-Naturalist," 1864; "The Book of the Pike," 1866; "Fishing Gossip," 1867; and the "Modern Practical Angler," 1873. Mr. Pennell is also the author of several works on subjects of more general literary interest, and was at one time an occasional contributor to *Punch*, and more recently to *Temple Bar*, and other periodicals.

PENZANCE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PLAISTED WILDE, fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), born in London, in 1816, was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. He was appointed Junior Counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1863, on the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Sir James Wilde was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, the duties of which post he discharged with eminent ability till 1872, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Justice Hannen. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, co. Cornwall, April 6, 1869. Lord Penzance married, in 1860, the Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the third Earl of Radnor.

PEPOLI, CARLO, author, born at Bologna, in 1801, studied at the university of his native city, and made such progress as a writer, that his first essays opened to him the doors of the Academy of Fine Arts. During the insurrection in Italy in 1831 he was chosen a member of the Provisional Government, and later, Prefect of the provinces of Urbino and Pesaro, and when the Provisional Government capitulated he, with several of his compatriots, embarked for Corfu. They fell into the hands of the Austrians, who, after keeping them in confinement several months, condemned Pepoli to exile. At Geneva he became intimate with Sismondi and Rossi; thence he went to France at the request of Bellini, to write the *libretto* of the "Puritani," and is said to have performed the same office for Costa's "Malek-Adel." Having fixed his residence in London, in 1837, he commenced a course of lectures on the History of the Fine Arts in Italy, and

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two years later was appointed Professor of Italian Literature in the London University, a post he occupied with distinction until 1848. At this epoch, although Pepoli had married in England, he hastened to place himself at the service of the Italian cause, and was appointed Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Pontifical army, which he left to become a member of the Roman Parliament, when he was elected Vice-President of the Assembly. After the disastrous battle of Novara, Pepoli returned to England, and occupied himself in literary and historical studies. The events of 1859, however, called him from his retreat, and in 1860 he was for a short time one of the Commissioners employed in the pacification of Naples.

PERCY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Percy, born at Nottingham, in 1817, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations, published in 1861; "The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Lead," 1869; and "The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverisation and Cupellation," 1871.

PÉRIER, AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT, a French statesman, eldest son of the celebrated minister (who died in 1832), was born in Paris, Aug. 20, 1811. Entering the diplomatic service of his country at an early age, he became successively Secretary of Embassy at London, Brussels, and the Hague, Chargé d'Affaires at Naples and St. Petersburg, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Hanover. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1846, on being elected a deputy for the First Arrondissement of Paris, which he represented in the chamber till the revolution of Feb., when he withdrew to his estates in the department of the Aube. In 1849 the electors of that department elected him as a member of the Legislative Assembly. He usually voted with the majority, was a member of the "Commission de Permanence," and supported the policy of the "Élysée" until the formation of the ministry which preceded the *coup d'état*, against which he protested. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was taken prisoner to Mont Valérien, and on gaining his liberty a few days later, he retired into private life. For several years he engaged in agricultural projects on an extended scale. He failed to secure a seat in the Corps Législatif at the elections of 1869, but since the *déchéance* of the empire he has occupied a prominent place among French politicians. M. Thiers nominated him Minister of the Interior, Oct. 12, 1871, but he resigned on the 5th of the following Feb., when he was succeeded by M. Victor Lefranc. M. Casimir Périer was again appointed Minister of the Interior May 17, 1873, but the Thiers Administration resigned a week afterwards. A motion by M. Casimir Périer in favour of a formal recognition of the Republic in France was carried in the National Assembly by 345 votes against 341 on June 15, 1874.

PEROWNE, THE REV. JOHN JAMES STEWART, D.D., was born March 13, 1823, at Burdwan, Bengal, of a family of French (Huguenot) extraction, that came over to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; was appointed Bell's University Scholar in 1842, Crosse (Theological) Scholar in 1845, Tyrwhitt's (Hebrew) Scholar in 1848, and Member's Prizeman (Latin Essay) in 1844, 1846, and 1847. Dr. Perowne took his B.A. degree in 1845, and that of M.A. in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1849. He was Select Preacher at

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the University Church in 1853, 1861, and 1873, Hulsean Lecturer in 1868, and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1874. For several years he held a Lectureship and Professorship in King's College, London, and was Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. From 1862 to 1872 he was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. He is now Fellow and Prælector in Theology of Trinity College, and Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and Canon Residentiary of Llandaff; Examiner in the Text of Scripture, &c., in the University of London. He was appointed a honorary chaplain to the Queen, May 13, 1875. Canon Perowne is the author of "The Book of Psalms, a New Translation, with Notes, Critical and Exegetical," 2 vols., 3rd edit.; Hulsean Lectures on "Immortality;" a volume of sermons; occasional sermons; articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," *Contemporary Review*, *Good Words*, &c., and an Essay on Welsh Cathedrals. He is also the editor of *Al Adjrumiieh*, an Arabic Grammar, and of "Rogers on the Thirty-Nine Articles." Canon Perowne is a member of the Company engaged on the revision of the Old Testament.

PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, was born in 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and first class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. Its annual income is about £1333 a year, derived partly from the Colonial Treasury and partly from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

PERRY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, born in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay, which post he resigned in 1852, and returned to England. He was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Devonport, in May, 1854, and at the general election in March, 1857, and in April, 1859; in Aug. of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on becoming a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA, SHAH OF. (*See* NASSER-ED-DEEN.)

PETERBOROUGH, BISHOP OF. (*See* MAGEE, DR.)

PETERMANN, AUGUST HEINRICH, geographer, born in Bleicherode, a small Prussian town, situated near the Harz Mountains, April 18, 1822, was educated at the College of Nordhausen, with a view to becoming a clergyman. His decided taste and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at the time when Professor Berghaus founded a Geographical Academy at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity presented itself for him to follow out his natural inclination, and he was, in 1839, transferred to Potsdam. Here he became acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany; among others, with Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work, "Asie Centrale." Petermann removed to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society. He published various works; amongst others, in conjunction with the Rev. Thomas Milner, "The Atlas of Physical Geography," and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He took very great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa; and, owing to his suggestions and

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exertions, Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel were charged by the British Government with missions which have been attended with unexampled success, opening out vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic geography were corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. More recently, between the years 1865 and 1868, he organised the Prussian expedition to the North Pole. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and in Jan., 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He superintends the large geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, publishing, among other works, a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, and keeps up an intimate connection with England. In 1869 the Emperor of Austria conferred the Order of the Iron Crown on Dr. Petermann, in recognition of his services rendered to science in his expedition to the North Pole.

PETERMANN, JULIUS HEINRICH, Ph.D., D.D., a German Orientalist, born Aug. 12, 1801, at Glauchau, in Saxony, and, having attended the public seminary at Pforte, near Naumburg, from 1815 to 1821, entered the University of Leipsic, where, from 1821 to 1825, he studied theology and Oriental languages. These studies he afterwards further prosecuted from 1825 to 1829 in the University of Berlin. In the last-named year he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, and wrote a dissertation "De duabus Pentateuchi paraphrasibus Chaldaicis." In 1830 he habilitated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin. In the autumn of 1832 Dr. Petermann spent six months in Venice, in order to study the Armenian language in the monastery of the Mecharists of St. Lazzaro. In 1836 he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary, and wrote a dissertation, "De Ostianis." In the same year he also published his "Grammar of the Armenian Language." In 1840 appeared contemporaneously the series of grammars entitled "Portæ Linguarum Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Armenicæ," of which works several editions have been called for. In 1854 Dr. Petermann took part in the formation and establishment of the German Oriental Society, of which he became a Fellow. In 1851 appeared his "Porta Linguæ Hebraicæ." In the same year he was elected a member in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and delivered various lectures, two of which have been published. Dr. Petermann had previously been elected a Fellow of the Academy of the Mecharists of St. Lazzaro. Somewhat later he was nominated a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, and an honorary member of the American Oriental Society. In 1852 Professor Petermann undertook a longer journey to the East, during which he spent seven months in Damascus, two in Jerusalem, two in Nablous, in order to become accurately acquainted with the Samaritans; and three in Sukesh Shiuch, for the purpose of obtaining as thorough a knowledge as was possible of the Mandæi or Mandees. Thence, having returned to Bagdad, the Professor made a four months' tour through Persia, and got back to Berlin in June, 1855. A description of this journey he published at Leipsic, under the title of "Travels in the East," 2 vols. In 1865 he went to Constantinople, and thence to Venice, where he collated the Armenian Codex of the Chronicle of Eusebius, and edited then the second part of a sectional Latin translation in conjunction with Schöne, who edited the Greek text with Rödiger, who collated an old Syriac version. Contemporaneously with this appeared his metallographic reprint of the great work of the Mandees—the

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so-called "Liber Adami," or "Book of Adam," with the variants of the Paris MSS. From Jan., 1867, to the middle of the year 1868, Professor Petermann undertook, in order to prosecute his Armenian and Samaritan studies, the administration of the Prussian (afterwards the North German) consulate at Jerusalem, and published in the last-named year his "Attempt at a Doctrine of the Hebrew Grammatical Forms according to the Pronunciation of the Present Samaritans." He is also engaged on an edition of the Samaritan Pentateuch, with the variants collected in Nablous. On the occasion of the jubilee of the University of Greifswald, the theological faculty conferred upon Dr. Petermann the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*.

PETO, SIR SAMUEL MORTON, Bart., born at Woking, Surrey, Aug. 4, 1809, served an apprenticeship of seven years with his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, an extensive builder, and at his death in 1830 succeeded to a moiety of the business, his partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845, Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. Sir Samuel M. Peto constructed a large portion of the leading railway-works in England, and was engaged in the formation of a large railway in Canada. Among his most important works are the Norwegian Grand Trunk line and the Royal Danish line, in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter, he received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854 he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava, in the Crimea, originated by the late Duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War, and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy, Feb. 22, 1855. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. He was returned as one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Norwich in Aug., 1847, and again at the general election in July, 1852, and retired in Dec., 1854. He was elected one of the members for Finsbury in April, 1859, and at the general election in July, 1865, exchanged this seat for Bristol, but retired from Parliament in April, 1868, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the firm of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, with liabilities of above £7,000,000. He is the author of "Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure," 1863; and "Resources and Prospects of America," 1866.

PETTIE, JOHN, R.A., born at Edinburgh, in 1839, studied at the Trustees' Academy of that city, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lauder and John Ballantyne, from 1855 till 1862, in which year he took up his residence in London. He contributed works for five or six years to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, and has been represented at the Royal Academy for the last eight years. His subjects are for the most part historical. Amongst the works exhibited by him at the Royal Academy are the following:—"What d'ye lack, Madam?" in 1861; "The Trio," in 1863; "The Tonsure," and "George refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall," in 1864. Amongst other pictures which he has exhibited at the British Institution and the Winter Exhibition in Suffolk Street, may be mentioned "The Time and Place," "Out of an Engagement," "The Bible and the Monk," and "An Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866, and R.A. Dec. 22, 1873, in place of the late Sir Edwin Landseer.

PEYTON, JOHN LEWIS, LL.B.,

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F.R.G.S., born Sept. 15, 1824, in Virginia, is a son of John Howe Peyton, an eminent lawyer and statesman, and descended from the English Peytons of Isleham. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Virginia Military Academy. In 1845 he took the degree of LL.B. in the University of Virginia. In 1848 he travelled through Canada, the Maritime Provinces, and in the N. W. States and territories. In 1851 he was sent by the U.S. Government on special service to the Courts of England, France, and Austria. He returned to the United States in 1853, and rendered valuable service to the State of Illinois in organising and training her volunteers. He was commissioned, in 1854, Major of 1st Regiment I. M., and in 1855 Major, with rank of Lieut-Col., of 18th Battalion. In 1855 he married a daughter of Col. J. C. Washington, a kinsman of the illustrious "Father of his Country." In 1856 he retired to his Virginian estate, "Shirley," and was appointed by the Governor of Virginia a Justice of Peace, and Director in the State College in Augusta co., and also a Director in the Bank of the Valley in Virginia. He was Commander-in-Chief of Staff of Gen. Layne. In 1861 he devoted his property unsparingly to the Southern cause, and engaged in raising and equipping a regiment for the Provisional army. Unable, from a severe injury to take command, he accepted the position of Agent for North Carolina in Europe. Visiting the Gulf States, in 1861, he was admitted to the secret councils of the Confederacy. He inspected Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston, and reconnoitred the enemy under fire of the blockading fleet. In Oct., 1861, he embarked with his family on the *Nashville*, and broke the blockade two days after Mason and Slidell sailed, and arrived in Bermuda. He sailed thence in Nov., and when 300 miles N.E. of the Azores, captured and burnt the American packet ship *Harvey Birch*. On Nov. 21, he arrived at Southampton, when Capt. Nelson of the *Harvey Birch*, and eighty prisoners, were discharged. In 1866 he made an extensive tour in the north of Europe. Since then he has resided principally in Guernsey. He has written "A Statistical View of the State of Illinois," &c., Chicago, 1854; "Railway Communication with the Pacific, and the Trade of China and the Indian Islands," Chicago, 1854; "The American Crisis: or, Pages from the Note-Book of a State Agent during the Civil War in the U.S.," 2 vols., London, 1866; "The Adventures of my Grandfather," London, 1867; and "Memoir of William Madison Peyton, of Roanoke," London, 1870.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, actor and manager, born at Devonport, in 1806, was apprenticed to a printer, but the bent of his mind lay in another direction, and he made his first appearance on the stage at York in 1828. His first attempt before a London audience was in the character of Shylock, at the Haymarket Theatre, under the management of Mr. Webster, and the performance was favourably received; nor was his next essay in the arduous part of Hamlet less successful. When Mr. Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, Mr. Phelps was engaged as one of the leading performers, and at the public entertainment given to Mr. Macready on his retirement from the stage, in 1851, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the most promising, if not the most accomplished, Shaksperian performer of the day. In 1844 he became manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and in so doing one of his chief objects was to restore the popularity of the legitimate drama, then at a very low ebb. In this experiment he was completely successful. He was engaged by Mr. Fechter at the Lyceum, and afterwards at Drury Lane Theatre, where he has appeared regularly for several seasons. His leading characteristics as an actor both in tragedy and comedy are, a scrupulous adherence to the mean-

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ing of the author, and a fine elocution, combined with a careful regard to the archæological requirements of the *mise en scène*. His edition of Shakspeare was published in 1853.

PHILLIMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT JOSEPH, D.C.L., second son of the late Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student; graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded M.A. and D.C.L. He was admitted an Advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1839, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841; became a Q.C., and Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Chichester, and Salisbury. He was one of the members for Tavistock, in the Liberal-Conservative interest, from Feb., 1853, till March, 1857. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855, Advocate-General in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in Aug., 1867. On May 17, 1871, he was appointed Judge Advocate-General in the room of the Right Hon. John Robert Davison, deceased, "to hold that office until a new arrangement of its duties can be effected." On Feb. 6, 1873, he was sworn in before the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, as Master of the Faculties, a post vacant by the death of Dr. Lushington. Sir Robert has written "Study of the Civil and Canon Law," published in 1843; "Law of Domicil," in 1847; an edition of Burns' "Ecclesiastical Law;" "Commentaries on International Law," in 1854-61; "Arguments in the case of Liddell *v.* Westerton," in 1856; and other legal treatises. He published in 1845 the "Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttelton, 1734-73;" and "Laocoon: translated from the Text of Lessing, with Preface and Notes," 1875. In 1874 the Society of Arts awarded the Swiney Prize of a silver cup, and £100 to Sir R. Phillimore, in respect of his "Commentaries on International Law," a second edition of which work was completed in that year.

PHILLIPS, SIR BENJAMIN SAMUEL, born in London, Jan. 4, 1811, engaged in commercial pursuits, was chosen an Alderman of the City in 1857, and after filling the office of Sheriff in 1859-60, was elected Lord Mayor in 1865. During his mayoralty he had the honour of entertaining at a grand banquet his majesty the King of the Belgians, from whom he received the order of Leopold. In conjunction with others, he took an active part in devising means for the relief of the distress caused by the visitation of the cholera in 1866, and by the famine in India, and received the honour of knighthood, Dec. 28, 1866. Sir Benjamin, who is a member of the Jewish community, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for the county of Kent.

PHILLIPS, LAWRENCE BARNETT, author and mechanician, son of Barnett Phillips, Esq., a diamond merchant of Bloomsbury Square, was born in London in Jan., 1842, and educated at Dr. Pinches's School, which he left at the age of fourteen, to commence mechanical studies, his general education being continued at his father's residence, under private tutors. In 1861 he commenced as a chronometer manufacturer, since which time he has constructed some of the most complicated and finest finished specimens of the higher horological art. In Nov., 1865, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In 1866 was published his first work, "The Autographic Album," followed, in 1871, by "Horological Rating Tables," and in 1873, his "Dictionary of Biographical Reference," a work containing upwards of one hundred thousand names, and over a quarter of a million references. Since the publication of this latter work, he has occupied himself with success as an etcher. He has produced many

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charming river scenes, and, in 1874, was an exhibitor at the Dudley Gallery, and the Royal Academy.

PHILLIPS, WENDELL, born at Boston, Nov. 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at Cambridge Law School in 1833, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1837 he joined the Abolitionists, and identified himself with the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and Woman's Rights reforms, and has ever since been one of the most popular orators in America. During the civil war he advocated a vigorous policy, especially urging the emancipation of the slaves. After the close of the war he opposed the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and, succeeding William Lloyd Garrison, was its President, until its final disbandment in 1870. An edition of his "Speeches, Lectures, and Letters" up to that date, was published in 1863. Since that time he has put forth no separate book, although reports of his speeches and lectures, which cover a wide range of topics, are to be found in the periodicals of the day.

PHILPOTT, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, younger son of the late Mr. Richard Philpott, of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler and a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant-Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University; and was appointed Examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University, and served as Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented his portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered during the sitting of the Commission, and it is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by the late Prince Consort one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his election to the see of Worcester in 1860. He was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1865.

PICARD, LOUIS-JOSEPH-ERNEST, advocate and deputy, born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1821, was received as an advocate in 1844, and a doctor-in-law in July, 1846. He commenced practice at the Paris bar under the auspices of M. Lionville, bâtonnier of the order, whose son-in-law he became. In June, 1858, he was elected to the Corps Législatif as an Opposition candidate for the fifth circonscription of the Seine, and shortly afterwards took an active part in the discussions relating to the election of M. de Dalmas, the annexation of the banlieue of Paris to the city, and financial questions. In the session of 1860 he was one of the deputies known by the name of "The Five," and attracted the attention of the Chamber by the keen satire which pervaded his speeches. M. Picard was re-elected in 1863 and 1869 for the same circonscription; but in the latter year he was also elected for the first circonscription of the Hérault, and for political reasons he chose to represent the latter constituency. At the time of the revolution at Paris, Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the Government of the National Defence, and on the formation of M. Thiers' Government he was nominated Minister of the Interior, Feb. 19, 1871. He

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was appointed Minister of France at Brussels, Nov. 10, 1871, but resigned that post in Oct., 1872.

PICCOLOMINI, MARIA, operatic singer, member of an ancient and noble family in Tuscany, was born at Sienna, in 1835. In childhood she gave very great promise of vocal powers, and her parents confided her musical education to Romani, one of the first teachers in Italy, under whose instruction she made her first appearance at Florence, in 1852, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, being little more than sixteen. This character she performed for twenty nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona, and at Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which opera she came before an English audience in 1856, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired, and drew crowded houses. During her stay in England she sang in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. In addition to the above-mentioned operas, she performed in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married, and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., nephew of the late Henry William Pickersgill, R.A., born in London, in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil-painting, exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize, in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician.

PIM, CAPTAIN BEDFORD CLAPPERTON TREVELYAN, M.P., is the only son of Captain Edward Bedford Pim, of Weirhead, Exeter (who died in command of H.M.S. *Black Joke*, on the coast of Africa), by Sophia Soltau, eldest daughter of T. F. Harrison, Esq., of Totnes. He was born at Bideford, Devon, June 12, 1826, and educated at the Royal Naval School. He went to India in the merchant service, and on his return was appointed a volunteer (1st class) in the Royal Navy in 1842. Having been employed for some years in the Surveying service, he made the voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Herald*, in 1845-51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator*, and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern, to a ship on the western side of the North-West Passage. He saw active service, in command, in the Russian war, for which he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no fewer than six places. He was made a Commander, April 19, 1858. After visiting the Isthmus of Suez, Commander Pim returned to England in 1859, and read before the Royal Geographical Society a highly interesting paper on the Suez Canal. Soon afterwards, the Board of Admiralty appointed him to the command of the *Gorgon*, and dispatched that vessel to the river Tyne, with a view of popularising the navy, and encouraging the entry of seamen. His next service was the settling a delicate question with the French respecting the fisheries. This business having been satisfactorily concluded, the *Gorgon* was dispatched

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to the West Indies, and employed on the coast of Central America for the prevention of any further filibustering attempts against Nicaragua on the part of General Walker. In Nov., 1860, Commander Pim sailed in the *Gorgon* for the Cape of Good Hope and coast of Africa station, but in the June following, having exchanged into, and brought home H.M.S. *Fury*, he paid that ship off at Portsmouth, and has since continued on half-pay. He was advanced to the rank of Captain, April 16, 1868, and was compulsorily retired in April, 1870, when he at once began to qualify himself for a new profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 27, 1873. Captain Bedford Pim unsuccessfully contested Totnes in July, 1865, and Gravesend in Dec., 1868, but he was returned for the latter borough, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Feb., 1874. Since 1862 he has been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Nicaragua. Captain Bedford Pim is the author of "The Gate of the Pacific," 1863; "Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito" (in conjunction with the late Dr. Berthold Seemann), 1869; an "Essay on Feudal Tenures;" "The War Chronicle," 1873, being a history of the Franco-Prussian war; and various pamphlets and articles, mostly geographical. He is a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, a member of several scientific societies, and proprietor of *The Navy*, a newspaper, devoted exclusively to the maritime interests of the country.

PINE, SIR BENJAMIN CHILLEY CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., member of a Devonshire family, born in 1813, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1841. He was appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone in 1842, and acting Governor there in 1848; was Lieut.-Governor of Natal in 1849, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast settlements in 1856, when he was created a Knight Bachelor; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1859; Governor of Western Australia in Sept., 1868; Governor of the Virgin Islands in April, 1869, and under the new Act was named Governor of the Leeward Islands in Dec., 1871, but resigned in 1873, and was appointed Governor of Natal. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1871. He has published some articles on the African colonies in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

PINWELL, GEORGE JOHN, wood-engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, Dec. 26, 1842, and began to study at the Hearthley School of Art, April, 1862. He was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1869, and a member of the same in 1871, in which year he was also elected an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Pinwell commenced drawing on wood in 1863 for *Once-a-Week*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *London Society*; illustrated Dalziel's "Vicar of Wakefield" in 1864; exhibited his first water-colour at the Dudley Gallery in 1865; and made drawings for Dalziel's "Wayside Posies," Jean Ingelow's "Poems," and Buchanan's "Ballads of the Affections," in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

PIORRY, PIERRE-ADOLPHE, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, born at Poitiers, Dec. 31, 1794, studied medicine at the age of sixteen, when he was drawn by the conscription, and went as surgeon to the army in Spain. After his return to Paris, in 1814, he studied at the Hôpital de la Charité, under MM. Fouquier and Roux, and took the degree of Doctor in 1816. About this time he wrote numerous papers on medical subjects, and contributed various articles to the "Journal de la Société de Médecine," "Le Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," &c. He became a physician to the hospitals in 1827. Laennec, who

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had published in 1819 the results of his researches upon auscultation, and who had remarked the zeal with which M. Piorry performed his professional duties at the Hôpital de la Charité, became very friendly towards him. Shortly afterwards M. Piorry originated a new mode of percussion, which he called "percussion médiate," it being effected with a plate of metal or ivory. This formed the subject of a work entitled "Traité sur la Percussion Médiate," which gained the Montyon prize in 1828. The peculiar doctrine held by M. Piorry has raised up numerous adversaries. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, was Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Faculty, and has held a similar position at the Hôpital de la Charité from 1846 till 1864, when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Hôtel Dieu. He retired on a pension in 1866. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, April 28, 1838, and became an Officer, Nov. 3, 1866. He has written, amongst other works, "Mémoires sur l'Irritation Encéphalique des Enfants," published in 1823; "Procédé Opératoire sur la Percussion," in 1831; "Traité du Diagnostic," "Traité de Séméologie," in 1836; "De l'Hérédité dans les Maladies," in 1840; "Traité de Médecine Pratique et de Pathologie Intrique ou Médicale," in 1842; "Dieu, l'Âme, la Nature," a poem, in 1854; "Mémoire sur la Curabilité et le Traitement de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," &c., and "Discours sur l'Organisme, le Vitalisme, et le Psychisme," in 1860; "La Médecine du Bon Sens," in 1864; and "Traité de Plessimétrisme et d'Organographisme," in 1866.

PITMAN, ISAAC, born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar-school in that town, after having been clerk for some time, was trained in the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society in London, and was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber, in 1832. He established the British School at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Sound-hand," appeared in 1837, and he became the inventor of the system of phonetic writing, to which he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, in which year the Phonetic Society was formed. His system of "Phonography, or Writing of Sound," appeared in 1840; and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" in 1853. The "Phonetic Institute," at Bath, is really a phonetic printing-office. Mr. Pitman edits and prints the *Phonetic Journal*, weekly, and lithographs the shorthand *Supplement* which accompanies it. This journal is printed in phonetic type, except a small portion, in ordinary type, which records the progress of the "Writing and Spelling Reform." Besides printing his own instruction-books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman has issued a little library of books printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas."

PITRA, HIS EMINENCE JOHN BAPTIST, a French Cardinal, born at Champforgeuil, near Autun, Aug. 31, 1812, embraced the ecclesiastical profession at an early age, and after being for some time teacher of rhetoric in the seminary of his native town, became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Solesme. Following the example of so many members of that learned order, he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, and composed an admirable "Histoire de Saint-Léger," which was followed by his "Spicilegium Solesmense," 5 vols., Paris, 1852-60, a collection of documents, previously unpublished, in elucidation of Church history. To obtain the materials for this superb work, Dom Pitra visited nearly all the great libraries in Europe. Summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX. in 1858, he was directed to study the ancient and modern canons of the Oriental Churches, and the results of his labours are embodied in a work entitled "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," the

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first volume of which, printed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, appeared in 1864. Dom Pitra was appointed a member of that Congregation for the religious affairs of the East in 1862, and created a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of S. Tommaso in Parione, March 16, 1863.

PIUS THE NINTH, His Holiness Pope, the 257th Roman Pontiff, and 256th successor of St. Peter, is a member of the noble family of Ferretti, named Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, and was born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with exemplary self-devotion, and was nominated by Pius the Seventh on a mission to the Government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the poorer inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed; but he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquility to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died June 1, 1846, and Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the Papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth, June 16. The new Pope at first acquired much popularity by favouring the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the Papal Government; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French revolution of 1848 gave a much more powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe, awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and gave an impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome; and, indeed, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was assassinated Nov. 15, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely in Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal court and the diplomatic corps. He sent to Rome an ordonnance, Nov. 27, declaring void all the acts of the Government, which he superseded by a state commission. This document the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by storm by the French army under Gen. Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. The Pope left Portici, April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina, April 6, and re-entered Rome, April 12, with great

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ceremony and splendour. The events of the years 1859 and 1860 tended greatly to weaken the temporal power of the Holy See. A rebellion broke out in the Legations, and the inhabitants expressed a desire to submit themselves to the government of the King of Sardinia. This was subsequently effected. In Sept., 1860, the Sardinian troops to the number of about 50,000, entered the Papal territory, took Pesaro, Fano, Urbino, Perugia, and Spoleto, and brought the campaign to a close by the capture of Ancona on Sept. 28, when General Lamoricière, to whom the defence of the Papal forces had been intrusted, surrendered with the entire garrison as prisoners of war. All the States of the Church were now seized by the Sardinian troops with the exception of Rome, Cività Vecchia, and certain districts that were occupied by the French army. Differences arose also between the Holy See and the French Government, and in 1864 the famous September Convention was concluded between Italy and France, the latter power engaging to withdraw all her troops from the Pontifical States within the space of two years, while Italy engaged not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent even by force every attack upon that territory from without. Italy further engaged to raise no protest against the organisation of a Papal army, and declared herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take under her charge a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church. On the 8th of Dec. following, the Pope issued his Encyclical, accompanied by a Syllabus of Errors, condemnatory of the revolutionary principles of 1789. At the commencement of the year 1866, his Holiness obtained leave from the French Government to raise in France a corps of foreign troops, called the Antibes Legion, destined for the defence of the Holy See after the withdrawal of the French soldiers. The impatience of Garibaldi and his followers, however, precipitated the crisis, and led to the prolongation of the French occupation beyond the period stipulated in the Convention of September. The "red-shirts" advanced into the Pontifical territory, and defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26); but a few days later (Nov. 4) they were in turn completely vanquished at Mentana by the united Pontifical and French armies. The French troops remained at Rome until the war took place between France and Germany, when the Emperor Napoleon felt himself compelled to withdraw them. Accordingly the last detachment left the Pontifical territory, Aug. 8, 1870, and on the 20th of the following month, notwithstanding the agreement made by King Victor Emmanuel not to invade the Pope's dominions, the Italian troops, under General Cadorna, entered Rome after a short resistance from the Pontifical troops, who ceased firing at the request of the Holy Father himself. Since that period the Sovereign Pontiff has lived in seclusion in the Vatican, refusing to take part in the grand religious ceremonials which formerly attracted so many thousands of visitors to the Eternal City, and declining to enter into any compact with the Italian Government on the basis of the Papal guarantees voted by the Parliament at Florence. On the occasion of his completing the twenty-fifth year of his eventful pontificate, on June 16, 1871, the Holy Father received the congratulations not only of his religious subjects in every part of the globe, and of the rulers of Catholic nations, but also of several non-Catholic sovereigns, including Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany. The chief ecclesiastical acts of the Pope have been the condemnation of the Irish Colleges; the division of England into Roman Catholic dioceses in 1850; the formal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dec. 8, 1854; the publication of the famous Encyclical and Syllabus, Dec. 8, 1864; the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs; and lastly, the Œcumenical Council of the

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Vatican convoked by a bull, Dec. 8, 1867, and solemnly opened in the Vatican Basilica, Dec. 8, 1869. The total number of patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops who took part in the Council at any time between Dec. 8, 1869, and July 18, 1870, when it was suspended, in consequence of the invasion of Rome, was 704. The most important act of the Council was the definition of the dogma of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in the following terms:—"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*—that is, when in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church—is, by the divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed in defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irreformable." On Aug. 7, 1873, his Holiness addressed a letter to the Emperor of Germany, complaining in very strong terms of the harsh measures which had been adopted against the Church in Prussia. This letter, together with the Emperor William's reply, was published at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1873. It should be remarked that the French man-of-war *Orénoque*, which had for several years been stationed off Cività Vecchia, in order to afford a refuge for the Pope in case of necessity, was withdrawn in Oct., 1874. The most recent ecclesiastical acts of the Sovereign Pontiff are the proclamation of the Jubilee of 1875 (by allocution dated Dec. 21, 1874), and the condemnation (1875) of the German laws against the Church as being wholly null and void.

PLANCHÉ, JAMES ROBINSON, Somerset Herald, descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Old Burlington Street, London, Feb. 27, 1796. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amorosa, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and played with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to write other pieces for various theatres, which were well received. Among these were the operas of "Maid Marian," to which Mr. Bishop furnished the music; and of "Oberon," written expressly for Weber's music. He prepared adaptations of some of the plays of our older dramatists; among them, "The Woman never Vexed," "The Merchant's Wedding," &c. Mr. Planché has paid considerable attention to the subject of archæology and costume, and was commissioned by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to attend the coronation of Charles X., in order to make drawings for the purpose of reproducing the pageant on the English stage. At the desire of Mr. Charles Kemble, he designed the costumes for the plays of "King John," "Henry IV.," "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Cymbeline." In 1828 he produced at Drury Lane Theatre his popular drama of "Charles XII.," and in 1830 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. Mr. Planché was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald, June 8, 1866. He has prepared for the stage nearly two hundred pieces, some of the more remarkable being the extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris, and he has written a variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals. He wrote, after travelling through a part of the North of Europe, "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," 1826; "Descent of the Danube," 1827, since reprinted as a guide-book; "The History of British Costume," for the "Library

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of Entertaining Knowledge," 1834; "Costume," for Knight's Pictorial Shakspere; "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on Manners and Customs in the "Pictorial History of England;" "Regal Records: Coronations of Queens," at the coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838; "The Pursuivant at Arms," a treatise on heraldry, 1852; "King Nut-Cracker, a Fairy Tale," 1853; "Popular Fairy Tales Illustrated," 1857; "A Corner of Kent, the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich," 1864; and articles on dramatic biography in the Penny Cyclopædia; "The Recollections and Reflections of J. R. Planché: a Professional Autobiography," 2 vols., 1872; "The Conqueror and his Companions," 2 vols., 1874.

PLANCY, DE. (*See* COLLIN, J. A. S. C. D.)

PLANTIER, THE RIGHT REV. CLAUDE HENRI AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Nîmes, was born at Ceyzerieux (Ain), March 2, 1813, and after holding some minor ecclesiastical preferments, was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Lyons. He was consecrated Bishop of Nîmes in 1865. Monseigneur Plantier has acquired a high reputation as a preacher, and is an ardent supporter of the extreme Catholic party. At the Vatican Council of 1869-70, he opposed the claims of the Gallican Church, and was one of the most zealous upholders of the doctrine of Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. Among his numerous works may be mentioned; "Études Littéraires sur la Poésie Biblique," 1842; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1865; "Conférences données à Notre Dame de Paris," 2 series, 1849 and 1854; "L'Encyclique et les Appréciations Hostiles dont elle a été l'objet," 1860; several Pastoral Letters in confutation of M. Rénan's "Life of Jesus;" and others in defence of the Holy See, and the teaching of the Catholic Church.

PLAYFAIR, THE RIGHT HON. LYON, C.B., M.P., LL.D., son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, born in Bengal, in 1819, was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, translated some of his works into English, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. In 1844, at the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his Reports were characterised by great ability. At the close of the commission, Professor Playfair was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he visited the manufacturing districts, and by drawing up an elaborate classification of objects of industry, and by personal communication with the manufacturers, exercised an important influence on the completeness of that great undertaking. He was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries, and was intrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries

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of Europe. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Professor Playfair has been much employed by various governments to report on subjects of public interest. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission, on which Professor Huxley also acted, laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. He was President of the Civil Service Enquiry Commission of 1874, which produced an elaborate scheme for the reorganisation of the Civil Service. Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected as member of Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in the general election of 1868, and is a Liberal in Politics. He held office in the Ministry of 1873-74, as Postmaster-General, and was then made Privy Councillor. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland; is one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg. He was created LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869.

PLUMPTRE, THE REV. EDWARD HAYES, born Aug. 6, 1821, was scholar of University College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Brasenose in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, Professor of Pastoral Theology there in 1853, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and Professor of Exegesis of the New Testament in 1864. He was assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn from 1851 till 1858, Select Preacher at Oxford from 1851 till 1853, and from 1864 till 1866, and Boyle Lecturer in 1866-7. In 1869 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of Pluckley, in Kent, and in 1873 he became vicar of Bickley in that county. Mr. Plumptre is one of the Old Testament Company of the Committee of Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Bible appointed by Convocation. He has written "Sermons at King's College, London," published in 1859; "Lazarus and other Poems," in 1864; "Master and Scholar, &c., Poems," and "Sermons on Theology and Life," in 1866; "Christ and Christendom, the Boyle Lectures for 1866," in 1867; Translations of Sophocles," in 1866; "Æschylus," in 1870; and "Biblical Studies," in 1870, 2nd edit. 1873. He has also contributed articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and the *Contemporary Review*.

PLUNKET, THE HON. DAVID ROBERT, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., is the fourth son of the third Lord Plunket, and consequently a grandson of the first Lord Plunket, the great orator and lawyer, who held the Great Seal in Ireland from 1830 to 1834 and again from 1835 to 1841. He was born Dec. 3, 1838, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1859. He was called to the Irish bar in

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1862, and in 1868 was appointed "Law Adviser to the Castle at Dublin." He was nominated a Q.C. in 1868. He was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin in the Conservative interest in 1870, when he succeeded to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Anthony Lefroy. Mr. Plunket was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in Dec., 1874.

PLYMOUTH, BISHOP OF. (*See* VAUGHAN.)

POCHIN, HENRY DAVIS, born at Wigston, Leicestershire, 1824, is the eldest son of William Pochin, Esq. He was educated at the Proprietary School, Leicester, and studied chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Society, London. Subsequently he commenced business in Manchester as a manufacturing chemist, and soon afterwards discovered the means of completely decomposing China clay (silicate of alumina) by sulphuric acid, which produced a rich salt of sulphate of alumina. That process he patented in 1855, and shortly afterwards introduced the material into commerce, by the term "Aluminas Cake." It is now used by almost all paper-makers in the world for sizing paper. Another invention that Mr. Pochin patented in connection with Mr. Edward Hunt, was the purification of rosin, by means of distillation; prior to this invention, rosin was always believed to be incapable of distillation *without decomposition*. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Pochin, however, discovered that if rosin is heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and steam in considerable quantities passed (blown) through, it distils undecomposed, and free from colour; rosin refined by this process is now very largely used in the manufacture of the pale yellow soaps of commerce, being the foundation of almost all fancy soaps. Mr. Pochin has for many years taken an active part in connection with popular education both in Manchester and in Salford, of which latter place he was elected an Alderman in 1861, and again in 1865. In 1866 he was elected Mayor of that Borough, and a second time in 1867. His name was also added to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, and the city of Manchester. At the general election in 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Stafford, in the Liberal interest, but at the general election of Dec., 1868, he was returned at the head of the poll, though on petition he was unseated. Mr. Pochin published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform in 1866.

POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, Physician and Professor of Natural Science in the University of Berlin, born Dec. 29, 1796, in Hamburg, where his father was a merchant, was intended for the same pursuit, but his love for chemical science induced him to devote himself to pharmaceutical studies. In 1820 he became a student in the University of Berlin; in 1834 he was appointed Professor of Physics; and in 1838 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. His first work—a "Treatise on Voltaic Electricity," particularly important through the development of the principles of the multiplicator and its application, a discovery which was made simultaneously by Schweiger, in Halle, appeared in 1821. He undertook the editorship of the "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," a periodical of great value, well known to practical chemists, in 1824; and with Liebig co-operated in editing a "Dictionary of Chemistry," but after the completion of the first volume in a great measure withdrew from it. His "Biographical Outlines for a History of the Exact Sciences," published in 1853, proved the precursor of an important "Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the Exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c.," in 1858. Magnetism and electricity have occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries have been of great benefit to science.

POLLOCK, THE HON. SIR CHARLES EDWARD, was born Oct.

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21, 1823, and received his education at St. Paul's School. When his father, the late Sir Frederick Pollock, was Attorney-General in 1843-4, Mr. Pollock acted as his secretary, and on the elevation of his father to the position of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1844, Mr. Pollock became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Willes, in whose chambers he remained for nearly three years. Mr. Pollock was called to the bar in 1847, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Baron Channell, resigned, in Jan. 1873, and soon afterwards received the honour of knighthood. Before his elevation to the Bench he published several legal text-books, including a "Treatise on the Law of Merchant Shipping," and another on the "Law and Practice of the County Courts."

PONSONBY, HENRY FREDERICK, C.B., son of Major-General the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, was born at Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his Royal Highness's death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen. He is a Knight of the Third Class of the Order of Medjidie, was created a Companion of the Bath, Aug. 26, 1872, and was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Col. Ponsonby married, in 1861, the Hon. Mary Bulteel.

POOLE, PAUL FALCONER, R.A., painter, born at Bristol in 1810, first exhibited at the Academy in 1830, "The Well, a Scene at Naples," and did not exhibit again till 1837. His pictures have generally been the fruit of much thought and conscientious labour, being as original in conception and treatment as they often are in subject. Amongst his earlier works are "The Farewell," in 1837; "The Emigrant's Departure," in 1838; "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain," in 1840; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from "Faust," in 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his picture illustrative of the Plague in London —"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance," in 1843; and he produced "The Beleaguered Moors" in 1844, and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" in 1846. He was elected Associate of the Academy in 1846, an Academician in 1861, and he entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil-pictures at Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of "Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," which gained a prize in the second class of £300. His best known works produced since that time are, "Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable," in 1848; three small scenes from "The Tempest," in 1849; "Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities," in 1850; and "The Goths in Italy," in 1852. Mr. Poole's later pictures—"The Song of the Troubadour," and "Philomena's Song by the Beautiful Lake," from the "Decameron," "The Escape of Glaucus and Ione," "The Parting Moment," "The Ordeal by Water," "The Last Scene in Lear," "A Suburb of Pompeii," "A Midsummer Night," "Lighting the Beacon on the Coast of Cornwall at the Appearance of the Spanish Armada," exhibited in 1864, "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius," "The Phantom Hunter," "The Banishment of Constance," "The Lion in the Path," a grand and

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romantic landscape, and the banquet scene from "The Tempest." Some of his most successful early pictures are rustic and domestic subjects, such as "The Market Girl," "The Ale-house Door," &c., and numerous others have never been publicly exhibited. Later Studies of a similar class, "The Mountaineers," "The Blackberry-Gatherers," &c., deserve notice for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour.

POPE, JOHN, was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, March, 1823. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1842, and was employed in the survey of the north-east boundary line of the United States in 1845-46. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself, and in 1856 rose to the rank of Captain of Engineers, and until 1861 was employed in surveying expeditions, mainly on the proposed routes to the Pacific, becoming somewhat notable for his attempts to bore Artesian wells in the great desert of Texas. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served with marked success in the south-west, and in June, 1862, was placed in command of the forces in Virginia. In this position he was unsuccessful, and suffered a severe defeat in what is known as the second battle of Bull Run (Sept. 29-30). He was, at his own request, relieved of the command in Virginia, and placed in charge of the military department of the north-west, where in 1863-4 he conducted a successful campaign against the Indians. He was subsequently put in command of various military departments, the last in 1872, being that of Missouri, which he still holds. His actual rank is Brigadier-General, although he is by brevet a Major-General.

PORTER, DAVID D., Admiral in the U.S. navy, born in Pennsylvania, about 1812. He is the youngest son of Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served for some time in the Mediterranean. After passing his examination in 1835, he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, and became a Lieutenant in 1841. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi he distinguished himself, especially in the reduction of the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the river with his fleet, and was engaged in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in October of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted in the operations for opening indirect routes to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, he bombarded the works, and rendered material assistance to General Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the occupation of that stronghold, July 4. Admiral Porter was employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, North Carolina. The first of these attacks, at the close of 1864, miscarried. The second expedition, in Jan., 1865, was completely successful. Admiral Porter was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 25, 1866, and after the death of Admiral Farragut, he was promoted, in Aug., 1870, to the rank of Admiral, which carries with

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it the command of the entire navy of the United States, subject only to the President. He is now on special duty, his residence being at Washington.

PORTER, FITZJOHN, was born born in New Hampshire, about 1825. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and served with distinction during the war with Mexico, being successively brevetted as Captain and Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in several actions. He subsequently served in various military capacities, being from 1857 to 1860 Assistant Adjutant-General of the Utah expedition. In May, 1861, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was soon placed in command of a corps in the army. During McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula he commanded in several important engagements, especially at the battle of Cold Harbor (June 27, 1862), which he would have won had he been properly supported, and for which he received the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army. He was also prominent at the battle of Malvern Hill (July 1). When McClellan was ordered from the Peninsula, Porter commanded a corps which was sent to support Gen. Pope in Northern Virginia. His corps bore the brunt of what is known as the second battle of Bull Run (Aug. 30), and prevented that defeat from becoming a total rout. Quarrels had in the meantime sprung up among the generals of the army, and Porter was arraigned before a court-martial, charged with disobedience of orders given by Gen. Pope. He was (Jan. 21, 1863), found guilty, cashiered and "for ever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." It is generally conceded that the finding of the court was unwarranted and unjust, and strenuous efforts, as yet unsuccessful, have been made to procure a reversal of the verdict. He resides at Morristown, New Jersey, a few miles from New York, and is engaged in commercial business in connection with a coal company.

PORTER, NOAH, D.D., LL.D., was born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1811, being the son of an eminent Congregationalist clergyman. He graduated from Yale College in 1831, was tutor from 1833 to 1835, studied theology, and after several years in the pastorate in the Congregational Church, was appointed Clark Professor of Mental Philosophy and Metaphysics in Yale College. This chair he filled from 1846 to 1871, adding to its duties that of Professor of Didactic Theology, *pro tempore*, in the Yale Theological Seminary, from 1858 to 1866, and of Instructor in Natural Theology in the same institution from 1866 to 1871. In July, 1871, he was elected President of Yale College. The most important of his works are a Historical Discourse, with notes, delivered at the Bi-centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Farmington, in 1840; "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits compared," 1851; "The Human Intellect, with an Introduction upon Psychology and the Human Soul," 1868; "Books and Reading," 1870; and "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," 1871. He has also edited, in conjunction with Prof. Schaff, the American translation of Ueberwig's "History of Philosophy."

PORTUGAL, KING OF. (*See* LOUIS.)

POTTER, GEORGE, was born at Kenilworth in 1832. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner at Coventry, where he worked some time after he had learned his trade. He came to London in 1853, and obtained employment as a journeyman joiner in the large firm of Myers & Son, where he remained for several years. In 1857 the workmen in the building trades commenced an agitation for a reduction in their hours of labour, and Mr. Potter was sent as a delegate to represent the Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners, when he soon attracted attention by his argumentative and practical speeches, and subsequently he was elected Secretary

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of the delegates. After an agitation of two years, the lock-out in the building trades occurred, and he was called from his trade to conduct the movement on behalf of the workmen. During the contest which lasted twenty-seven weeks, Mr. Potter gave great satisfaction to the men by the tact and judgment which he displayed, and the manner in which he brought about the withdrawal of the "Document" by the employers. After this Mr. Potter established an organ of labour on behalf of working men, which he has conducted ever since. In the columns of the *Beehive*, and at meetings held in every large town in the country, he has advocated and defended trade unions, and has been one of the principal persons to attain for these organizations their present position of power and influence. Mr. Potter took a very prominent part in the late Reform movement, during which time he was President of the London Working Men's Association, and he got up and superintended the great Trades Reform Demonstration on Dec. 3, 1866. Mr. Potter has taken part in all the social and political movements of the working classes during the last fifteen years, and his services were recognized by the working men of London and the country in 1866, when they presented him with an address and a purse containing £300. He is a member of the London School Board for the city of Westminster, having been elected in Nov., 1873, second on the poll by 8,120 votes. At the general election, 1874, he was a candidate for a seat in Parliament at Peterborough, but was unsuccessful; he was, however, the third highest Liberal candidate on the poll. He is the author of articles on Capital and Labour, and Trades' Unions and Co-operation, published in the *Contemporary Review* in 1870-71.

POUYER-QUERTIER, AUGUSTIN-THOMAS, a French statesman, born Sept. 3, 1820, at Étoutteville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). A large manufacturer, he became, in 1854, Maire of Fleury-sur-Andelle, which he also represented in the Conseil Général. Subsequently he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen; administrator of the Bank of France (branch of the Seine-Inférieure); and President of the committee formed for the relief of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1857 and 1863 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif in the government interest for the first circonscription of the department of the Seine-Inférieure. M. Pouyer-Quertier rendered himself very conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he opposed the doctrines of Free Trade, especially as applied to the Treaty of Commerce with England, and by his unsparing exposure of the abuses of the great financial and railway companies in France. In consequence he lost the support of the government, and at the general election of May, 1869, failed to secure his re-election. After the fall of the empire, M. Pouyer-Quertier was returned to the National Assembly, and was intrusted by M. Thiers with the conduct of the negotiations with Germany respecting the Alsace-Lorraine treaties, which, in Oct., 1871, he brought to a successful issue. He was promoted to be a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 20, 1871.

POWYS, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. HORATIO, Bishop of Sodor and Man, third son of the second Lord Lilford, was born in 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1825. He was Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1831 till 1854, for some years Rural Dean of Chester, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1854, on the translation of Lord Auckland to the see of Bath and Wells. The diocese comprises the Isle of Man, and the see is of the annual value of £2,000, with the patronage of four livings. In former times the Bishop of Sodor and Man had a seat in the House of Lords, but that privilege has not been continued.

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POYNTER, EDWARD JOHN, A.R.A., was born at Paris, March 20, 1836, being son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, architect. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Ipswich Grammar School; afterwards he studied art in English schools from 1854 to 1856, and under Gleyre in Paris from 1856 to 1859. He was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in Jan., 1869; a member of the Belgian Water-Colour Society, in 1871; and was appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, Gower Street, London, in May, 1871, the appointment being renewed in 1873 for four years. Mr. Poynter exhibited at the Royal Academy, "Israel in Egypt," 1867; "The Catapult," 1868; "Perseus and Andromeda," 1872; "More of More Hall and the Dragon," 1873; "Rhodope," 1874; "The Festival," and "The Golden Age," 1875. He also painted cartoons for the mosaic of St. George in the Westminster Palace, 1869; designed the architectural and tile decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington, 1868-70; painted a fresco in St. Stephen's church, Dulwich, 1872-3; and has exhibited many other smaller works in the Academy and Dudley Water-Colour Exhibition.

PRATI, GIOVANNI, one of the most popular of living Italian poets, was born Jan. 27, 1815, at Dascindo, on the southern slope of the Tyrolese Alps, and studied law in the University of Padua. His first poem, a melancholy love-story, entitled "Edmenegarda," appeared at Milan in 1841, and met with a success so decided that its author resolved to quit Padua and to abandon the legal profession, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. His "Canti Lirici," "Canti per il Popolo," and "Ballate," were quite as popular as his first work. They were followed in rapid succession by "Nuovi Canti," "Memorie e Lacrime," "Lettere a Maria," and "Passegiate Solitarie." His "Canti Politici," published in 1849, and some other works of his composed about this period, gave animated expression to the aspirations of Italian liberalism, but in his later works Signor Prati, tired with the ever-changing influences of passing events, has sought to develop a philosophical idea in each of his poems:—"Rodolfo," "La Battaglia d'Imera," "Satania e le Grazie," published in 1855, and "Il Conte Riga," published in 1856, forming a series of episodes and pictures, which, in the mind of the author, are connected with a vast epic on human destiny and the eternal strife between good and evil, God and Satan. Among his more recent works are "Ariberto," 1860; a poem dedicated to France (1870), which speaks, though not prophetically, of the defeat of Prussia, and which is written throughout in triple rhyme; "Vannus Iacchi," in Latin hexameters, 1871; and an "Ode to Amadeus of Savoy, King of Spain," 1871. On his appointment by the late King Charles Albert as Poet-Laureate (*Poeto Cesareo*) to the Royal House of Savoy, in 1849, Signor Prati took up his residence at Turin. He was elected a deputy in the Italian Parliament in Dec., 1862.

PRENDERGAST, JOHN PATRICK, was born at Dublin March 7, 1807, and educated under the Rev. Dr. Richard Valpy at Reading Royal Grammar School prior to graduating at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1830; was appointed Commissioner in 1865 jointly with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth, by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to select State Papers regarding Ireland from the Carte Collection of Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and in 1870, with the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, to calendar the State Papers (Ireland) of James I. Mr. Prendergast is author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," 1865; 2nd edit. 1870. He has contributed papers to the Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He is an honorary member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and of the

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New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

PRESSENSÉ, EDMOND DE, D.D., a Protestant minister, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1824, pursued his studies in that city, at Lausanne, under Professor Vinet, and at the Universities of Halle and Berlin. On his return to Paris he was appointed pastor of the Taitbout Chapel, where he soon gained a high reputation as a preacher. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Breslau in 1863. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English :—"The Religions before Christ, being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church, translated by L. Corkran," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1862; "The Land of the Gospel; notes of a Journey in the East," 8vo, London, 1865; "Jesus Christ: His Times, Life, and Work, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo, London, 1866, 2nd edit. 1868, 3rd edit. 1869; "The Redeemer: Discourses," 8vo, Edinburgh, 1864, 8vo, Boston (U.S.), 1867; "The Mystery of Suffering, and Discourses, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo, London, 1868; "The Church and the French Revolution, a History of the Relations of Church and State, from 1789 to 1802, translated by T. Stroyau," 8vo, London, 1869; "The Early Years of Christianity, translated by A. Harwood," 8vo, London, 1869.

PRESTWICH, JOSEPH, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.S., Assoc. I.C.E., Soc. Geol. Fr. Socius Inst. Imp. Geol. Vindob. Soc. Reg. Geol. Cornub. Honor., Amer. Phil. Soc. Philad. Pont. Acad. Romæ et Soc. Lit. Phil. Manc. Soc. Honor., was born at Pensbury, Clapham, near London, March 12, 1812. He was educated at preparatory English schools; then at M. Colin's, Paris; Dr. Valpy's, Reading; and finally at University College, London. His tastes would have led him to choose a profession, but circumstances obliged him to engage in active business in the City. Mr. Prestwich's first works were papers on the Gamrie Ichthyolites, and Shells in the Till of Banffshire, and on the Geology of Coalbrook Dale, published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 1835; this was followed by a series of papers on Tertiary Geology, published in the Journal of the Geological Society, and by two papers on the Quaternary beds of the valley of the Somme, published in the Philosophical Transactions, in which he was the first to show on sufficient geological evidence the validity of the fact, so often and so unsuccessfully brought forward by many observers on the Continent and in this country, of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct mammalia. He was also the author of a little work on the geology of the neighbourhood of London, entitled "The Ground beneath us," as well as of a more elaborate work, "The Water-bearing Strata of the Country around London." In 1849 the Geological Society awarded him the Wollaston Medal for his researches on the coal-field of Coalbrook Dale, and those on the tertiary districts of London and Hampshire. In 1865 the Royal Society awarded him a Royal Medal for his contributions to geological science, and more especially for his paper in the Philosophical Transactions "On the Occurrence of Flint Implements associated with the remains of animals of extinct species in beds of a late geological period in France and in England:" and that "On the Theoretical Considerations on the Conditions under which the Drift deposits containing the remains of extinct Mammalia and Flint Implements were accumulated, and on their geological age." He served on the Royal Coal Commission of 1866, for which he drew up two of the separate reports: and on the Royal Commission on Water Supply of 1867. He was President of the Geological Society 1870-72; Vice-President of the Royal Society 1870-71. In 1872 he retired from business. In 1874 the Institution of Civil Engineers awarded him a Telford Medal and premium for his

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paper on the "Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France." He was appointed Professor of Geology at Oxford, June 29, 1874, in succession to the late Professor Phillips, and his inaugural lecture was published under the title of "The Past and Future of Geology," 1875.

PRICE, THE REV. BARTHOLOMEW, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Science. He was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Curator of the Bodleian Library, a Delegate of the University Press, and a Visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854-65.

PRICE, BONAMY, M.A., born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807, was educated under private tutors, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics in Dec., 1829, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was appointed Assistant-Master in Rugby School in Feb., 1831, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford in Feb., 1868. Professor Price is the author of "The Anglo-Catholic Theory," reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* of Oct., 1851; of "The Principles of Currency, Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; and of many articles in reviews and magazines.

PRIESTLEY, WILLIAM OVEREND, M.D., born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24, 1829, is the son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grand-nephew of the celebrated chemist Joseph Priestley, LL.D. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took the degree of M.D. in 1853. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a physician in 1856, he became one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Priestley is a member of, and one of the Examiners in, the Royal College of Surgeons of England; a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians both in London and Edinburgh, and member of various learned societies. He has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years both in the University of London and the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Priestley is the author of a work "On the Development of the Gravid Uterus," and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's "Obstetric Works;" and has written various papers on Natural History and Medicine. He is one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess Louis of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain), having been commissioned by the Queen to attend her daughter at Darmstadt.

PRINSEP, HENRY THOBY, fourth son of the late John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and member for Queenborough, was born in 1792. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India. He returned to England in 1843, was elected to a seat in the direction of the East India Company in 1849, and

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was nominated by the Crown one of her Majesty's Council for India in 1858. Mr. Prinsep has written "A History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A Translation from the Persian of the Memoirs of Ameer Khan," "Political Life of Runjeet Singh," published in 1835; "Results of Discovery of Coins in Affghanistan," in 1844; "Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, their Social and Political Condition," in 1852; and several pamphlets on India and other questions. Mr. Prinsep is distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar.

PRINSEP, VALENTINE C., painter, was born in India Feb. 14, 1836, and educated at Haileybury College. He was originally intended for the Indian Civil Service, but he preferred the profession of artist. His paintings, which occupy a prominent place in the annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy, are of a high order and remarkable for a power and vigour of design, and beauty of colouring very rare in modern days. Mr. Prinsep is Captain of the Middlesex Volunteers.

PRIOR, RICHARD CHANDLER ALEXANDER, M.D., F.L.S., born at Corsham, Wilts, in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse and at Wadham College, Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of several learned societies. Dr. Prior is the translator of "Ancient Danish Ballads," and the author of "Popular Names of British Plants."

PRITCHARD, THE REV. CHARLES, F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A. in 1830 as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned, "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article, "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in Feb., 1867; and Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Feb. 10, 1870.

PROCTOR, RICHARD ANTHONY, B.A., was born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837, and in boyhood was educated chiefly at home, having had bad health for several years; subsequently he pursued his studies at King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as 23rd Wrangler in 1860. He was appointed an honorary fellow of King's College, London, in 1873; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in 1866. He was appointed Honorary Secretary of that society, and editor of its Proceedings, in Feb., 1872, but resigned these offices in Nov., 1873. He has at no time been a candidate for any appointment or salaried office of any kind, and he has not proceeded to his M.A. degree, for the reason that it is not, like the B.A. degree (at least at Cambridge), a title representing work done, but money paid. Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, including the construction of a chart of 324,000 stars, Mr. Proctor was led to a new theory of the structure of the Stellar Universe; investigated the conditions of the Transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, and published many illustrative charts. He maintained, on theoretical grounds, in 1869, the since established theory of the solar corona, and also that of the inner complex solar atmosphere, afterwards discovered by Young, of America. His works are: "Saturn and its System," 1865; "Handbook of Stars," and "Gnomonic Star Atlas," 1866; "Constellation Seasons, Sun

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Views of the Earth," 1867; "Half-hours with the Telescope," 1868; "Half-hours with Stars," 1869; "Other Worlds than Ours," and large Star Atlas, 1870; "The Sun," "Light Science for Leisure Hours," and "Elementary Astronomy," 1871; "Orbs Around Us," "Elementary Geography," "School Atlas of Astronomy," and "Essays on Astronomy," 1872; "The Moon," "Borderland of Science," "Expanse of Heaven," and 2nd series of "Light Science," 1873; "Universe and Coming Transits," and "Transits of Venus," 1874. Mr. Proctor lectured on astronomy in America in 1873-4.

PRUSSIA, KING OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

PUGIN, EDWARD WELBY, architect, eldest son of the late Augustus N. Welby Pugin, the chief reviver of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical art in England (who died Sept. 14, 1852), was born March 11, 1834. At the age of seventeen he succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled to complete all his engagements. Among his best works may be named the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at Cork; the Augustinian Church, Dublin; Kingsdown Parish Church, for the late Lord Kingsdown; the Roman Catholic churches of Peckham, Kensington, Stratford, Barton, Leeds, and Sheerness; the splendid Orphanages of Hellingly and Blechingley, for the Duchess of Leeds; the restoration of the archbishop's palace at Mayfield; the Granville Hotel at St. Lawrence-on-Sea; the great church at Gorton; the new hall at Carlton, for Lord Beaumont; the magnificent buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style; the Carmelite Church at Kensington; and over one hundred other churches. In conjunction with Mr. Ashlin, his former pupil, he has designed the cathedral at Queenstown; the churches of Monkstown, Crosshaven, Donnybrook, Blackrock, Fethard, Dublin, and numerous other churches and public buildings in Ireland. In a correspondence published in the *Times* newspaper in the autumn of 1867, Mr. Pugin declared himself to be in possession of proofs to establish his father's claim as the actual architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and he afterwards published a book upon the subject. In conjunction with Mr. Denison, Mr. Fergusson, and others, he took a leading part in opposing Mr. Street's design for the Law Courts.

PULLING, ALEXANDER, Serjeant-at-law, son of the late Capt. G. C. Pulling, R.N., born at St. Arvan's, Monmouthshire, in 1815, was educated at a private school, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School. Mr. Pulling was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1843; was made a Serjeant-at-law, 1863; and is one of the leaders of the South Wales circuit. He was appointed a revising barrister in 1857, a magistrate for Gloucestershire in 1867, and has frequently acted as Deputy-Judge of County Courts, and Judge under the Welsh Circuit Commissions. He effectually aided the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Corporation of London, 1853, as fully appears by their report; and many of his suggestions as to the local government of London, private bill legislation, and electioneering bribery, have been quoted with approbation in Parliament. Mr. Serjeant Pulling originated the useful reform in our law reporting system, which is now carried out by the Council of Law Reporting. He is a working member of that body, one of the senior members of the Law Amendment Society, and of the jurisprudence department of the National Association for promoting Social Science. Since 1863 he has been one of the managing trustees of the *Stamford*

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Mercury. He was in 1855 appointed to act as senior commissioner in carrying into effect the Metropolis Management Act; and in 1866 was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Boston. He is the author of a "Treatise on the Laws, Customs, and Franchises of the City of London," 1842; "The Law of Mercantile Accounts," 1846; "Law and Practice of Attorneys and Solicitors," 1854; pamphlets on the subject of local government, private bill legislation, corrupt practices at elections, trial by jury, reform of the law reports, dealing with crime and criminals, institution of a public prosecutor; and articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, and *Law Review and Magazine*.

PUNSHON, THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY, Wesleyan minister, born in 1824, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "Local preacher," a preparatory ministerial office peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, in Kent. The report of his success here was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and the platform attracted considerable attention. In 1868 he left this country for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister, a proceeding which led to his being struck off the "Legal Hundred" by the Wesleyan Conference. The lady with whom Mr. Punshon formed this connection died in Oct., 1871. During his residence in the Dominion he was five times President of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1873 and, in July 1874 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1858, are very popular, especially the lectures on "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots." Mr. Punshon has also published a small volume of poems.

PURCELL, THE MOST REV. JOHN BAPTIST, D.D., Archbishop of the arch-diocese of Cincinnati, a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Mallow, co. Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800, received his early academical education in that country, but emigrating to the United States, continued his studies in moral philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's College, Frederick co., Maryland, and completed his preliminary course at St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest in Notre Dame, Paris, in 1826, and, returning to the United States, was appointed Professor at Mount St. Mary's College, and pastor of the annexed congregation, which offices he filled till 1833, being also President of the College from 1829 to 1833. By Pontifical bulls, dated May 19, 1833, he was appointed Bishop of Cincinnati, being consecrated in Baltimore cathedral Oct. 13, 1833, and installed as bishop in the cathedral, then the only Catholic church in Cincinnati, Nov. 14 following. The see of Cincinnati then extended over the whole state of Ohio, and the bishop's labours were very severe. The see was not divided until 1847, when the diocese of Cleveland was set off, and in 1868 the see of Columbus was also erected. In his proper episcopal work, the building and founding of churches, both in Cincinnati and its vicinity, and in every considerable town in the State, as well as in the establish-

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ment of ecclesiastical seminaries, orphan asylums, protectorates, colleges, gymnasiums, convents, houses of education, and religious houses, hospitals, and free schools, and the introduction of religious orders, Dr. Purcell showed a diligence and an activity which have been surpassed by those of no American prelate. There are now in Cincinnati and its immediate suburbs thirty Roman Catholic churches, whereas there was but one in 1833. In 1839 Bishop Purcell was made Assistant-Prelate at the Pontifical Throne, and in 1850 Archbishop of the Cincinnati province. He assisted at the Vatican Council in 1869-70. In 1837 the Bishop (who is a very able debater as well as an effective speaker) had a public discussion for seven days with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect of "Disciples," and widely known as an acute dialectician. This discussion was published in a large octavo volume, and widely circulated. Its effect on the promotion of Catholicism in the West was very decided. In 1870 he held a discussion with an infidel orator named Vickers, which was also published. He has also published a volume of "Lectures and Pastoral Letters," which does honour to his literary ability; an introduction to the American edition of Kenelm Digby's "Ages of Faith;" "Diocesan Statutes, Acts and Decrees of Three Provincial Councils held in Cincinnati;" and a series of school books, which were adopted by the diocese, but have now given place to others. In the late civil war Archbishop Purcell threw all his great influence on the side of the United States Government, and was conspicuous for his loyalty.

PUSEY, THE REV. EDWARD BOUVERIE, D.D., son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (half brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence, born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1828 he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a post to which is attached a Canonry at Christ Church. Dr. Pusey was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and has defended the main doctrines which they were intended to enforce in a variety of letters, pamphlets, &c., on which ground his name has been popularly used to designate the High Church party. In 1843 he was suspended from the office of preaching before the University on account of a sermon on the Holy Eucharist. Dr. Pusey's published works include, besides a variety of sermons, many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the Royal Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Amongst them may be mentioned: "Remarks on Cathedral Institutions," 1845; "Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents," 1850; "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," 1855; "Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," 1857; "History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51-381," 1857; "Nine Sermons preached in the University of Oxford, 1843-55," 1859; "Minor Prophets, with Commentary," 1862; "Daniel the Prophet: Nine Lectures," 1864; "Everlasting Punishment: a Sermon," 1864; and "Church of England a Portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church: an Eirenicon," 1865.

PYAT, FÉLIX, political writer and dramatist, born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. Contrary to the wishes of his friends, he devoted himself to literature, and after writing for the *Figaro* and the *Charivari*, was attached to the *Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his dramas, such as "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," which acquired considerable popularity on account of

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the political allusions they contain. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views are developed in his work, "Le Droit du Travail," published in 1848, and he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey Exiles to the Queen of England," after the return of Her Majesty from her visit to France in 1855. He was tried for some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and was sentenced *par contumace* to a fine and imprisonment in 1861. Soon after the establishment of the Republic in 1870, he returned to Paris, and became one of the leaders of the Communists, and the editor of several revolutionary journals, such as the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*. In March, 1873, he was condemned to death, *par contumace*, having been indicted for incitement to civil war, partisanship in the insurrection of the Commune, and complicity in the massacre of the hostages.

PYCROFT, THE REV. JAMES, born in 1813, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1836, and was Incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from 1845 till 1856. He is principally known as having written "Twenty Years in the Church," 1859, and "Elkerton Rectory," 1860, which have been widely circulated among churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point," in 1861, and "Dragon's Teeth," in 1863, have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. His other works are "Remarks on School Education," and "Students' Guide to University Honours," in 1842; "Greek Grammar Practice," and "Latin Grammar Practice," in 1844; "Collegian's Guide;" "Recollections of College Life," in 1845; and "Ways and Works of Men of Letters," in 1860.

PYNE, LOUISA, a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of the late Mr. James Pyne, born in 1832, was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received, in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from 1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. She is married to Mr. Frank Bodda, but retains her maiden name on the stage.

Q.

QUAIN, THE HON. SIR JOHN RICHARD, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, received his education at University College, London, and graduated LL.B. in 1839, when he was awarded the University Law Scholarship for proficiency in jurisprudence, and in 1843 he was elected a Fellow of that College. He practised for some years as a special pleader without the bar, but was called to the degree of barrister-at-law at the Middle Temple, May 30, 1851, when he joined the Northern circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866, and in the following year appointed to succeed the late Mr. W. M. Hindmarsh, Q.C., as Attorney-General for the county palatine of Durham. He became one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench Jan. 9, 1872, and was knighted on the 22nd of the following April.

QUATREFAGES DE BRÉAU, JEAN LOUIS ARMAND DE, born at

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Vallerauge (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of a Protestant family, completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences April 26, 1852, was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845, was called to the chair of Anatomy and Ethnology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863. One of his latest works has been translated into English by Isabella Innes, under the title of "The Prussian Race Ethnologically Considered," to which is appended, "Some Account of the Bombardment of the Museum of Natural History by the Prussians in Jan., 1871," Lond., 1872.

QUEBEC, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIAMS, DR.)

QUESTEL, CHARLES AUGUSTE, architect, born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1807, studied in the École des Beaux Arts from 1823 to 1828, and ten years later, after a competition which had been commenced in 1835, his plans for the new cathedral at Nîmes were adopted, and then carried out under his superintendence. He also designed the great fountains on the Esplanade in the same city. As architect to the Commission on Historical Monuments, he brought to light and sketched the Amphitheatre of Arles, with a plan for its restoration; and also, in conjunction with M. Laisné, the Pont du Gard. All these designs were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855. Having been appointed architect of the châteaux of Versailles and Trianon, M. Questel made arrangements for the fêtes in Aug., 1855, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. He afterwards served on the Council on Public Buildings, and became Professor in the École des Beaux Arts, and Director of the Studio which was formerly M. Gilbert's. M. Questel, who had been created, in 1863, an Officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a titulary Member of the Section of Architecture in the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 9, 1871.

R.

RALEIGH, THE REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., born Jan. 3, 1817, at the Flock, a farm near Castle Douglas, Galloway, was educated at Castle Douglas parish or National school as a boy, and at the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. He was appointed minister of the Independent Church, at Greenock, in 1845, of Masbro' Chapel, Rotherham, in 1850; as successor to Dr. Wardlaw in Glasgow, 1855; and minister of Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury, London, in 1859. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow. Dr. Raleigh is the author of "Quiet Resting Places," a volume of sermons, 8th edit., 1874; "The Story of Jonah," and "The Little Sanctuary."

RAMAGE, CRAUFURD TAIT, LL.D., born at Annefield, near Newhaven, Sept. 10, 1803, was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1825. Having travelled three years in Italy, on his return he contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; was appointed Rector of the Endowed School of Wallace Hall, in Dumfriesshire, in 1841, Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was

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conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1852. An attempt having been made to disconnect the parish schools of Scotland from the Established Church, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the system: amongst others, one entitled "Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland in a series of Letters to Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenantry, and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland;" and has compiled "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors, with Translations," 1864, 2nd edit., 1873; "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; "Beautiful Thoughts from French and Italian Authors," 1866, 2nd edit., 1875; "Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spanish Authors," 1868; and "Nooks and Byways of Italy: Wanderings in Search of its Ancient Remains and Modern Superstitions," 1868. Dr. Ramage has also, of late years, been a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*.

RAMSAY, ANDREW CROMBIE, LL.D., F.R.S., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862, LL.D. in Edinburgh, Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866, and Wollaston Gold Medallist, Geological Society of London, 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Director General of the Geological Survey, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geology of North Wales," published in 1858; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," in 1860; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," in 1863; and many miscellaneous memoirs, chiefly on theoretical questions in geology. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium, in Jan., 1873.

RANDOLPH, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES HINGESTON, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar-school, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," with etchings, published in 1850; "Four Years of a Country Friendly Society," in 1870; edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston," in 1857; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls); "Johannis Capgravii, Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, &c.); "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" (translated from the Latin of Capgrave), in 1858; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV." (for the Master of the Rolls), in 1860.

RANKE, LEOPOLD VON, professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centu-

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ries," published in 1827; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831; followed by the "Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834-9. The work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839-47. His works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," in 1847-8; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-3; and Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are—a "History of Wallenstein," 1869; "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790" ("Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund: deutsche Geschichte von 1780 bis 1790"), vol. i., 1871; and "A History of England, principally in the Seventeenth Century," an English translation of which was issued from the Clarendon Press at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1875.

RASPAIL, FRANÇOIS-VINCENT, chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), Jan. 29, 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the Church, but studied law and the natural sciences. From 1824 till 1830 he contributed many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, and is by some considered the creator of organic chemistry. Raspail, notorious for democratic opinions, was wounded in the revolution of July, 1830. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he became the object of a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. For one of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign he suffered fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of his works were composed in prison. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and, again offending, was in 1849 sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Twice during his incarceration he was elected a deputy, but of course could not sit in the Chamber. On being liberated, in 1854, he took up his residence at the village of Boitsfort-lez-Bruxelles, in Belgium, in order to devote himself to scientific pursuits, and he resided in that country till 1869, when he was returned to the Corps Législatif. In conjunction with his young colleague, Henri Rochefort, he advocated the most extreme Socialist opinions, both in the Chamber and the press, and at a later period he cast in his lot with the Commune.

RASSAM, HORMUZD, was born at Mossul, in Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris, opposite ancient Nineveh, of a family which claims descent from the old Chaldeans and early Christians. He learned the English language from his brother's wife, a sister of the well-known Arabic scholar, the Rev. George Percy Badger. In 1845 Mr. Layard visited Mossul, to prosecute his researches amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and

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invited Hormuzd to live with him as his friend and guest. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, young Rassam came with him, to complete his studies at Oxford, but just as he was about to be matriculated, Mr. Layard, who had again been requested by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his researches in Nineveh, applied for his services, and at the end of 1849 he was appointed to go out and assist him in his second undertaking. At the end of 1851 they returned to England, having made wonderful discoveries both in Nineveh and Babylon. As the trustees of the British Museum determined to carry on the excavations still further, and as Mr. Layard declined to go out again, they commissioned Mr. Rassam to superintend the works in his place. It was through his exertions that the beautiful sculptures representing the lion-hunt, now in the British Museum, and many other remarkable documents, were discovered. Mr. Rassam again returned to England in 1854. In the same year he was attached as interpreter to the staff of the Political Resident at Aden, Sir William Coghlan, who subsequently procured his appointment as Assistant Political Resident. When the news reached the Foreign Office, in 1864, that Consul Cameron had been imprisoned by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was despatched on a mission to that sovereign, carrying with him a message from Queen Victoria. Accordingly he went to Massowah, where he waited more than a year without being able to proceed to Abyssinia. What followed is now matter of history. Mr. Rassam, hopeful as he was at first of procuring the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, was placed under close arrest by King Theodore, and kept in fetters from July, 1866, to March, 1868. The English expedition, under Sir R. Napier, defeated Theodore, and set at liberty Mr. Rassam and his fellow-prisoners in April, 1868. Mr. Rassam, who was elected a F.R.G.S. in 1868, is the author of a very interesting "Narrative of the British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia; with Notices of the Country traversed from Massowah, through the Soodân, the Amhâra, and back to Annesley Bay, from Mágdala," 2 vols., Lond., 1869.

RAWES, THE REV. HENRY AUGUSTUS, M.A., was born at Easington, near Durham, in Dec., 1826, was educated at Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He became curate of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in June, 1851; curate of St. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in June, 1853; Warden of the House of Charity, Soho, in May, 1854; was received into the Catholic Church in March, 1856; ordained priest in Nov., 1857; and took charge of the district of Notting Hill. Mr. Rawes is the author of "Homeward;" "Nine Visits to the Blessed Sacrament;" "Twelve Visits to our Lady and the City of God;" "Devotions for the Souls in Purgatory;" "Septem, or Seven Ways of Hearing Mass," 7th edit.; "Great Truths in Little Words," and "Sursum."

RAWLE, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, Bishop of Trinidad, was born about 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1836, and afterwards Tutor. He graduated B.A. (third wrangler and fourth in the first class of the classical tripos) in 1835, and M.A. in 1838. He became Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, in 1839; Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, in 1847; Vicar of Felmersham, near Bedford, in 1867; Vicar of Tamworth in 1869; and in 1872, on the election of the clergy and laity, the first Bishop of Trinidad, which had, until then, constituted a part of the diocese of Barbadoes. The ceremony of consecration took place in Lichfield Cathedral, June 29, 1872.

RAWLINSON, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson,

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Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon, born about 1815, was educated at Swansea and at Ealing School, entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835; took a first class in classics in 1838; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer Prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843, and having held for some years a Tutorship in his college, was appointed Moderator in 1852; became Public Examiner in 1854, again in 1856 and 1868; and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. In Sept., 1872, he was appointed a Canon of Canterbury. He has written (in conjunction with Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir G. Wilkinson) "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, published in 1858-60; "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture, for 1859," in 1860; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; in Nine Sermons preached before the University of Oxford on Various Occasions," in 1861; "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," of which vol. i. appeared in 1862, vol. ii. in 1864, and vol. iii. in 1865; "A Manual of Ancient History," published at the Clarendon Press in 1869; "The Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy, or a History of the Sassanians," in 1875; and other smaller works. Professor Rawlinson contributed an Essay, the subject being "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews;" and was a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He held the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education from 1859 to 1870.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, K.C.B., brother of the Rev. George Rawlinson, born in 1810, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in reorganizing a body of Persian troops. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Affghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent at Kandahar, having been previously under orders for Khiva to meet Perofsky's expedition then on the march. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held the southern capital of the Affghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by Gen. Nott for his services in the field. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear, in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, but as political agent in Turkish Arabia. In March, 1844, he was appointed Consul for Bagdad; in 1850 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; in 1851 was made Consul-General, resigning his post in Feb., 1855, and was made a Director of the East-India Company and K.C.B. in 1856, and a Member of the Council of India from Sept., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, a Chevalier of the "Order of Merit" in Prussia, and Corresponding Member of the French Institute, is the author of various papers on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies; also of "England and Russia in the East:

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a series of papers on the Political and Geographical Condition of Central Asia," 1875. He was member for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sept., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865. Having represented this borough for three years, he withdrew at the general election in 1868, and was reappointed a Member of the Council of India.

RAWLINSON, ROBERT, C.B., civil engineer, born in Bristol Feb. 28, 1810, son of Thomas Rawlinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Grace Ellice, of Exeter, Devonshire. Mr. Rawlinson's father being a mason and builder at Chorley, the son learned the practical part of the business there, and in 1831 Mr. Rawlinson entered under Jesse Hartley, C.E., the Liverpool Dock Engineer's office, and in 1836 passed on to the Blisworth Contract (London and Birmingham Railway), under Robert Stephenson, C.E. On the completion of this line of railway Mr. Rawlinson returned to Liverpool, and became assistant surveyor to the corporation, remaining up to the end of 1844; then for three years he was engineer to the Bridgwater Canal. In 1847 he devised a scheme to supply Liverpool with sixty million gallons of pure water per day, to be brought by an aqueduct from Bala Lake and the district in North Wales, which project was, however, considered at the time too grand for the town. The late H. L. Elmes, Architect of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, consulted Mr. Rawlinson as to that building, and having (1847), by the advice of his medical man, to visit a warmer climate, he, Mr. Elmes, left his friend, Mr. Rawlinson, in charge of St. George's Hall. Mr. Elmes died Nov. 26, 1847, at Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Rawlinson then designed and executed the great hollow-brick arched ceiling, as also the main floor, at St. George's Hall—this work being new, difficult, and special, to suit Dr. Reid's mode of ventilation; subsequently the works were handed over to the late Mr. Cockerell, who completed the building. In the autumn of 1848 Mr. Rawlinson was appointed by the government of the day one of the first superintendent inspectors under the then newly-passed Public Health Act, and in this capacity he visited, inspected, and reported upon most of the principal towns in England. In the spring of 1855 he was nominated and sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East (Dr. John Sutherland and Dr. Hector Gavin being the medical members). The commissioners landed at Constantinople, March 6, 1855, and at the harbour of Balaclava on April 3. Works were commenced immediately at the great hospitals situate on the Bosphorus, such as cleansing, ventilating, and furnishing a purer water. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosphorus, containing upwards of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed, March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality, equal to 9·61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1·01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea, during the winter (1854-55), previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission, the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged, for three months, as high as seventy per cent., a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this summer (1855) the entire British army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health, and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home; and this improvement continued to the end of the war; the mortality in the French army knowing no such diminution, but on the contrary, increasing—15,000 men perishing in their hospitals the last three months of the war. Under the supervision of sanitary committees, established upon this Crimean pattern, the average mortality in the British army has, since 1858, been reduced about one-half, that is, from 17·5 per 1,000 to

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below 8·0 per 1,000 per annum. In June, 1861, a Sanitary Commission was organized for the army of the Northern States of America, based on the example, rules and regulations provided and laid down by the British Army Sanitary Commission. The American Commissioners, in their report, say :—"The powers conferred on the British Sanitary Commission were wholly unexampled in the history of the administrative system of Great Britain. The results of its labours have been, on the whole, perhaps the grandest contribution ever made by science to the practical art of preserving health among men required to live together in large masses." Mr. Rawlinson received from the United States Sanitary Commissioners the following letter in 1867 :—"I have the pleasure to transmit herewith a copy of the 'History of the United States Sanitary Commission,' being the general report of its work during the war of the rebellion, and beg to ask your acceptance of the same in the name of the Commission, and in recognition of your claim upon our grateful regard as a distinguished friend of our national cause. (Signed) JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary." The example set by Great Britain has been followed, more or less, by every civilized state in the world. The German army has been for some years under strict sanitary discipline. Sanitary works have also been carried out in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other Indian cities and stations. Water works, on the English plan, have been executed, under Mr. Rawlinson's directions, for Hong Kong and Singapore. The capital towns of Australia are to be sewered and drained on English plans, and there is a general sanitary movement over the continent of Europe. A great social question was entrusted to Mr. Rawlinson during the Cotton Famine, caused by the American war. In the spring of 1863 he was sent down to Lancashire by Lord Palmerston's Government, as Engineer Commissioner, to organize, under the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board, "Work for Wages" amongst the distressed cotton operatives, the minister being satisfied that, as in the Irish famine, and on all similar occasions of money advances, most of it would be lost. Sanitary works were, however, devised and commenced, and were carried out simultaneously in ninety-three towns and places within the distressed cotton district, Government advancing by instalments upwards of £1,750,000 at 3½ per cent., the whole of this sum having been expended at a cost to the Government, under the supervision of Mr. Rawlinson, at less than three shillings and sixpence per cent. The loan is at this time being regularly repaid back, with the stipulated interest, and will be wholly repaid within the prescribed term of thirty years. The towns of Lancashire having been sewered, drained, supplied with water, and otherwise generally improved, upwards of four hundred miles of roads and streets having been formed, sewered, paved, channelled, and the foot-walks flagged. Mr. Rawlinson has served on several other royal commissions and special government inquiries, and is a member of the Army Sanitary Committee, which considers all questions connected with barracks, hospitals, and stations for the army, both at home, in India, and wherever British soldiers are stationed throughout the world. He was decorated with the civil companionship of the most Honourable Order of the Bath (1865), and is at present (1875) Chief Inspector under the Local Government Board. He has contributed very largely to modern sanitary science and literature by his official inquiries, published reports, rules and instructions, some of which are embodied in the transactions of the Social Science Association.

READE, CHARLES, D.C.L., youngest son of the late John Reade,

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Esq., born in 1814, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and became known to the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington," published in 1852; and of "Christie Johnstone," in 1853. These were followed by "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and a short tale, entitled, "The Course of True Love," in 1857; "Jack of All Trades," in 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in 1859; "White Lies;" and "Cloister and the Hearth," in 1861; "Hard Cash: a Matter-of-Fact Romance," in 1863; "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," in 1866; "Put Yourself in His Place," in 1870; and "A Terrible Temptation," in 1871. He has also written several plays.

RECHBERG (COUNT), JEAN-BERNHARD VON, was born in Austria, Aug. 17, 1806. At twenty-two he was appointed Secretary of Legation, and was sent to the Austrian mission in London, where he remained two years. After a short residence at Darmstadt, as Chargé d'Affaires, he filled the same post at Brussels, and afterwards at Rio Janeiro. In 1849 he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, which invested him with the dignity of Civil Commissioner for settling the intricate affairs of Electoral Hesse. In history he will rank as one of those men who have contributed most largely to the well-being of Austria. He was appointed, in May, 1859, Count Buol's successor as Foreign Minister of Austria, and was head of the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he manifested high integrity and administrative capacity, and retired in Nov., 1864, on which occasion he was made a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

RECLUS, JEAN JACQUES ÉLISÉE, a French geographical writer, the son of a Protestant minister, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde), March 15, 1830, and educated in Rhenish Prussia. He studied at the Protestant College at Montauban, and then at the University of Berlin, where he was a pupil of K. Ritter's. Holding extreme democratic opinions he left France after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and travelled from 1852 to 1857 in England, Ireland, the United States, Central America, and New Granada, where he stayed several years. On his return to Paris he communicated to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Tour du Monde*, and other periodicals, the results of his voyages and geographical researches. M. Reclus is the author of "Guide à Londres," 1860; "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Sainte-Marthe," 1861; "Les Villes d'Hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes-Maritimes," 1864; a very valuable introduction to the "Dictionnaire des Communes de la France," 1864, 2nd edition, 1869; and above all, "La Terre," a magnificent work on physical geography, the English edition of which, entitled "The Earth," has passed through two editions. Unfortunately M. Reclus did not confine himself to scientific studies, but wrote also in various socialist organs. When the insurrection of March 18, 1871, broke out, M. Reclus, after publishing an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favour of conciliation, flung in his lot with the Commune, and was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops as early as April 5, while making a reconnaissance near Châtillon. At his trial evidence was given in his favour by M. E. Charton, a deputy in the National Assembly, and the editor of several works on geography. M. Nadar, the well-known aëronaut, under whom the prisoner had served during the siege of Paris, also spoke to his high character and great scientific attainments. But M. Reclus was nevertheless sentenced to transportation for life (Nov., 1871). His sentence was, however, commuted into one of banishment in Feb., 1872.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., son of a manufacturer, in whose countinghouse he passed his earlier years,

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chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum in 1822, was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1826, and about this time was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, having been defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and amongst other works produced "The Castle-builder," in 1841; "The Poor Teacher," in 1843; "The Sempstress," and "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," in 1844; "The Governess," in 1845; "Sunday Morning," in 1846; and "Fashion's Slaves," and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon in 1848. In 1842, and in 1846, he exhibited landscapes at the Academy. His best known works are—"Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt," in 1847; "Spring—the Trout's Dark Haunt," in 1848; "The Solitary Pool," in 1849; "The Evelyn Woods," in 1850; "The Poet's Study," in 1851; "The Woodland Mirror," in 1852; "The Forest Portal," in 1853; "An Old-English Homestead," in 1854; and "The Midwood Shade." Meantime he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, such as "The Attiring of Griselda," in 1850; "The Flight into Egypt," in 1851; in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science and Art, he prepared a system and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, he formed the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, increased under their joint charge into the Museum of Art at South Kensington. Mr. Redgrave was selected to be the medium through whom Mr. Sheepshanks presented his unequalled collection of British pictures to the nation, stipulating that they should be placed at Kensington, and thus ensuring the success of the young institution. In 1851 Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and wrote a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. The arrangements for representing British Art in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were intrusted to him, and he drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon him. In 1858 Her Majesty appointed him surveyor of Crown pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 the task of selecting and arranging specimens of British painting for the last hundred years was confided to him, and the works of native British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably contrasted with those of the painters of other countries. These labours led to the preparation, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, of a history of British art, from the time of Hogarth to that first international gathering under the title of "A Century of Painters," published in the

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spring of 1866. He has since been enabled, by gifts to, and purchases on the part of, the nation, to form an historical collection of water-colour paintings at the Kensington Museum.

REED, EDWARD JAMES, C.B., M.P., born at Sheerness, Sept. 20, 1830, was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our iron-clads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the navy. In about three years he designed iron-clad ships for the British navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, consisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels. After four years of further service as Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, whose objections to rigged sea-going turret ships were well known, found these vessels so much in favour, that he resigned his office in July, 1870. His resignation was made remarkable by the capsizing of the turret ship *Captain* a few weeks afterwards. Mr. Reed has since been engaged in private pursuits, visiting occasionally the foreign dockyards of Europe. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for the Pembroke boroughs at the general election of Feb., 1874. He has received the Companionship of the Bath from the Queen of England; the Star of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (1st class) from the Emperor of Russia; the Star and Ribbon of the Medjidie (2nd class) from the Sultan of Turkey, and the Knight Commandership of the Imperial Order of Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. He is the author of works on Practical Shipbuilding, Iron-cased Ships, Coast Defence, &c.

REEVE, HENRY, C.B., born in Norfolk in 1813; educated at Geneva and Munich; appointed to the office of Registrar of the Privy Council in 1837, which he still holds; and succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," and of M. Guizot's "Washington." In 1855 he brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-54." In 1874 Mr. Reeve published a "Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., by Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., which had been placed in his hands for this purpose by the author. In the previous year he published a collection of Historical and Biographical Essays, under the title of "Royal and Republican France." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Mr. Reeve is a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and a Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ in Portugal. The University of Oxford conferred on him, in 1869, the honorary degree of D.C.L.

REEVES, SIMS, tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, at which time he was singing

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baritone parts; he next visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre," Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He achieved great success in the part of "Faust," at the same theatre.

REGNAULT, HENRI-VICTOR, chemist and experimental philosopher, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810, was pupil at the Polytechnic School from 1830 till 1832, when he entered the mining service, became Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1840, Professor of Physics at the College of France in 1841, Engineer in Chief of Mines in 1847, and Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres in 1854, having been elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. M. Regnault, who has not written much, has contributed articles of great value to the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and other journals. Ten of his articles treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, &c., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences." He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1850, and Commander, Feb. 7, 1863. In 1848 the Council of the Royal Society of London awarded him their Rumford Medal for his "Experiments to determine the Laws and the Numerical Data which enter into the Calculation of Steam-engines." Since that date the eminent Frenchman has pursued his investigations, and given them to the world in the second volume of the work above mentioned. Some years ago he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society, and in Nov. 1869 the Council conferred upon him the highest honour in their gift—the Copley Medal. He resigned the Professorship of Physics in the College of France in 1872, and was succeeded by M. Mascart. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics, Feb., 1875.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, novelist, a native of the North of Ireland, paternally descended from one of the pioneers of the "Ulster Plantations," was born in 1818, and educated for the Established Church. A taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. On arriving at New Orleans, he went on two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians, and afterwards made other excursions up the Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years. He afterwards travelled through almost every State in the Union, and in these journeys, with his previous experience in the backwoods, acquired that knowledge of character and incident displayed in his writings. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Mayne Reid, who had devoted himself to literature, obtained a commission in the United States' army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and took an active part in various encounters, led the last charge of infantry at Churubusco, and the forlorn hope at the assault of Chapultepec,

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where he was shot down and reported to be killed. For his gallantry at Chapultepec Capt. Reid was honourably mentioned in the dispatches. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his commission, and in 1849 organized a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence. On reaching Paris he received the news of the total failure of the Hungarian insurrection. Capt. Reid repaired to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, and amongst other works has written "The Rifle Rangers," published in 1849; "The Scalp Hunters," in 1850, in both of which the author details his experience of prairie life and warlike adventure; "Desert Home; or, Family Robinson," in 1851; "The Boy Hunters," in 1852; "The Young Voyageurs," in 1853; "The Forest Exiles," in 1854; "The Bush Boys; or, Adventures in South Africa," and "The White Chief," a novel, in 1855; "The Young Yägers," and "Quadroon," a novel, in 1856; "The Plant Hunters; or, The Himalayan Mountains," in 1857; "Oceola," a novel, in 1859; "The Wood Rangers," a novel, "The Hunters' Feast," a novel, "The Tiger Hunters," and "Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt," in 1860; "Ran Away to Sea," "War Trail; or, Hunt of the Wild Horse," and "Wild Huntress," in 1861; "The Maroon," a novel, in 1862; "Croquet," in 1863; "Cliff Climbers; or, the Lone Home," "Ocean Waifs," and "White Gauntlet: a Romance," in 1864; "The Headless Horseman," in 1865; "Afloat in the Forest," in 1866; "The Giraffe Hunters," "The Guerilla Chief," and "Quadrupeds: What They Are, and Where They Are Found; a Book of Zoology for Boys," in 1867; "The Child Wife: a Tale of the Two Worlds," in 1868; "The Castaways: a Story of Adventure in the Wilds of Borneo," "The Fatal Cord: a Tale of Backwood Retribution," "The White Squaw," and "The Yellow Chief: a Romance of the Rocky Mountains," in 1870; "The Finger of Fate," in 1872; and "The Death Shot," in 1873.

REINKENS, JOSEPH HUBERT, D.D., one of the leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, was born at Burtscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821, studied theology in the University of Bonn, entered the seminary at Cologne in 1847, and was ordained priest in the following year by the late Cardinal von Geissel. Afterwards he returned to Bonn to continue his studies; graduated as D.D. at Munich in 1849; settled as private tutor at Breslau in 1850; was appointed in 1852 preacher on festivals and penitentiary at the cathedral and incumbent of the Electoral Chapel; in 1853 Extraordinary Professor of Church History; and was rector of Breslau University, 1865-66. He was one of the fourteen professors who, at Nuremberg, protested against the Vatican decrees in Aug., 1870. For this he was suspended from his professorship; and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Förster of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became a prominent leader of the self-styled "Old Catholics," and was elected Bishop of the new sect, June 4, 1873, at Cologne, in an assembly consisting of twenty-one priests and fifty-six laymen. The consecration ceremony was performed (Aug. 11) by the Dutch Jansenist Bishop Heycamp of Deventer. Dr. Reinkens has published numerous works in German on the theological controversies of the day.

RENAN, JOSEPH-ERNEST, philologist, member of the Institute, born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his

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independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848, he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." His work entitled "Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Âge," published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute. In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1851 was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in February. In 1863 he published his well-known "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. This work was vehemently attacked by the bishops and clergy, the result being that the author was dismissed from his professorship. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, endeavoured to conceal the significance of this dismissal by giving him an office in the Bibliothèque Impériale; he, however, strongly protested against the appointment, which was revoked June 11, 1864. At the elections to the Corps Législatif in May, 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the second circonscription of the department of Seine-et-Marne. M. Renan has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous mémoires on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, the *Débats*, &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," in 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," in 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," in 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," in 1864; "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," in 1864; "Les Apôtres," in 1866; "Nouvelles Observations d'Épigraphie Hébraïque," in 1867; "Sur les Inscriptions Hébraïques des Synagogues de Kefr-Bereim, en Galilée," in 1867; "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale et sur les Ouvrages relatifs à l'Orient," in 1867; "Saint-Paul" in 1869; and "La Mission en Phénicie," in 1874, containing an account of the scientific researches in Syria during the sojourn of the French army in 1860-61. He married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1860.

RENOUF, PETER LE PAGE, oriental scholar, was born in the isle of Guernsey in 1824, received his early education in Elizabeth College there, and afterwards became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. On the opening of the Catholic University of Ireland in 1855, he was appointed by Dr. Newman, Professor in that institution, where he filled the chairs of Ancient History and Eastern Languages. In 1864 he became one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and he has since continued to hold that appointment. Through his marriage in 1857 with Ludowika, the eldest daughter of Christian Brentano, Mr. Renouf was closely allied to many persons whose names are illustrious in the literature of Germany. Whilst at the Catholic University he was one of the editors of the *Atlantis* and of the *Home and Foreign Review*; and he has since contributed to various other periodicals, particularly to the *Chronicle*, the *North British Review*, and the *Academy* in this country; and to the *Zeitschrift für Ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, conducted by Dr. Lepsius at Berlin. Some papers by Mr. Renouf are pub-

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lished in the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology." A list of his writings, as far as they are separately published, is subjoined :— "The Doctrine of the Catholic Church in England on the Holy Eucharist," 1841; "The Greek and Anglican Communions," 1847; "Traduction d'un Chapitre du Rituel funéraire des Anciens Egyptiens. Lettre adressée à M. le Professeur Merkel, Bibliothécaire Royal à Aschaffenbourg," 1860; "Note on some Negative Particles of the Egyptian Language," 1862; "A Prayer from the Egyptian Ritual, translated from the Hieroglyphic Text," 1862; "Sir G. C. Lewis on the Decipherment and Interpretation of Dead Languages," 1863, being a reply to the late Sir G. C. Lewis's attacks on Champollion and other decipherers of ancient inscriptions; "A few words on the supposed Latin Origin of the Arabic Version of the Gospels," 1863; "University Education for English Catholics. A Letter to the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, by a Catholic Layman," 1864; "Miscellaneous Notes on Egyptian Philology," 1866; "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius," 1868, a work furiously attacked by the Roman Catholic press and placed on the Index; "The Case of Pope Honorius reconsidered, with reference to recent Apologies," 1869; "Note on Egyptian Prepositions," 1874; and "An Elementary Manual of the Egyptian Language," 1875.

REUTER, BARON PAUL JULIUS, was born at Cassel, in 1818. He was connected with the Electric Telegraph system from its earliest establishment. The practical working of the telegraph, in 1849, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin — the first section opened to the public—convinced him that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and in the former town, he established the first centre of an organization for collecting and transmitting telegraphic news. As the various telegraph lines were opened in succession, they were made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalised British subject, transferred his chief office to London. Previously to the opening of his office, the leading London papers had furnished the public with scanty and incomplete intelligence, which was reproduced by the rest of the Press, and Mr. Reuter, to remedy this defect, established agencies in all parts of the world, to supply him with news, since which time the British Press has contained a daily record of the latest important events connected with politics, commerce, and science. The system he adopted of supplying all the papers indiscriminately with the same intelligence has greatly contributed to the important development of the penny press. A similar organisation has been inaugurated by Mr. Reuter in America, India, China, Australia, and all the Continental States. It was only by the united contribution of the several branches that the extensive staff of correspondents and the great expenses necessarily incidental to the work could be supported, the richest Press of any single country being insufficient to render such an undertaking possible. During the Franco-Austrian war, and during the civil war in America, Mr. Reuter was fortunate in being the first to publish the most important news, thereby gaining the confidence of the nation and the press—a confidence which he has maintained by his constant activity. In 1865, Mr. Reuter transferred his business to a Limited Liability Company, of which he is the manager, and in the same year he obtained from the Hanoverian Government, a concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph line between England and Germany, which enabled a through telegraphic communication to be made direct between London and the principal towns of Germany. Mr. Reuter also obtained a concession from the French Government for the construction and laying of a cable between France and

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the United States, which was laid in 1869, and which is worked in conjunction with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In 1871, the Duke of Coburg Gotha, in recognition of his public services, conferred on him the title of Baron. Baron Reuter has greatly attracted the attention of the political world, through a concession granted to him in 1872, by the Shah of Persia. In virtue of this concession, Baron Reuter has the exclusive privilege of constructing railways, working mines and forests, and making use of all the other natural resources of that country, besides farming the customs. This immense monopoly, which Baron Reuter endeavoured to render subservient to British interests—without, however, excluding other nations, met with difficulties through certain intrigues; these, however, he expects to remove, as Her Majesty's Government has interposed in his favour.

REYNOLDS, THE REV. HENRY ROBERT, D.D., son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, and grandson of Dr. Henry Renell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, Feb. 26, 1825, and educated at Coward College and at University College, London. He graduated B.A. in 1844; was elected a Fellow of University College in 1848, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1869. He was appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Halstead, in Essex, in 1846; removed to Leeds and became Minister of the East Parade Congregational Church in that town in 1849; was appointed President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt in 1860, and also Professor of Theology and Exegesis. Dr. Reynolds has been one of the editors of the *British Quarterly Review* since 1866. He was the editor of and contributor to two series of essays on church problems, entitled "Ecclesiæ" in 1869; is author of "Beginnings of the Divine Life," and "Notes of the Christian Life;" joint author of "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict;" and joint editor of "Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship."

RICASOLI (BARON), BETTINO, statesman, born March 9, 1809, in Tuscany, was educated at Florence, early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards rendered assistance to his country by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, for some months took little part in the government, and was instrumental in overthrowing the system which Guerrazzi and Montanelli, on their advent to power, strove to establish, because it appeared to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians. The battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856, and he took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860, and in March he filled an important post in the administration. After the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became Prime Minister of the new kingdom of Italy, in which situation he endeavoured to follow the policy of his predecessor, but, unable to secure the confidence of Parliament, resigned the Premiership March 2, 1862, and was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi. He again acceded to power as Prime Minister June 20, 1866, and retired in April, 1867, when he was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi.

RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE, author and barrister-at-law, one of the chief and earliest promoters of the volunteer movement, is eldest son of the late John Richards, Esq., M.P. for Knaresborough, and was born in 1820. He has written "Crœsus, King of Lydia, a Tragedy," published in 1845; "Death of the Magdalen,

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and other Poems," and "Cromwell, a Drama," in 1847; "Dream of the Soul, and other Poems," in 1848; "Vandyck, a Play of Genoa," in 1850; "Poems, Essays, and Opinions;" "Minstrelsy of War, and other Poems," in 1854; "Religio Animæ, and other Poems," in 1866; "Cobden and his Pamphlet Considered," which went through five editions; "Britain Redeemed," 1851; a comprehensive plan for a railway to be constructed by convict labour across British North America; "Medea," a poem, in 1869; and the novel, "So Very Human," in 1871. Three of his plays have been acted—"The Prisoner of Toulon," produced at Drury Lane, some five or six years ago, "Cromwell," produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1873, and a dramatic version of "Norma," written for Miss Wallis in 1875. Mr. Richards, who edited the *British Army Despatch* for two years, was the editor under whose auspices the *Daily Telegraph* started, and was secretary of the "National and Constitutional Association" until the "Administrative Reform Association" was projected. He organized and commanded the first Working Man's Corps, the 3rd City of London, numbering nearly 1,000 effective members, of which he was colonel until his resignation in 1869. On retiring, the honorary colonelcy of the regiment was offered to him, but declined. To Mr. Richards belongs the merit of having convened the celebrated meeting held at St. Martin's Hall, April 16, 1859, for the purpose of forming volunteer corps. Its objects were endorsed by the *Times* and nearly the whole of the press, metropolitan and provincial, and the War Office Circular (of which the first intimation was addressed to Colonel Sir Duncan McDougall, in answer to the St. Martin's Hall memorial), authorizing the enrolment of volunteers, appeared May 12 of that year. Col. Richards succeeded Mr. James Grant as editor of the *Morning Advertiser* in Dec. 1870.

RICHARDS, BRINLEY, pianist and composer, son of Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peters, Carmarthen, was born in 1819, and, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned it for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. Mr. Richards's name is identified with Welsh National Music, and with an ardent love of the Principality. This spirit has had a great influence on his musical career, has given an impulse to his genius, and contributed to his success. His effusions in honour of Wales have assumed a patriotic importance, and his "Cambrian War-Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales" are destined to share in the popularity of his song "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris; and while visiting the latter place, he attracted the notice of Chopin, and formed an intimacy which lasted till the death of that illustrious composer. As a pianist, Mr. Richards holds a very prominent rank, not only as a brilliant solo player, but more especially for his performance of the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c. Among his principal compositions may be mentioned his sacred songs—"In the Hour of My Distress," "The Pilgrim's Path," "As o'er the Past," and "Through the Day;" part-songs —"Up, Quit Thy Bower." "What Bells are those?" "Sweet Day so Cool," and "Ye Little Birds" (madrigal);—for the pianoforte—"Overture in F minor," for full orchestra; a volume of "Octave Studies," "Caprice in F sharp," "Andante con Moto," "The Angel's Song," "The Vision," "In Memoriam," "Recollections of Wales," "The Carmarthen March," for military band (composed by request of the Earl of Cawdor, for the county of Carmarthen), and numerous pianoforte solos, most of which have

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been republished in Milan, Leipzig, and Paris. He was presented to the Prince of Wales on St. David's Day, 1867, as the composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

RICHARDS, REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE HENRY, C.B., F.R.S., born Jan. 13, 1820, at Anthony, Cornwall. After receiving a suitable education at a private school, he was appointed to the naval service in 1833, made a Lieutenant in 1842, a Commander in 1846, a Captain in 1854, and Rear-Admiral in 1870. While a captain he served as Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, was present during the Chinese war of 1841-2, at the action and storming of the forts at Obligado in the Parana River, 1845, and was Commander of H.M.S. *Assistance*, in search of Franklin in the Arctic Regions during 1852-3-4. He received the Companionship of the Bath in 1871; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Berlin, and Turin, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Admiral Richards has been engaged in and conducted many nautical surveys of foreign countries—China, the Falkland Isles, Rio de la Plata, New Zealand, Australia, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, &c.; was a Queen's Commissioner for settling the Oregon boundary from 1856 to 1862; and Hydrographer of the Admiralty from 1863 to 1874.

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN WARD, M.D., F.R.S., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Borough on the Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrew's in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same university in 1859. Dr. Richardson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867; an honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1863; and an honorary member of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1867. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1856, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. He also discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations in 1866, and introduced methylene bi-chloride as a general anæsthetic in 1867. He is the author of "Discourses on Practical Physic;" and originated and for some years edited the *Journal of Public Health*, and also the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals intended for food without the infliction of pain; and numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases: these, with his lectures on experimental and practical medicine, are the works on which he has been and is still engaged. Dr. Richardson has been president of the Medical Society of London and four times president of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association. In 1869 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrew's. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science, with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas.

RICHMOND (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born Feb. 27, 1818; was edu-

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cated at Christ Church, Oxford; became a captain in the army in 1844; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. His Grace was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and was President of the Board of Trade from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860. Since Feb. 26, 1870, his Grace has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Peers. When that party returned to office in Feb., 1874, he was made Lord President of the Council.

RICHMOND, GEORGE, R.A., son of an artist, born in 1809, was early introduced to the study of art, and in 1824 became a student at the Royal Academy, about which time he was introduced to William Blake, "sweet visionary Blake," as Hayley calls him, to whom he looked for direction and guidance in art till, in 1827, he followed him to the grave. In 1837 he left England for Italy, and spent two years in the study of the great works in Venice, Florence, and Rome. In 1840, he returned to the practice of water-colour portraits, which he had suspended for two years, adding largely to it lifesize studies in chalk, as a preparation for future practice in oil. In 1854, he exhibited a whole-length portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, painted for the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; and a half-length of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn), for St. John's College, Cambridge; and from this time he has been almost exclusively employed in oil painting. In 1860, he was employed to execute, for St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument of the late Bishop Blomfield, which he finished and erected in 1865. In 1847, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the council of the Government Schools of Design; and in 1856, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, one of the Royal Commissioners for determining the National Gallery site, &c. In 1867, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. The portraits executed by him number between 3,000 and 4,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

RICORD, PHILIPPE, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, grandson of a distinguished physician of Marseilles, and brother of M. J. B. Ricord, the author of several works upon medicine and natural history, was born at Baltimore, U.S., Dec. 10, 1800; and went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*, and was attached successively to the Hôtel Dieu, under Dupuytren, and to La Pitié, under Lisfranc. In March, 1826, he took the degree of Doctor, and practised at Olivet, near Orleans, and Croüy-sur-Ourcq, after which he returned to Paris, delivered a course of lectures on surgical operations, and was appointed in 1831 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôpital des Vénériens of the South, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured for Dr. Ricord the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. Dr. Ricord discovered a cure for varicocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Montyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of surgical pathology), since 1850, and is attached as Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Napoleon; and on Oct. 26, 1869, he was nominated Consulting Surgeon to the Emperor, whom he had assiduously attended during his recent illness, and who, in recognition of the services thus rendered, presented him with a snuff-box with 20,000 francs. He was pro-

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moted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Amongst his various works may be named, "De l'Emploi du Speculum," published in 1833; "De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme," in 1834; "Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Érésipèle," in 1836; "Monographie du Chancre," in 1837; "Traité des Maladies Vénériennes," in 1838; "De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique," in 1842; "Clinique Iconographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens," in 1842-1851; and "De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Accidents Secondaries," in 1853; in addition to a large number of mémoires, researches, communications, &c., inserted for the most part in the *Mémoires et Bulletins de l'Académie de Médecine.*

RIDDELL, MRS. CHARLOTTE ELIZA LAWSON, is the youngest child of James Cowan, of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim. Mrs. Riddell is the author of many popular novels, including "Too Much Alone," "City and Suburbs," "George Geith," "A Life's Assize," and "Mortomley's Estate," 1874.

RIPLEY, GEORGE, LL.D., born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1802. He graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. He was pastor of a Unitarian Church in Boston for some years; but about 1831 visited Europe and spent some years on the continent in the study of French and German literature. On his return, he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was for some time a member of the Brook Farm community, at West Roxbury, Mass., and during that period was engaged in editorial and other literary labour. From 1838 to 1842 he edited "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," in 14 vols. In 1840-41, he was associated with R. W. Emerson, and Margaret Fuller, as one of the editors of *The Dial;* from 1844 to 1848 with C. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, and J. S. Dwight, as one of the editors of *The Harbinger;* and from 1849 to the present time he has been the literary editor of the *New York Tribune.* He has also been a contributor to many periodicals. His other published works are: "Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion" (1839); "Letters to Andrews Norton on the Latest Form of Infidelity" (1840); in conjunction with Bayard Taylor, "Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts," 1854; and in conjunction with Charles A. Dana, the "New American Cyclopædia," 16 vols., 8vo., 1857-1863. Of this work, a new edition, thoroughly revised, and profusely illustrated, under the care of the original editors, was commenced in 1873, and will be completed during the summer of 1875.

RIPON, BISHOP OF. (*See* BICKERSTETH.)

RIPON (MARQUIS OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G., long known as Earl De Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon, better known by his original title of Viscount Goderich, which he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his uncle, as third Earl De Grey, Nov. 14 in the same year. He began his political life as *attaché* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him

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for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in Aug., 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In the autumn of 1874 the Grand Lodge received a communication to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon had resigned the post of Grand Master, and their surprise was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. A few days afterwards, however, it transpired that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. The reception of the Marquis into the Catholic Church took place at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 4, 1874, and his conversion gave rise to much comment in the public journals, both here and on the continent. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, who has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl De Grey, heir to the marquisate.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Amongst her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. After an absence of fifteen years, Madame Ristori again appeared in London, June 11, 1873, and on Nov. 8 in that year she took her farewell of the English stage at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. She is married to the Marquis del Grillo.

ROBERT I. (ROBERT-CHARLES-LOUIS MARIE DE BOURBON) ex-Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand Charles III., March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency

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of his mother, the dowager-duchess, Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and, with her son, she sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-Duke Robert married at Rome April 5, 1869, the Duchess Maria Pia, daughter of the late Ferdinand II., King of Naples; and has one son and three daughters.

ROBERTSON, JAMES BURTON, was born in London, Nov. 15, 1800. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Robertson, who belonged to the clan of the Robertsons of Strohan, Perthshire, and who was a landed proprietor in the island of Grenada, West Indies, where the subject of this memoir passed his early childhood. In 1809, his mother, who had been left a widow some years previously, brought him to England, and in the following year sent him to the Catholic College of St. Edmund's, near Ware, which he quitted in 1819. In 1825 he was called to the bar. Mr. Robertson made several visits to France, where, under the direction of his friends, the celebrated Abbé De la Mennais and the Abbé (afterwards Mgr.) Gerbet, he studied literature, philosophy, and the elements of dogmatic theology. After various preliminary essays he published in 1835 a translation, in 2 vols., of Frederick Schlegel's "Philosophy of History," which was very favourably received by the public, and afterwards passed through many editions. To this translation Mr. Robertson prefixed a memoir of the life and writings of the author. In about twenty-five years not fewer than 30,000 copies were sold of the cheap editions of this translation. Between 1836 and 1854, Mr. Robertson was an assiduous contributor to the *Dublin Review*. From 1837 to 1854 he resided with his friends in different parts of Germany and Belgium. During his abode at Würzburg he published his translation of Dr. Möhler's "Symbolism; or, Exposition of the Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants, as evidenced by their Symbolical Writings," 2 vols., London, 1843. To this translation Mr. Robertson prefixed a sketch of the state of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany during the last hundred years, as well as a memoir of the life and writings of Dr. Möhler. This work, which went through several editions both in Great Britain and America, made a deep impression on the Tractarian party at Oxford, and exercised no little influence on men of such powerful minds as Newman and Manning. In 1855 Dr. Newman, the rector of the newly founded Catholic University at Dublin, nominated Mr. Robertson to the chair of Geography and Modern History. To the Professorship of History he later united that of English Literature. Since this period Professor Robertson has published a series of works that have met with much success. The first was a course of lectures "On various subjects of Ancient and Modern History," 1858; an epic poem in blank verse, interspersed with lyrics, entitled "The Prophet Enoch, or the Sons of God and the Sons of Men," 1860; "Lectures on Spain in the Eighteenth Century, on the Life, Writings, and Times of Chateaubriand, and on the Freemasons, Illuminati, Jacobins, and Socialists," 1864; "Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke," 1868; and a translation of Dr. Hergenröther's "Anti-Janus," 1870, being a reply to "The Pope and the Council, by Janus," with an introduction by the translator, giving the history of Gallicanism from the reign of Louis XIV. to the present time. In 1869 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, was graciously pleased to bestow a pension of £90 per annum on Professor Robertson, in recognition of his long services to English literature. In 1873 His Holiness Pope Pius IX. conferred on Professor Robertson the degree of Doctor in Philosophy.

ROBERTSON, THE REV. JAMES CRAIGIE, born in 1813, at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, received his early education at Maris-

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chal College, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, M.A. in 1838; and was Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. In 1864 he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He has written, "How shall we Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England?" published in 1843; third edition, 1869; "Sketches of Church History, First Six Centuries," in 1855; "A Biography of Thomas Becket," in 1859; "A History of the Christian Church," of which the first volume appeared in 1853, the second in 1856, and the third, bringing the history down to A.D. 1303, in 1866. He edited for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylyn's "History of the Reformation;" for the Camden Society, in 1866, Bargrave's "Alexander VII. and his Cardinals;" and has been a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

ROBIN, CHARLES-PHILIPPE, physician, member of the Académie de Médicine, born at Jafferon, Ain, June 4, 1821, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted "interne des hôpitaux" in 1843. He gained, at the competition of 1844, the prize given by the École Pratique de Médecine; was sent in 1845, with M. Lebert, by Orfila, to the coasts of Normandy and Jersey, in order to collect objects of natural history and comparative anatomy, for the museum which he had founded at the École, and received in 1847 the degree of Doctor. A close examiner of objects, he has greatly promoted the use of the microscope in anatomy and pathology; and, in addition to his microscopical labours, has studied the natural sciences. He was appointed Professor of Histology at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, April 19, 1862. M. Robin, who has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1858, is connected with numerous French and foreign scientific societies, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour. In addition to a large number of works relating to microscopical investigations he has published "Tableaux d'Anatomie, contenant l'Exposé de toutes les Parties à Étudier dans l'Organisme de l'Homme, et dans celui des Animaux," published in 1851; "Traité de Chimie Anatomique et Physiologique," &c., in 1852; "Histoire Naturelle de Végétaux Parasites qui croissent sur l'Homme et les Animaux Vivants," 3 vols., in 1853 (in collaboration with M. Verdeil); "Notice sur l'Œuvre et la Vie d'Auguste Comte," in 1864; "Leçons sur les Substances Amorphes et les Blastèmes," in 1866; "Leçons sur les Substances Organisées et leur Altérations," in 1866; "Leçons sur les Humeurs Normales et Morbides du Corps de l'Homme," in 1867; "Leçons sur les Vaisseaux Capillaires et l'Inflammation," in 1867; and "Anatomie Microscopique," in 1868; besides numerous contributions to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, and other scientific collections. In collaboration with M. Littré he recast the 10th and 11th editions of Nysten's "Dictionnaire de Médecine" (1855 and 1858).

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT, G.C.M.G., second son of Captain Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hongkong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood, was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales in March, 1872. In Aug., 1874, he proceeded to the Fiji Islands for the purpose of settling matters between the British Government and the native power. On Oct. 15, he accepted the unconditional cession of

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the islands, annexed them to the British Empire, and hoisted the British flag. For some time he retained in his own hands the general supervision of the Provisional Government which he established. In Jan., 1875, he was created a Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in recognition of his services in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands.

ROBINSON, MRS. (*See* FREER, MARTHA WALKER.)

ROBY, HENRY JOHN, M.A., son of Henry Wood Roby, solicitor, was born at Tamworth, Aug. 12, 1830. From the Grammar School at Bridgnorth he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1853, being first in the first class of the Classical Tripos. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college. He was assistant tutor of St. John's from 1855 to 1857, resigned that office in the latter year, but was re-appointed in 1860. He was Examiner in the University for Law Degrees in 1859, for the Classical Tripos in 1860, for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1861; and member of, and secretary to, the Local Examination Syndicate at its commencement, viz., 1858-59. Mr. Roby took an active part in promoting reform in his college, and in the university under the Cambridge University Act, and published a pamphlet on the subject—"Remarks on College Reform," 1858. He left Cambridge in 1861, in which year he married Matilda, elder daughter of P. A. Ermen, Esq., of Dawlish. He was Under-Master of Dulwich College Upper School, 1861-65, and Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London, 1866-68, lecturing on Roman Law. He was appointed by the Crown Secretary to the Schools Inquiry Commission, Dec. 28, 1864, and Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commission, Aug. 3, 1869; and one of the Endowed School Commissioners, March 25, 1872. The latter Commission expired Dec. 31, 1874. Mr. Roby has published an "Elementary Latin Grammar," 1862; and a larger book in 2 vols., entitled, "Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius," part i., 1871, 2nd edit., 1872; part ii., 1874. He assisted the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in preparing their Report (issued in March, 1868), and in compiling and editing the twenty volumes appended thereto.

ROCHEFORT (COMTE), VICTOR HENRI DE ROCHEFORT-LUÇAY, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, is a son of the Marquis Claude Louis Marie de Rochefort-Luçay, and was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. Brought up under the care of a Legitimist father, and of a Republican mother, he studied in the college of St. Louis, where he evinced a decided taste for poetry. After attempting to study medicine, and to gain a livelihood by teaching Latin, he was, on Jan. 1, 1851, appointed a copying-clerk in the Hôtel de Ville. Paying more attention to literature than to this humble employment, he contributed to the second edition of the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," wrote dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and became one of the editors of the *Charivari*. His articles in the latter journal led to his appointment as sub-inspector of the Fine Arts at Paris, which post he resigned in 1861. He was successively connected with various newspapers, and in 1868 became one of the principal writers in the *Figaro*, with a salary of about 12,000 francs. He also wrote, between 1856 and 1866, a large number of vaudevilles, nearly all of them in collaboration with other authors: and, under the name of Eugène de Mirecourt, an historical romance, entitled "La Marquise de Courcelles," 1859. His satirical comments on passing events in the columns of the *Figaro*, and his caustic criticisms of the men and measures of the Second Empire, made the name of Henri Rochefort peculiarly obnoxious to the authorities. The sale of the paper in the public streets was prohibited, and it was subjected to

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several judicial condemnations. M. Rochefort's articles were republished in a collected form in three volumes, entitled respectively "Les Français de la Décadence," 1866; "La Grande Bohème," 1867; and "Les Signes du Temps," 1868. His services having been dispensed with by the proprietors of the *Figaro*, M. Rochefort brought out a series of weekly pamphlets under the title of "La Lanterne," the first of which appeared at Paris, June 1, 1868. In this publication he assailed the Imperial *régime* with greater bitterness than ever. The eleventh number was seized by the police, its author being condemned to a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and to be deprived for twelve months of his civil and political rights. From this period "La Lanterne" appeared at Brussels, and was only introduced clandestinely into France. In the midst of the excitement caused by this publication, M. Rochefort and his friends were smartly attacked in some pamphlets bearing the signatures of MM. Stamir and Marchal. The satirist could not endure being beaten with the weapons he had so ruthlessly employed against others, and besides seeking redress in the law courts, he sought satisfaction from the publisher of the pamphlets, and on its being refused, violently assaulted him. For this M. Rochefort was sentenced to four months' additional imprisonment. To escape from the consequences of these judicial proceedings M. Rochefort fled to Belgium, where, in Sept., he fought his fourth journalistic duel with M. Ernest Baroche, whom he wounded. He had previously been engaged in affairs of honour with a Spanish officer, with Prince Achille Murat, and with M. Paul de Cassagnac. At the elections of 1869 the "irreconcilable" Democrats brought M. Rochefort forward as their candidate for the seventh circonscription of Paris, and on the second ballot he polled 14,780 votes, against 18,267 recorded in favour of his adversary, M. Jules Favre. In the following Nov. he was proposed as a candidate for the first circonscription of Paris. On this occasion he ventured into France, and on crossing the Belgian frontier he was arrested, but was set at liberty a few hours afterwards, and received from the Emperor a *sauf-conduit* to be in force till after the elections. M. Rochefort, now the idol of the Parisian populace, declared that he should merely take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, in order to overthrow it for a Republic. He was elected Deputy by 17,978 votes, against 13,445 given to his opponent, M. Carnot. In the Chambers he took his seat beside M. Raspail, and rendered himself notorious by the coarseness of his personal attacks on the Emperor. In Dec., 1869, he started the *Marseillaise*, a newspaper, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by its title. It was not, like "La Lanterne," written entirely by the editor, but was the work of several hands. The attacks in this journal on Prince Pierre Bonaparte led to the assassination by the latter of Victor Noir, one of M. Rochefort's subordinates. The paper was seized Jan. 11, 1870. The Chambers authorized its prosecution, and on Jan. 22 M. Rochefort and two other writers in the paper were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with fines. On Feb. 7 M. Rochefort was arrested at a public meeting at La Villette, on which occasion there was immense excitement and much rioting in Paris. He was confined in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. On the proclamation of the Republic in Sept., 1870, M. Rochefort was released, being conveyed on the shoulders of the mob from his prison to the Louvre. He was placed at the head of a department of State, but quarrelled with everybody, and soon resigned his appointment, after which, it was reported, he served as a simple gunner in the artillery during the siege of Paris. Subsequently, during the brief triumph of the Commune, he edited an infa-

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mous journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*. On May 19, 1871, while endeavouring to escape in disguise from Paris, he was arrested at Méaux and taken to Versailles. He was placed on his trial before a court-martial Sept. 20 and 21, 1871, charged with inciting to civil war, with complicity in the destruction, by the Commune, of private property and public monuments, and with the publication of false news and attacks on the established government in the *Mot d'Ordre*. A verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was incarcerated first in Fort Boyard, from whence he was transferred (June, 1872) to the citadel of Saint-Martin-de-Ré. The French Government permitted M. Rochefort to leave the fortress in which he was immured, and to go to Versailles, Nov. 6, 1872, for the special object of marrying the mother of his illegitimate children, and thus legitimising them according to French law. Madame Rochefort, who was then extremely ill, died a few weeks afterwards. Subsequently, M. Rochefort was transported to the penal settlement of New Caledonia. In 1874 he, with Grousset, Gourde, Ballière, and two other Communist prisoners, succeeded in escaping from the island. They left as stowaways on board a vessel bound for Newcastle, New South Wales, reached Sidney in safety, and sailed soon afterwards for Europe. On June 16, 1874, M. Rochefort arrived at Queenstown, where, but for the intervention of the Royal Irish Constabulary, he would have met with rough treatment at the hands of an excited mob. He next came to London, and afterwards proceeded to Switzerland.

ROCHEFOUCAULD - BISACCIA (DUC DE) MARIE CHARLES GABRIEL SOSTHÈNES, Comte de la Rochefoucauld and Duc de Bisaccia, a French statesman and diplomatist, is the second son of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville, and brother of the present Duc de Doudeauville. He was born Sept. 1, 1825. During the existence of the Empire the duke, like almost all his compeers, held entirely aloof from public life. After the war with Germany he was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux as a representative of the department of La Sarthe, Feb. 8, 1871, when he polled 41,207 votes, being the last on the list of nine successful candidates. He was chosen leader of the Legitimist Right, though he was always a supporter of the Fusion; and he was elected a member of the Committee of Thirty. In Dec., 1873, he accepted the post of Ambassador from the French Republic to the Court of St. James's. Thus, for the first time since the Revolution of 1830, France was represented in London by an avowed Legitimist and a personal adherent of Henry V. The duke went to Paris in order to be present at the sitting of the Assembly on June 15, 1874, when a resolution was proposed for the definite organization of the French Republic. It was carried by a very narrow majority. When it had been disposed of, the duke rose in his place and made a motion of his own amid a profound silence, followed by prolonged sensation. The Marshal-President's Ambassador in London actually proposed nothing less than the immediate declaration of the Monarchy under the Head of the House of France, and the subsidence of the existing Chief of the State, from whom he held his credentials as Ambassador, into the Monarch's Lieutenant-General. The motion was rejected by a majority of sixty voices, and the duke, as a matter of course, almost immediately afterwards withdrew from the English Embassy.

ROCHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* CLAUGHTON, DR.)

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR, M.P., grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England.

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He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847, and from May, 1849, till 1868, he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck has written "Plan for Government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of Trades Unions, but he was returned at the head of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874.

ROGERS, THE REV. CHARLES, LL.D., was born April 18, 1825, at Dunino, Fifeshire, of which parish his father was minister. He studied at the University of St. Andrews, and became a probationer of the Established Church in 1846. He was ordained chaplain of Stirling Castle in 1855, which office he resigned in 1863. He has since resided in London. Among his publications are "Scotland, Social and Domestic;" "Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland," 2 vols.; "Boswelliana, with a Memoir of James Boswell;" "A Century of Scottish Life;" "Traits and Stories of the Scottish People;" "Christian Heroes in the Army and Navy;" and "Our Eternal Destiny." Dr. Rogers has edited "The Poetical Remains of King James I. of Scotland," "Hay's Estimate of the Scottish Nobility," "Poetical Remains of the Earl of Glencairn, Henry Balnaves, and John Davidson," and "The Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun." His "Lyra Britannica" contains memoirs of the hymn-writers, while the hymns are presented in the precise words of the original writers. Dr. Rogers' best-known work, "The Modern Scottish Minstrel," originally appeared in six volumes, 8vo; it has been reprinted in one volume, royal 8vo, and in this form has attained a wide circulation in Britain and America. In 1856 Dr. Rogers originated the movement for rearing a national monument to the patriot Wallace, on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, an undertaking completed in 1869, at

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the cost of £14,000. A movement for a monument to King Robert the Bruce at Stirling, now in progress, was also promoted by him. He is originator and Secretary of the Grampian Club, a successful organization for publishing original or rare works on Scottish antiquities, and he holds the appointment of Historiographer to the Royal Historical Society, of which he is the founder. In 1868 he suggested a system of a card postage, which was afterwards adopted by the Government. Through his exertions a monument was reared to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, in the Vale of Yarrow. Dr. Rogers has latterly directed his attention to genealogical pursuits. He is F.S.A. Scot., and Corresponding Member of the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England.

ROGERS, HENRY, critic, educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years pastor of an Independent congregation, was compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health. He became Professor of the English Language and Literature in University College, London, resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College, near Birmingham, and became Principal of the Lancashire Independent College on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, in 1858. Mr. Rogers has for many years contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. His articles on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence, and a collection was republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*," in 1850. He has written a "Life of Howe," "The Eclipse of Faith: or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic," "A Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newman, and "Reasons and Faith, with other Essays," published in 1866. Mr. Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decision respecting the Burnet Prize Essays was referred in 1854. A new edition, with additions, of his "Essays, Critical and Biographical, contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*," appeared in 2 vols., 1874.

ROGIER, CHARLES, statesman, born at St. Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800, and educated at the Lycée of Liége, became editor and co-proprietor of the *Politique*, in which his "Lettres d'un Bourgeois de Saint Martin" attracted much attention. During the Belgian revolution of 1830 he organized a battalion of 300 volunteers, entered Brussels at its head, and took possession of the Hôtel de Ville in order to preserve it from pillage, Sept. 19, and with two other leaders of the insurrection formed the first Belgian national government. He was appointed Governor of Antwerp in June, 1831, was Minister of Home Affairs from 1832 till 1835, Governor of the province of Antwerp from 1835 till 1840, Minister of Public Works in 1840-41, Minister of the Interior and of War from 1847 till 1852, became President of the Council and was Minister of Foreign Affairs from Oct. 26, 1861, till Jan. 3, 1868. M. Rogier was chief of the Liberal Opposition under the ministries of De Brouchere and Decker, and has been the constant adversary of the Catholic party.

ROKITANSKY, KARL, physician, born at Königsgrätz, in Bohemia, Feb. 20, 1804, studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, and received his degree of Doctor in 1828. He was attached to the establishment of Pathological Anatomy in Vienna, was appointed Demonstrator in the Grand Clinical School, Legal Anatomist, &c., and conducted in the course of a few years more than 30,000 dissections and post-mortem examinations. In 1848 he was named Honorary Rector of the University of Prague, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna; in 1849, Dean of the Professors of the School of Medicine, and in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Though Rokitansky has not written much, he is esteemed in

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Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," published at Vienna in 1842-6. It was translated into English by the Sydenham Society, and published in London in 1845-50. There was a grand celebration of Rokitansky's seventieth birthday in the hall of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna, Feb. 20, 1874.

ROLLESTON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., was born July 30, 1829, at Maltby, Yorkshire. He was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford, being elected a Fellow of that Society in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became Assistant-Physician, British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, in the Crimean war, 1855-56; Assistant Physician to the Children's Hospital, London, in 1857; Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in 1857; Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1857; Linnæan Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Oxford, in 1860; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862; and a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1872. Dr. Rolleston is the author of "Report on Smyrna," 1856; "Forms of Animal Life," 1870; and the "Harveian Oration," 1873.

RONGE, JOHANNES, was born at Bischofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813. The son of a poor farmer, and employed in his early years to tend sheep, he attracted in a village-school class the attention of his teachers, and was sent to the Gymnasium at Neisse, which he quitted for the University of Breslau in 1837, and entered the theological department of that institution, with the intention of studying for the Church, in 1839. Having quitted the seminary in 1840, he accepted a chaplaincy at Grottkau, where he laboured zealously in the cause of education; but excited the suspicions of his superiors, who, after charging him with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, materially narrowed the sphere of his activity. The breach thus created was quickly widened by the course which Ronge adopted in 1842, when a difficulty arose in the confirmation by the Pope of the appointment of the prince-bishop of Breslau. The article entitled "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau," which he addressed to a periodical, led to his immediate rustication for penance, while his protests were met by an order forbidding the exercise of all priestly functions. Soon after this his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves," appeared. Prosecution followed, and he was formally excommunicated. Ronge now conceived the idea of inducing the educated Catholics of Germany to throw off the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and to form independent religious associations. With this view he published addresses to his sympathisers, under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals," and, after an interval, "The Roman and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from the Church of Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had encountered from Protestants. The first "German-Catholic" congregation assembled at Breslau, Jan. 26, 1845, and within three months more than one hundred had been formed in Germany, although with very wide differences in respect to the creeds they adopted. At a council held at Leipsic, in 1845, a very simple and comprehensive creed was framed for these societies, which not long afterwards were said to number more than two hundred; with a million of members. The action of the German governments against these societies induced Ronge to take refuge in England in 1850. Whilst following

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the profession of an instructor in languages, he continued to uphold and defend, both in the pulpit and the press, the doctrines advocated in his early works. Although the number of his followers in England is comparatively small, in the United States they form a large and powerful body, composed chiefly of Germans driven from their country for the too free expression of their political views. Soon after his arrival in England, Ronge, with the assistance of his wife, gave a practical illustration of that mode of infant teaching known as "the Kindergarten" system, by establishing an educational establishment of that character in his own house, where he preached on Sunday evenings.

ROON, ALBRECHT COUNT VON, Field Marshal of the German Empire and Minister of War and Marine, was born at Pleushagen, near Colberg, April 30, 1803, and educated at the Berlin Barracks, whence, on Jan. 9, 1819, he entered as Second Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry, and from 1825 to 1827 he attended assiduously the Military Academy. He had, in January, 1826, however, been transferred to the 15th Infantry, and in 1828 was ordered for service to the Corps of Cadets, being promoted for that purpose in July, 1831. In the winter of 1832 Von Roon was ordered to the head-quarters of the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Rhine, under General von Müffling, when he had the opportunity of studying actual warfare, witnessing the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 and 1834 he was employed in the Topographical Bureau, and in 1835 was relegated to the Grand General Staff. In 1836 he was made a Captain and Examiner to the Higher Military Commission. From 1838 to 1841 Von Roon was Tutor in the General Military Academy; and in 1841 he was engaged in a reconnoitring expedition through Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, as also in the expedition of the General Staff to Silesia. In April, 1842, he received his nomination as Major, but in November of the same year resumed his post as Tutor in the General Military Academy. In 1843 he was transferred to the General Staff, and was employed at the same time as Military Tutor to Prince Frederick Charles. On Feb. 3, 1846, he was nominated Military Governor to the Prince. Major von Roon also published a work in three volumes, entitled "Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker-und Staatenkunde," Berlin, 1847-55, which has passed into a third edition. In August, 1848, he was named Chief of the General Staff of the Eighth Army Corps, in which capacity he participated in the campaign in Baden, and in the various fights before Rastatt, on the Murg, &c.; for his services he received the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. On Sept. 26, 1850, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and three months later to the command of the 33rd Infantry Regiment. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was made a Colonel, and received in June, 1856, the command of the 20th Infantry Brigade in Posen, attaining on Oct 15 of the same year the rank of Major-General. As such he undertook, in November, 1858, the command of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and six months later became Lieutenant-General. The Prince Regent, whose especial confidence Lieutenant-General von Roon had won, offered him, on Dec. 5, 1859, the portfolio of Minister of War. On April 16, 1861, he further became Minister of Marine. The ability with which he discharged these responsible duties is manifest by the successful arrangements made for the campaigns of 1864 (Schleswig-Holstein) and 1866. On June 8, 1866, he was promoted to be a General of Infantry, taking part in the Bohemian campaign in the head-quarters of the King, and in the battle of Königsgrätz. In recognition of his multiplied services in the organization of the army he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. More recently he gained fresh laurels during the war between Germany and

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France (1870-71). He was appointed Minister of War in the Prussian Cabinet, but resigned that post in Dec. 1872.

ROSAS, DON JUAN MANUEL ORTIZ DE, the descendant of an old Spanish family of the Asturias, was born at Buenos Ayres in 1793. Having adopted the military profession, he was, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, intrusted with the Captain-Generalship of Buenos Ayres, and after reducing the hostile Indian tribes of the interior, succeeded in uniting the whole of the Plate River States into the Argentine Confederation in 1835. In bringing about this amalgamation, his policy involved him in hostilities with the empire of Brazil, which he maintained during five years, notwithstanding the manifest disproportion of his resources compared with those wielded by his imperial antagonist. Peace having been established, and the people of Buenos Ayres freed from external foes, they became discontented with a military dictator, and at last, after a series of tumults and inchoate revolutions, overthrew his government in Feb., 1852, when he with difficulty escaped. Having taken refuge on board an English cruiser, he found an asylum in this country.

ROSCOE, HENRY ENFIELD, F.R.S., born Jan. 7, 1833, in London, is grandson of William Roscoe, Esq., of Liverpool, and son of Henry Roscoe, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was educated at Liverpool High School, University College, London, and Heidelberg. (B.A. London, 1852); was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, in 1858; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1863; and received the Royal Medal of that Society, in 1873, "for his chemical researches, more especially for his investigation of the chemical action of light, and of the combinations of Vanadium." Professor Roscoe has published several series of investigations on the Measurement of the Chemical Action of Light in conjunction with Professor Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and is author of many papers in the Philosophical Transactions and scientific journals on other subjects; also of "Lessons in Elementary Chemistry," since translated into German, Russian, Hungarian, and Italian, and republished in America; "Lectures on Spectrum Analysis," 1869, 3rd edit., 1873. He was joint editor with Professors Huxley and Balfour Stewart of Macmillan's Science Primer Series, and author of the "Chemistry Primer."

ROSECRANS, WILLIAM STARKE, born at Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819. He graduated at West Point in 1842; was appointed Lieutenant of Engineers, and in 1843 became Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, which post he held for several years, and was subsequently assigned to duty in the construction of docks, &c., at the Washington Navy Yard. He resigned his commission, in consequence of ill-health, in 1854, and commenced practice as a civil engineer at Cincinnati. In 1855, he was chosen Superintendent of the Cannel Coal Company, and soon after President of the Coal River Navigation Company, but resigned both appointments in 1857, and commenced the manufacture of paraffine oil and prussiate of potash. In April, 1861, he was chosen by Gen. McClellan as his Aide and Chief Engineer, with the rank of Major. In June he was made a Colonel of Volunteers, and soon afterwards Brigadier-General in the United States Army. He contributed materially to the victory gained in Western Virginia. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. of Volunteers; commanded at the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19; Corinth, Oct. 4 and 5; Murfreesboro', Dec. 31; and received the thanks of Congress. He was worsted by Gen. Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 18-19, 1863, and was soon after relieved of his command, but was subsequently

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assigned to the department of Missouri. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service in Jan., 1865, and having spent a year, on leave of absence, in exploring the mining regions of the Pacific slope, resigned his commission in the regular army, in 1866. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson, Minister to Mexico, but was soon recalled by President Grant.

ROSKELL, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, D.D., born at Gateacre, near Liverpool, Aug. 15, 1817, was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Sept. 21, 1853. In Sept., 1874, he sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the Holy See.

ROSS-CHURCH, FLORENCE MARRYAT, daughter of the late Capt. Marryat, the well-known novelist, was born at Brighton, July 9, 1837, and educated at home. She was appointed editor of *London Society* in June 1872, and has been a large constant contributor to magazines and newspapers. Her works have been republished in America and Germany, and translated into French, German, Russian, and Swedish. Among them are—"Love's Conflict," and "Too Good for Him," 1865; "Woman against Woman," and "For Ever and Ever," 1866; "Confessions of Gerald Estcourt," and "Nelly Brooke," 1867; "Girls of Feversham," and "Verdique," 1868; "Petronel," 1869; "Her Lord and Master," 1870; "Prey of the Gods," 1871; "Life and Letters of Capt. Marryat," 1872; "Mad Dumaresq," and "No Valentines," 1873.

ROSSETTI, CHRISTINA GEORGINA, was born in London, Dec., 1830, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti is the author of "Goblin Market, and other Poems," 1862; "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems," 1866; "Commonplace and other Short Stories, in Prose," 1870; "Sing Song, a Nursery Rhyme-book," 1872; "Speaking Likenesses," 1874; and "Annus Domini: a Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture," 1874.

ROSSETTI, CONSTANTINE, poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, after serving in the militia from 1836, till 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine, and in 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti in 1842; became Procurator at the Civil tribunal of Bucharest, which he resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the Boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, June 9, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who bore Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nurse of Roumania*. In September he was sent to the camp of Fuad Effendi to protest against the establishment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsova, and his wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published several works supporting the cause of his country. Rossetti returned to his native country, and was in 1861 Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship at Jassy.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL, son of the well-known Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, and Professor of Italian at King's College. London, was born in London, in 1828, and was named Dante in memory

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of the literary labours to which his father was chiefly devoted. As he grew up to boyhood, he exhibited great taste for art, which he eventually resolved to follow as a profession, and is known as a designer for the better class of illustrated works. His name is familiar to the public as a fellow-worker with Madox Brown, William Holman Hunt, Millais, and others of the "Pre-Raphaelite" school, although we believe he has not hitherto sent a picture to the exhibitions of the Academy. Mr. D. G. Rossetti, who belongs to a gifted literary family, published in 1861 a work entitled "The Early Italian Poets," and in 1870 a volume of "Poems."

ROSSETTI, MARIA FRANCESCA, sister of Miss Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, Feb. 17, 1827, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti has been much engaged in education as a teacher of languages, history, &c.; and has published "Idiomatic Italian Exercises," on a new plan, 1867; and "A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage," 1871.

ROST, REINHOLD, Ph.D., was born Feb. 2, 1822, at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, where his father was archdeacon, and educated at the Gymnasium at Altenburg and the University of Jena, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1847. Dr. Rost came to London in the same year; was appointed Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1850; Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1863; and Librarian to the India Office in 1869. He has written a descriptive catalogue of the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, 1852; edited Prof. N. H. Wilson's "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, and on Sanskrit Literature," 5 vols., London, 1861-65; and is now engaged in making a catalogue *raisonné* of the Sanskrit MSS. on palm-leaves belonging to the India Office Library.

ROTHERMEL, PETER F., painter, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817. He was educated as a land surveyor, but took lessons in painting, and opened a studio in Philadelphia. Portrait-painting first occupied his attention, but after a time he devoted himself to the historical branch of his art. In 1836-37 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and painted his "St. Agnes," now in St. Petersburg; the "Foscari;" and made studies for "King Lear." Among his best known works are, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," "Murray's Defence of Toleration," and "The Martyrs in the Coliseum." Since the civil war, he has painted several very large battle scenes.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON LIONEL NATHAN DE, son of the late Baron Nathan Mere de Rothschild and brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was first elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London, in Aug., 1847, and though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not, owing to the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons, permitted to take his seat and give his vote as a member of the legislature until 1858, when the standing orders were set aside by a resolution in favour of himself and his co-religionists. Baron de Rothschild lost his seat as one of the representatives of the City of London at the general election of Feb., 1874.

ROUHER, EUGÈNE, statesman, born at Riom, Nov. 30, 1814, where he studied jurisprudence, was admitted a member of the bar in 1838. After the revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, which he continued to represent in the Legislative Assembly in 1849. His career as a minister began with his appointment as Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic,

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Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned July 18, 1851. He soon resumed his connection with the ministry, and was re-appointed, Dec. 2, to his former office, which he resigned Jan. 22, 1852, and became Vice-President of the Council of State. He became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855, and was nominated to the Senate, June 18, 1856. It was in the former capacity that he negotiated with the late Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed Jan. 22, 1860, by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. He succeeded M. Billault as Minister of State, Oct. 18, 1863, and became, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers," whose duty it was "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly." This arduous duty he discharged with consummate tact and ability during the next five years against such formidable antagonists as MM. Thiers, Berryer, and Jules Favre. After the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, addressed to M. Rouher, with regard to the Senatus-Consultum, he and his colleagues resigned, but nearly all of them were reinstated in office, including M. Rouher, who was intrusted provisionally with the portfolio of Finance. The general election of May, 1869, gave a majority to the Government, but the interpellation of the 116 was followed soon afterwards by the prorogation of the Chamber and the resignation of the ministry (July 13). M. Rouher was not a member of the remodelled cabinet, but by an Imperial decree, dated the 20th of July, he was nominated President of the Senate. After the fall of the Empire, M. Rouher followed his Imperial master to this country, where, if common reports may be relied on, he was mixed up with various intrigues for the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica in Feb., 1872. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1856, Grand Cross, Jan. 25, 1860, and was named Grand Cordon of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1863.

ROUS, ADMIRAL THE HON. HENRY JOHN, second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, born Jan. 25, 1795, entered the navy in 1808, served as a midshipman in the Flushing expedition, and received a medal for his bravery in boat actions and land expeditions, in the *Bacchante*, under Sir W. Hoste. Having sailed in various vessels, he was made Captain in 1823, was appointed to the *Rainbow* in 1825, and served on the Indian and New Holland stations till 1829, when he went on half-pay. In 1835 he was placed in command of the *Pique*, which vessel he brought home from Quebec after she had struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, in the straits of Belle Isle, on which she was jammed for 11 hours, and brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder; making 23 inches leakage per hour; an unparalleled feat of seamanship, for which neither the officers nor ship's company received the slightest reward. Soon after this he completed his sea time, and retired from the service. He was returned one of the members for Westminster in the Conservative interest in July, 1841, but was defeated in Feb., 1846, in which year the late Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. He was elected a Steward of the Jockey Club in 1838, and has been re-elected since 1858 to the present time; and in 1840 received the sole control of the Duke of Bedford's horses. Admiral Rous is the author of "Laws and Practice of Horse Racing," termed "the Blackstone of the Turf.' A magnificent testimonial was presented to him at a banquet in 1866.

ROUSSET, CAMILLE FÉLIX MICHEL, a French historian, born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1821, became Professor of History at Grenoble, next at the Collége Bourbon (afterwards called the Lycée Bonaparte), from 1845 to 1863,

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and in 1864 was appointed historiographer and librarian to the Ministry of War. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy by 17 votes against 12 recorded for M. Vieillard. M. Rousset is the author of "Précis d'Histoire de la Révolution Française," 1849; "Histoire de Louvois et de son Administration Politique et Militaire," 4 vols., 1861-63, a work which in three consecutive years gained the first Gobert prize of the French Academy; "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles," 2 vols., 1865; and "Le Comte de Gisors," 1868.

ROWSELL, THE REV. THOMAS JAMES, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, educated at Tonbridge School, whence he took an exhibition, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for seventeen years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor East-end parishes, and was appointed, by the Bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in 1860. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, is Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Visiting Association, and of other societies in London. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Nov. 18, 1869. He resigned the rectory of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, in June, 1872, when he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Paddington.

RUGE, ARNOLD, Ph.D., writer and philosopher, frequently called the father of the "German Revolution," born at Bergen, in the Prussian island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugenbund, was imprisoned for six years. Whilst undergoing his sentence, he translated the "Œdipus in Kolonos" of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he became Professor at the University of Halle, and commenced a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. With his friend Echtermeyer, he, in 1838, established the *Annales de Halle*, which opposed Church and State. Its title was changed to *Annales Allemandes*, and it was replaced by the *Nouvelliste* in 1839. He emigrated to France, and thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," published at Leipsic in 1845, and an edition of his collected works in ten volumes appeared at Manheim in 1846. He established a bookseller's business at Leipsic in 1847, and after the revolution of 1848 published, first at Leipsic and afterwards at Berlin, a Radical journal called the *Réforme*. Elected to the Frankfort Assembly, he was one of the Extreme Left, and afterwards went to Berlin and sat in the Radical Congress. Having aided in some insurrectionary movements, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in England, in July, 1850. He for some time resided at Brighton, where he contributed to German literature. Great interest has been shown on his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom proposed to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained on account of his political opinions.

RUPERT'S LAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACHRAY, DR.)

RUSKIN, JOHN, art critic, son of a London merchant, born in London in Feb., 1819, having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting

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was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851; the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism, in letters to the *Times;* and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," and "King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "Two Paths," "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos, 1 to 5," in 1854-9;" "Giotto and his Works in Padua," written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; "Notes on the Turner Collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art: Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective,' and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures;" "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures" in 1866; and "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm." To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer, at Cambridge, in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15. He was also elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and in 1872 published "Aratra Pentilici: Six Lectures on the Elements of Sculpture, given before the University of Oxford in Michaelmas Term," 1870. In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford, and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in Jan., 1872.

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 10, 1814, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of

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1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to the late Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he is a Whig of the Fox school. He has found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Lord Jeffrey; and he has since written on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon fishing, on which latter subject he has given valuable evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament. In 1875 he was unanimously elected a member of the Reform Club, by virtue of a special power entrusted to the committee, and which is intended to be used as a compliment to men who have rendered conspicuous service to the Liberal cause.

RUSSELL, THE VERY REV. CHARLES WILLIAM, D.D., born at Killough, co. Down, Ireland, in 1812, was educated at the Erasmus Smith School, Drogheda, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; was appointed successively Professor of Humanity and of Ecclesiastical History in that College, and finally, in 1857, its President. He was appointed a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1869. Dr. Russell has published translations from the German of Canon von Schmid's "Tales," 3 vols., 1846 (conjointly with the Rev. M. Kelly), and of "Leibnitz's System of Theology, with Introduction and Notes, 1850; a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," 1858; and, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Prendergast, a Report, presented to Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, "On the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library," 8vo., Lond., 1871; and a "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, James I.," 3 vols., 1872-75. Dr. Russell has also contributed to the *Dublin, Edinburgh*, and *North British Reviews*, and other scientific and literary publications.

RUSSELL (EARL), JOHN, third son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford-street, Mayfair, Aug. 18, 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury and at Westminster School, and went to the University of Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thos. Brown and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinburgh at that time was well calculated to second the professor's influence. On leaving the university his lordship spent some months on a foreign tour, and in 1813, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for his father's borough of Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Wellesley and Grenville at their head, had about this time been offered place, which, for obvious reasons, they declined. Negatively they possessed considerable influence, and as soon as the war was concluded, in 1815, they devoted their energies to the advocacy of social and political reforms. The Whig party gained ground during George the Third's illness, through the debate on the income-tax and foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of increasing outbreaks amongst the suffering masses

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—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and instituted state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life, from which he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was supported by public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and he was regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In Feb., 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs notorious for bribery and corruption, and the proposal, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. The defeat was virtually a victory. In the Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carrying a resolution, which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Acts. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the change, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in April, 1829, the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England, June 7. Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's Ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne Administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues, had driven Sir R. Peel from power. It must be admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in Municipal Reform, in the Irish Tithe question, in Ecclesiastical Reform, and in the regulation of the marriages of Dissenters, were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, in the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John

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Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs, by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn, on account of the war with Russia. His lordship, who resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the Coalition Ministry came on for discussion, accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna conferences, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a seat in the Cabinet, on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859. Important events occurred in various parts of the world, giving rise to political difficulties, towards the solution of which his lordship, as Foreign Minister, bore a conspicuous part. Amongst these may be mentioned the protests made by the British Government to that of Russia against the oppression practised on the unhappy Poles; its urgent endeavours to deter the great German powers from pursuing an aggressive policy towards Denmark; and the troublesome disputes that arose between the United States and this country through the neutrality we were obliged to observe between the contending parties in the deplorable civil war—disputes which at one time assumed a very threatening aspect. It must be admitted, with respect to some of these vexed questions, that however unsuccessful the efforts of Great Britain may have been, through the backwardness of allies, in averting the evils it sought to counteract, the sincerity of its intentions, as evinced in its diplomatic action under the auspices of Earl Russell, has been clearly manifest. Lord John Russell, rejected for South Devonshire in May, 1835, was, during the same month, elected for Stroud, which he continued to represent till June, 1841, when he was returned fourth on the poll for the city of London, and retained this seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, July 30, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became Prime Minister, and, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, and the refusal of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to take counsel with the Liberal leaders, or to make any concessions, led to a hostile vote on a modification proposed, June 18, by the late Lord Dunkellin, and soon afterwards the ministry resigned. Since that period Earl Russell has pursued a career of independent and unofficial liberalism in the House of Lords, in which he introduced a Bill, April 9, 1869, empowering the Crown to confer a limited number of life peerages. The Bill passed through committee on June 3, but on July 8 it was rejected, on the motion for the third reading,

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by 106 votes against 77. On June 20, 1870, he introduced a motion for a commission to inquire into the relations between the mother country and the colonies, especially with reference to the defence of the latter, which motion, after a debate, was withdrawn. His lordship married, first, April 11, 1835, Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; and, secondly, July 26, 1841, Lady Frances Anne, a daughter of the late Earl of Minto; and was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1863. His lordship has written "Life of Lord William L. Russell," "Essays and Sketches of Life and Character," "Letters Written for the Post, and not for the Press," published in 1820; "Nun of Arrouca: a Tale," and "Don Carlos: a Tragedy," in 1822; "Essay on the History of the English Government," in 1823; "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe," in 1824-9; "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," in 1828; and "Essay on Causes of the French Revolution," in 1832; and has edited "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," in 1852-6; "Selections from the Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford," in 1853-4; "Inaugural Address," delivered in his capacity of President of the Social Science Association, at the second annual meeting of that body, held at Liverpool in 1858; "The Life and Times of Charles James Fox," 3 vols., 1859-66: a new edition of his "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," 1865, translated into French the same year by C. B. Derosne; "Inaugural Address, delivered at Tavistock, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art," 1866; three "Letters to Mr. Chichester Fortescue on the State of Ireland," 1868-69; and "Selections from Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841; and from Despatches, 1859 to 1865. With Introductions," 2 vols., 1870; "Essays on the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the End of the Council of Trent," 1873; and "Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-73," published in Jan., 1875.

RUSSELL, THE REV. JOHN FULLER, F.S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, proceeded B.C.L. in 1838, and has been Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. James's, Enfield. He has written a number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; amongst them, "The Exclusive Power of an Episcopally Ordained Clergy to Administer the Sacraments, &c.," published in 1834; "Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, and the Value of Catholic Tradition," in 1837; "Strict Observance of the Rubric Recommended," in 1839; and "Anglican Ordinations Valid, in Reply to a Roman Catholic, Dr. Kenrick," in 1846. He wrote a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn on the Religion and Morals of Cambridge University," published in 1833; "Life of Dr. Johnson," in 1847; Sermons; several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and in periodicals; was co-editor with Dr. Hook of "Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines," in 1840, and with Dr. Irons of "Tracts of the Anglican Fathers," in 1841; and editor of "Hierurgia Anglicana; or, Documents and Extracts Illustrative of the Ritual of the Church of England after the Reformation," in 1848. He was examined, as an expert, by the Royal Commissioners on Ritual in 1867, and his oral and written evidence is contained in their Second Report. He is a member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society.

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Insti-

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tution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the *Teviot*, the *Tay*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed*, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder, he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President; has long been an active member of the British Association, is a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was Joint-Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice-Presidents, and has contributed many important papers to its Transactions. He has compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings, containing the finest works of modern

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shipbuilders and engineers. He is also the author of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," 1869. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Russell came prominently before the public as the author of a scheme called "The New Social Alliance." His object was to effect a union between some of the leading Conservative members of the legislature and certain self-styled representatives of the working classes, with a view to the amelioration, through the intervention of the State, of the condition of the working men. It is hardly necessary to add that the attempt proved abortive.

RUSSELL, THE RIGHT HON. LORD ODO WILLIAM LEOPOLD, was born in 1829, being the youngest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. He was appointed attaché to the embassy at Vienna in 1849. Returning to England in 1850, he spent nearly two years at the Foreign Office, and in 1852 was attached in succession to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. He became second paid attaché at Paris, in 1853, and first paid attaché at Constantinople in the following year. He was charged with the affairs of the embassy during Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855. Accompanying Lord Napier to the United States in the spring of 1857, he was for a time paid attaché at Washington, whence, in Nov., 1858, he was transferred to Florence, with instructions, however, to reside at Rome, with a commission as Secretary of Legation. He was temporarily attached in 1859 to Mr. (now Sir Henry George) Elliot's special mission to congratulate Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, on his accession to the throne. In 1860 he was transferred to Naples, but continued to reside at Rome; and on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples in Nov., 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service" at Rome till Aug. 9, 1870, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After a stay of several months at the Emperor of Germany's head-quarters at Versailles, he returned to England, March 8, 1871, and in the following October he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as Ambassador to Berlin. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 5, 1872. In the following year he was raised, by royal warrant, to the rank of a duke's son.

RUSSELL, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, D.D., son of Mr. Marcus Carew Russell, was appointed Missionary Bishop of North China in 1872.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, descended from an English family long settled in the city of Limerick, was born on March 28, 1821, at Lilyvale, county of Dublin, the residence of his maternal grandfather, Captain Kelly of Castle Kelly. He was educated by the Rev. E. Geoghegan, a mathematical and classical master of considerable reputation, who kept a school in Hume Street, Dublin, and at an early age he displayed a taste for literary pursuits, to which he was in some measure led by the success of his near relative, the Ven. John Russell, Archdeacon of Clogher, whose work, "Wolfe's Remains," ran through many editions. In 1838 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied at intervals till 1842, but his intention to read for a Fellowship was abandoned in consequence of the more certain and immediate emolument offered to him by the *Times*, the editor of which was favourably impressed by the liveliness and humour of the descriptions of the election scenes of 1841, which Mr. Russell was asked to write by a gentleman of the same name, distantly connected with him, who had been sent over by the leading journal to manage the Irish department during that exciting period. In 1843 he was engaged as a member of the Parliamentary corps of the *Times*, and the year after his engagement he was selected to superintend the business of the Railway Committees

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and the large staff engaged in recording their proceedings. But he was chiefly employed in describing the incidents of the repeal meetings and similar demonstrations. For a short period he ceased to write for the *Times*, and received a special commission to visit the districts devastated by the potato famine of 1846-7, of which he gave a detailed and painful narrative. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, and married in the same year Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Peter Burrowes, of Warren Lodge, co. Dublin. In 1850 he was called to the bar, but his press engagements prevented his close attention to the Courts, and although he was employed in several election petitions and cases before Parliamentary Committees, he was not favoured by an excessive share of legal practice. In the Danish war, and on occasions of unusual interest abroad, he was selected for special service, and acquitted himself so entirely to the satisfaction of his employers that on the outbreak of the war of 1854 he was asked to accompany the expeditionary force, then represented by the Guards, to Malta. After some hesitation, caused by family considerations, and the necessity of giving up his practice at the bar, which was increasing, he resolved to accept a position which even at the outset was surrounded with difficulty. The Government of the day made no objections to the mission. On the contrary they favoured the novel idea. Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, gave Mr. Russell permission to go out with the Guards from Southampton, and he was actually on board the steamer, and had his berth and place at mess marked out, when, as they were hauling out of dock, a telegram from Lord Hardinge to Brigadier Bentinck, indicating that the indecision which so strongly characterised the conduct of the Government was as fully developed at the Horse Guards, begged Mr. Russell to give up his passage, and he accordingly that night proceeded to Malta by Marseilles, and arrived there in advance of the Guards. In April he sailed with Sir George Brown and the staff of the Light Division to Gallipoli, and thus witnessed the first occupation by British troops of Turkish soil; but when he presented himself at Lord Raglan's head-quarters at Scutari, with a request for permission to draw rations and camp with the Light Division or Guards, he was refused, although the Secretary of State for War had represented that he was to receive both. In fact, at the very first step of the expedition, when the Rifle Brigade landed at Gallipoli, Mr. Russell had to call attention to neglect and mismanagement, which were made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry and Ministerial denials, and the senior officers in the East took early umbrage at the freedom of criticisms, which the results proved to be but too well founded. However, Mr. Russell sailed with the Light Division to Varna, and some weeks later was authorized by orders from home to draw rations and forage. When the expedition sailed from Varna he embarked with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarter's staff of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort on 14th Sept., 1854. He was present at the battle of the Alma, 20th Sept.; at the battle of Balaclava, 25th Oct.; at the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5th; and shared with the army the privations caused by the storm of Nov. 14th and by the trials of the winter siege, which reduced the British contingent to a condition truly described by Lord John Russell as "miserable, pitiable, and heart-rending." That condition was mainly made known to the country by the letters of the *Times'* special correspondent, and his efforts, which were followed by much personal hostility and ill-will in high quarters, gave a mighty impetus to the immense development of private enterprise and to the application of public means, which saved the remnants of the army. In June, 1855, after a life of constant activity in the camp be-

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fore Sebastopol, he sailed with the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kalé, and returning thence witnessed and described the grand assaults on Sebastopol of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. After a brief visit to England in the winter of 1855, in which he was received with many marks of popular regard and offers of public honour, he returned to the Crimea, where he remained till the evacuation of the Peninsula by the last of the British forces. Scarcely was he home ere he was asked to repair to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and during his stay there he received much attention from Prince Gortschakoff, Prince Esterhazy, and others. When the Indian mutiny and revolt broke out the year following he proceeded to Calcutta as "Special Correspondent" of the *Times*, and in several interviews with Lord Canning learned to appreciate the wisdom, steadfastness, and moderation of the Governor-General, who was held up to obloquy by a terrified press as "clemency Canning," and whose policy was sustained in his letters home by Mr. Russell, at the expense of his popularity amongst the least enlightened, who are the most numerous, of the Anglo-Indians. However, Lord Clyde took him into his complete confidence, and Sir James Outram formed a friendship with him which endured to the death of the "Bayard of India." He was with Lord Clyde during all the operations, from the capture of Lucknow till the suppression of the mutiny, and served in Rohilcund, Oude, &c., for which he received the War Medal with Lucknow Clasp. In 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now editor and principal proprietor, but his health had suffered so severely from sun stroke and bodily injury in India that he could not accept the proposals made to him to join the French army in the war with Austria in 1859, and he only visited Italy at the close of the campaign as a visitor to officers whose acquaintance he made in the Crimea. In 1861, however, he was once more engaged as "War Correspondent," and went to the United States, where he was received with much distinction by President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and General Scott in the North, and by Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Confederate authorities in the South; but having written an account of the rout of the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run, on 21st July, 1861, in which he was unluckily involved, he became the most unpopular person in the Northern States, and was assailed by constant abuse and invective in the press. On being refused leave by Secretary Stanton to sail with Gen. M'Clellan, who had invited him to the head-quarters of the disastrous expedition against Richmond in the year following, Mr. Russell resolved to return to England, where he remained in quiet for some years, chronicling such events as the laying of the Atlantic cable and the Royal Wedding at Windsor, and engaged in literary pursuits and in the conduct of his paper; but on the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria, in 1866, he was requested to proceed post haste to the Austrian army, where the *Times* was represented by an officer whose early letters gave no proof of the high excellence to which he has since attained as a military writer. Mr. Russell was just able to reach Josefstadt, where the Feldzeugmeister von Benedek had his head-quarters, three days before the fatal battle of Koniggrätz, and succeeded with great difficulty in escaping with the beaten army from the terrible calamity of Sadowa. He remained in Austria till peace was concluded, and at the time of the armistice being signed was with the corps of Kuhn in the Trentino, expecting active operations against the Garibaldians in the valley. When the war of 1870 burst on Europe the War Office at home refused to permit Capt. Hozier, who had acted as special correspondent for the *Times*

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at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia in 1866, to renew his connection, and Mr. Russell, who was in expectation of being permitted to join the French army, went at very short notice to Berlin, where he was received by the King, the members of the Royal Family, and Prince Bismarck just before the army had concentrated on the Rhine, and thence he set out to join the head-quarters of the Crown Prince, which he reached the very day of the battle of Wörth. He was attached as a guest to the staff of His Royal Highness, and was present at the battle of Sedan, and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the Prussian troops, and remained in France till peace was signed. Mr. Russell has received, in addition to the Indian War Medal and Clasp of 1857-8, the Iron Cross of Prussia, the War Medal for 1870-71, the Turkish War Medal for the Crimea, the Order (4th class) of the Medjidieh, the Order (4th class) of the Osmanieh, the Order of Franz Josef (Commander) of Austria, and the Order of St. Sauveur. On his return to England from the Crimea he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. Of the first edition of his "Letters from the Crimea," published in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold at once. An enlarged edition, published in 1857, and partly rewritten, had also a very large sale. His "Diary in India" went through four editions very speedily; and "My Diary North and South," containing his experiences of the United States during the Civil War, was equally successful. He has also written a sequel to the latter; "Canada: its Defences;" a treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," at the very outset of the movement in which he insisted on the futility of the former and the value of the latter organizations; an account of "The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Cable"; a *volume de luxe*, entitled the "Wedding at Windsor;" a novel entitled "The Adventures of Dr. Brady;" "My Diary in the East," giving an account of the voyage of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, their visit to Turkey, to the Crimea, to Athens, and Corfu, in which he accompanied their Royal Highnesses; and "My Diary in the Last Great War," which contains the personal narrative of the writer's life whilst he was attached to the Crown Prince's staff. He has also contributed largely to periodical literature, and to the columns of the *Times*, as well as to those of his own paper. Mr. Russell unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest in 1869; and conducted the preliminary negotiations, and arranged for the founding, of the *Daily Express*, the Dublin organ of the Irish Conservatives.

RUSSIAS, EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE. (*See* ALEXANDER II.)

RUTLAND (DUKE OF), CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade Measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Grace, who was Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Albert from 1843 till 1846, was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 15, 1867.

RYAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, M.A., F.R.S., born in 1793, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is Civil Service Commissioner, a member of

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the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College; was a Puisne Judge, and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the Comptrollers of the Exchequer. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1843, soon after his return to England, and was appointed a Commissioner of Railways in 1846. After the death of Mr. George Grote he was elected, in July, 1871, to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

RYAN, THE RIGHT REV. VINCENT WILLIAM, D.D., son of the late Mr. John Ryan, an officer of a regiment of the line, was born about 1816, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1848). Having held a small cure in one of the Channel Islands, he became successively head of the Liverpool Institution, Principal of the Training College at Highbury, and in 1854 Bishop of the newly-founded see of Mauritius, which includes that island and its dependencies. He resigned his see in 1868, and returning to England, held the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from Feb., 1869, to May, 1870, when he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford. Dr. Ryan was appointed Archdeacon of Craven in April, 1875.

RYERSON, ADOLPHUS EGERTON, D.D., LL.D., born in Charlotteville, Norfolk, co. Ontario, March 24, 1803. He is the son of an American loyalist, who served in the British army in America during the revolutionary war, and after its close emigrated first to New Brunswick, and afterwards to Upper Canada. The son received a good education, and after teaching for some years, entered the ministry in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1825, and remained in the itinerancy till 1829, when he aided in founding, and for ten or twelve years edited, the *Guardian*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada. In 1833 and 1836 he was sent as a delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference, and in 1841 was appointed Principal of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario; in 1844 was appointed by the Governor-General Superintendent of Public Schools for Upper Canada, and the next year made an extensive tour of observation and inquiry in the United States and Europe on the subject of public school education. In 1847 he published a full report of his tour, and a plan for the organization of a public school system, which was adopted, and which he has since that time zealously striven to perfect. He has written largely, mostly on educational topics, and has conducted several important controversies with those who have assailed his system. He has also published a "History of Canada," and an historical treatise on the "United Empire Loyalists," who emigrated into British America from the United States in 1783.

RYLE, THE REV. JOHN CHARLES, B.A., eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a first-class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843; Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; and Rural Dean of Hoxne, in 1869. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 6 vols., published in 1856-9; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," of "Hymns for the Church on Earth," and "Spiritual Songs, First and Second Series," in 1861; of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years ago," "Coming Events and Present Duties," "Bishops and Clergy of other Days," in 1869; of "Church Reform Papers," in 1870; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and Italian.

S.

SABINE, GEN. SIR EDWARD,

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K.C.B., F.R.S., descended from an ancient Italian family, born in Oct., 1788, became 2nd Lieut. R.A., in 1803, Capt. in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the war with the United States, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the explorations in the Northern regions, under Ross and Parry, in 1818-19. His magnetic observations in these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several new facts relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was then gradually drawn into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these researches in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Society, which office he filled till 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there he occupied his leisure in pursuing his researches in physical science, the fruits of which he almost invariably laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1836, 1837, and 1838, he made some valuable reports on magnetic forces, and he originated the vast system of magnetic observatories, which changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his skilful superintendence. He has contributed to various scientific societies numerous papers, which display great powers of research. He edited Mrs. Sabine's translation of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published in 1849-58; has long been an active member of the British Association; for twenty-one years was one of the general secretaries to that body, and sole general secretary for eight years; and filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1818, was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution in 1850, and was elected President, in succession to the late Sir B. Brodie, in 1861. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philosophical Transactions amount to more than forty. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures. On July 27, 1869, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (civil division) for his valuable discoveries in science, especially in connection with magnetic forces. The French Academy elected him a corresponding member in its section of geography and navigation in April, 1875.

SAFFORD, TRUMAN HENRY, mathematician, was born at Royalton, Vermont, Jan. 6, 1836. In his ninth year he could multiply mentally four figures by four figures as rapidly as others could do with slate and pencil, and could mentally extract the square and cube roots of nine and ten places of figures. At the age of fourteen he announced the elliptic elements of the comet of 1849. In 1863 he was made adjunct observer at the Cambridge University, and early in 1865 its acting director. In Dec., 1865, he became director of the Chicago Observatory. In 1863 he determined the right ascension of 1700 stars, and the declination of 400; and in 1865 he made observations of more than 6000 transits. Professor Bond having died in Feb., 1865, Mr. Safford completed his elaborate but unfinished report concerning the stars in the constellation Orion, which was published in the fifth volume of the "Annals of the Observatory."

ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD,

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AND DUNBLANE, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

ST. ASAPH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HUGHES, DR.)

ST. DAVID'S, BISHOP OF. (*See* JONES, DR.)

ST. GERMANS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, G.C.B., LL.D., eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, born Aug. 29, 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was engaged in diplomacy in early life. He represented Liskeard in the Liberal interest from 1823 till 1832, and East Cornwall from Aug., 1837, till he succeeded to the earldom, Jan. 19, 1845. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1827-8; Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1841, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor; was Postmaster-General in 1846; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1852 till 1855; Lord Steward of the Household from 1857 till 1858; was re-appointed in 1859, and resigned in Dec., 1865.

ST. HELENA, BISHOP OF. (*See* WELBY, DR.)

ST. JOHN, HORACE, son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in Normandy, July 6, 1832, was educated under his father's eye, like most of the members of his family. Following, as a student of Oriental literature, the steps of his father, he wrote "History of British Conquests in India," 1852; "History and State of the Indian Archipelago," 1853; and a "Life of Christopher Columbus." He has been connected with the London press for several years, both as a "leader" writer and a special correspondent in many parts of Europe. Mr. St. John is married to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, and grand-daughter of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, the well-known historian. Mrs. Horace St. John has published a "Life of Audubon," a "Life of Masaniello," and an essay entitled "Englishwomen and the Age."

ST. JOHN, JAMES AUGUSTUS, born in Carmarthenshire, Sept. 24, 1801, after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and learned the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he repaired to London, became editor of a Plymouth newspaper of Liberal politics, and acting editor of the *Oriental Herald*. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. Colburn, who transformed it into the *Court Journal*. In 1829-30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and published his experiences in a volume in "Constable's Miscellany;" he visited Paris during the revolution of July, and after travelling in Switzerland, set out for Egypt and Nubia and the Second Cataract in a small vessel. He then made important discoveries in the physical geography of Africa, proving the action of volcanic agency on both sides of the river, and the existence of a multitude of extinct volcanoes in the Libyan Desert. On his return, while carrying on researches in the Sacred Isle, he found in the thickness of the temple wall the site of Osiris's tomb. He then explored the shores of Lake Moeris, and following the track of the Israelites through the Valley of the Wanderings, took ship at Alexandria for Malta. Passing over to Sicily, he crossed the island, coasted by the Lipari Group to Naples, and after examining the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, returned to Switzerland. The incidents of this journey, as well as his theory of Egyptian theology, were described in "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," "Isis," and "There and Back Again." He was again in Paris during the insurrection in June, 1848. In addition to the above works he published, together with a work on the education of the people, "Tales of the Ramad'han," and "Margaret Ravenscroft; or, Second Love," novels, published in 1835; "History of the

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Manners, Customs, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1842; "Sir Cosmo Digby," a novel, in 1844; "The Nemesis of Power: Forms and Causes of Revolution," and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross," in 1854; "The Preaching of Christ: its Nature and Consequences," in 1855; "The Ring and the Veil," a novel, in 1856; "Life of Louis Napoleon," in 1857; "History of the Four Conquests of England," in 1861; "Weighed in the Balance," a novel, in 1864. In the summer of 1866, while engaged in writing a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," he went to Spain with his son, Mr. Spenser St. John, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Hayti, in order to consult the collections of MSS. at Simancas and Madrid, and in 1869 published the result in a work which had occupied him during several years.

ST. JOHN, PERCY BOLINGBROKE, born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821, is the eldest son of Mr. J. A. St. John, whom he accompanied in his continental wanderings, and chose at an early age the profession of literature. After writing one book and various magazine articles, he started for America, and after some travels by sea and land he entered upon his career as a writer, chiefly of Indian tales, for *Chambers' Journal*, and as a lecturer on Texas and Mexico. In 1847 he became correspondent in Paris of the *North British Daily Mail*, which position he held until the election of Louis Napoleon as president, when his hostility to the future emperor induced him to leave Paris. Before the Crimean war he was active in the cause of the Greeks, and with Mr. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, and Michel Chevalier, received a vote of thanks from the Greek Houses of Parliament. Since then he has been chiefly a contributor of fiction to various periodicals, but is best known as the author of Indian tales, and some thirty volumes of novels. He is also a frequent lecturer on his own personal adventures, French politics, and literature. Among his works may be mentioned conspicuously "The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," "Trapper Bride," "Three Days of February," "Paul Peabody," "Miranda," "Arctic Crusoe," "Quadroona," "The Young Buccaneer," "The Snow Ship; or, the Canadian Boy Emigrants."

ST. JOHN, SPENSER, third son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in London, Dec. 22, 1826, after receiving a careful education, began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed secretary to Sir James Brooke. He resided in Borneo several years as H.M. Consul-General, and received, in 1861, the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Hayti. On returning to this country in 1862, he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for a consular appointment in the West Indies.

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, HENRI-ÉTIENNE, chemist, member of the Institute, was born March 11, 1818, at the Island of St. Thomas, and studied in France. On leaving college, he constructed at his own expense a chemical laboratory, and pursued his researches without either master or pupils for nearly nine years. In 1844 he was entrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Sciences at Besançon, of which he was, in 1845, named dean and professor. In 1851 he succeeded M. Balard in the chair of chemistry in the Normal School, supplied the place of M. Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris during the summer months in 1853, and succeeded him in 1859. In 1872 he accepted the office of Inspector General of the meteorological stations in France. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in Nov., 1861, in place of M. W. P. Berthier, created an officer of the Legion of Honour, March 13, 1855, and promoted to the rank of commander,

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August 14, 1868. In 1849 he discovered and made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous nitric acid; in 1852 he published in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," an important paper upon the metallic carbonates and their combinations; and in 1853 discovered a new method of mineral analysis. About that time M. Sainte-Claire Deville studied the new metal aluminium discovered by Wœhler, of Göttingen, then but imperfectly understood. Required by the emperor to inquire into the best means of producing aluminium at a cheap rate, he tried, in conjunction with M. Debray, numerous experiments in the manufactory of Javel, and succeeded in obtaining, in the course of a few months, several ingots of the metal, which were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. The properties of aluminium and the results of his experiments have been published by him in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and in a work entitled "De l'Aluminium, ses Propriétés, sa Fabrication," published in 1859. He has contributed several papers to the Academy of Sciences; amongst which may be named, "Sur les trois États moléculaires du Silicium;" and "Un Mémoire sur la Production des Températures élevées."

SAINTON-DOLBY, MADAME CHARLOTTE H., an eminent contralto singer, born in London in 1821, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils of that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and the other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival; while her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due, were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846-7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its pathos and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady, well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics. Madame Sainton-Dolby retired from the practice of her profession as a public singer in 1870: but in the following year she opened a Vocal Academy for the training of lady vocalists who intend to adopt a musical career.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY, journalist and author, son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction, born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, which he quitted for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words*, taking Mr. C. Dickens's style as his model, and catching his spirit without being a slavish imitator. He was an extensive and regular contributor to the *Welcome Guest*, the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works; wrote for several years in the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite

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Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form, in Nov., 1864. Mr. Sala still writes "Echoes of the Week" in the *Illustrated London News*. He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote in 1864 a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph*, from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony, and revisited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris, on Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army into the Eternal City. In Jan., 1875, he again visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; on his return in April was despatched to Venice to describe the *fêtes* consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterwards published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." His best known works in addition to those already mentioned, are, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast: or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition," 1868; "Rome and Venice," in 1869; and "Under the Sun: Essays mainly written in Hot Countries," in 1872. His burlesque of "Wat Tyler, M. P.," was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre in Dec., 1869.

SALAMAN, CHARLES KENSINGTON, born in London, March 3, 1814, was educated by private tuition. He commenced the study of music at a very early age, and entered the profession in 1831. Mr. Salaman has acquired considerable reputation as a pianist in England, Germany, and Italy, and was elected a member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome, in 1847. He has attained celebrity as a lecturer on various branches of musical history, and is much esteemed as a classical composer for the voice and pianoforte. His first series of songs, in which is included Shelley's celebrated serenade, "I arise from dreams of thee," was published in 1838. Mr. Salaman was one of the founders of the Musical Society of London, and performed for ten years the arduous duties of hon. secretary to that popular society with great success. Mr. Salaman is yet actively engaged in his profession, as performer, composer, and teacher. He assumed the additional name of Kensington at the death of his father in 1867.

SALFORD, BISHOP OF. (*See* VAUGHAN HERBERT.)

SALISBURY, BISHOP OF. (*See* MOBERLY, DR.)

SALISBURY, MARQUIS OF, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. His lordship, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, represented Stamford in the House of Commons as a Conservative from Aug., 1853, until 1868, when he succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father. While in the Lower House he was known as Lord Robert Cecil until the decease

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of his elder brother, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. His lordship takes an active part in all public measures which affect the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading Church of England institutions. The Marquis is understood to be an extensive contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. His lordship was again appointed Secretary of State for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in Feb., 1874.

SALMON, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Senior Moderator in Mathematics in 1839. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, and was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1866. Besides various contributions to theological and mathematical periodicals, he is the author of treatises on "Conic Sections," on "The Higher Plane Curves," on "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," and on "The Modern Higher Algebra," which have been translated into the principal European languages, and which have been honoured by the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He has also published a volume of sermons, besides many single sermons. He has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Science at Göttingen.

SALT, SIR TITUS, Bart., of Saltaire, and of Crow Nest, near Halifax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is well known as one of the largest manufacturers and employers of labour in the neighbourhood of Bradford, being the head of the great firm of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, & Co. The son of Mr. Daniel Salt, of Bradford, by Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Smythies, of Morley, he was born at the Manor House, Morley, in 1803, and educated at Wakefield. After being for some years in business with his father, one of the most extensive wool-dealers in the West Riding, he set up for himself about 1834 as a spinner, in a small way, in Union-street, Bradford. In 1853 he removed to a spot on the banks of the Aire, above Shipley, where he erected such a palace of industry as England had never seen, with dwellings for the workpeople contiguous. After the erection of the works at Saltaire, which now cover nearly twenty acres of land, he pushed on the erection of street after street of houses, which contain 824 dwellings fitted up with all the modern appliances of comfort. Sir Titus Salt is a magistrate for the borough of Bradford and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter. He has also served the offices of Mayor of Bradford, and President of the local Chamber of Commerce. He sat in the advanced Liberal interest as M.P. for Bradford, from 1859 to 1861. In Oct., 1869, he was created a baronet. He married in 1831 Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. George Whitlan, of Great Grimsby, by whom he has, with other issue, a son and heir, Mr. William Henry Salt, of Kirby Firth, Leicestershire. The gift of £1,000 to Peel Park, Bradford, of nearly £5,000 to the Bradford Fever Hospital, of a wing to the Hall Orphan Asylum, and of £5,000 to the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, are instances of Sir Titus Salt's princely generosity. A marble statue of Sir Titus was placed in the centre of Bradford in 1874 as a memorial of the admiration and affection of the people of that town. One thousand guineas was paid for the statue, and upwards of £1,500 was expended

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upon the canopy. The ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed by the Duke of Devonshire, Aug. 1, 1874.

SALTER, HENRY HYDE, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1823, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed Lecturer on Physiology at Charing Cross Hospital in 1854, Assistant Physician in 1855, and full Physician and Lecturer on Medicine in 1866. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1856, and has written "Asthma, its Pathology and Treatment" (1860), and papers and lectures on various medical subjects.

SAND, GEORGES. (*See* DUDEVANT.)

SANDEAU, LÉONARD SYLVAIN JULES, a French novelist, born at Aubusson, Feb. 19, 1811, became a law student at Paris, where he formed that acquaintance with the young Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand) which led to his adopting literature as a profession. M. Sandeau was appointed one of the keepers of the Mazarin Library in 1853, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1858. He is also an Officer of the Legion of Honour. His principal novels are—"Madame de Sommerville," 1834; "Les Revenants," 1836; "Marianna," 1839; "Le Docteur Herbeau," 1841; "Vaillance et Richard," 1843; "Fernand," 1844; "Catherine," 1845; "Valcreuse," 1846; "Mdlle. de la Seiglière," 1848; "Madelcine," 1848; "La Chasse au Roman," 1849; "Un Héritage," 1850; "Sacs et Parchemins," 1851; "Le Château de Montsabrey," 1853; "Olivier," 1854; "La Maison de Penarvan," 1858; and "Un Début dans la Magistrature," 1862. He has also written several pieces for the stage. His latest publication is a book for children, entitled "La Roche-aux-Mouettes," 1871.

SANDERSON, JOHN SCOTT BURDON, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Dec., 1828, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was Medical Officer of Health for Paddington, 1856-67; has been Physician to the Middlesex Hospital and the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; Lecturer on Practical Physiology in University College; and was nominated Jodrell Professor of Physiology in the same College in 1874. He has been Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution since 1871. Dr. Sanderson was employed by the Royal Commissioners to make investigations respecting the Cattle Plague, 1865-66; was sent by Her Majesty's Government to North Germany in 1865 to inquire into an Epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis; and was occupied in an inquiry for a Royal Commission as to the influence of extreme heat on the health of workers in the Cornwall mines, in 1869. He is the author of various Reports on the above and other subjects in the Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council from 1860 to the present time; papers on physiological and pathological subjects read before the Royal Society; and "Handbook of the Sphygmograph"—an instrument which he was the first to introduce into this country.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, son of the late Archdeacon Sandford, born in 1828, received his academical education at Oxford, was for several years Senior Censor of Christ Church, became Commissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1869, and Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, in 1870. On the resignation of Bishop Harris he was nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the See of Gibraltar, and was consecrated at Oxford, Feb. 1, 1874.

SANDHURST (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM ROSE MANSFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., fifth son of the late John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts, born in 1819, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the army in 1835, became Lieutenant in Aug., 1838, Captain in Feb., 1843, Major in Dec., 1874, and Lieutenant-Colonel

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in May, 1851. He served with distinction in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, in the latter he commanded his regiment, was again actively employed in the operations on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-2, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in Nov., 1854. He was attached to the embassy at Constantinople, as military adviser, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in 1855, and afterwards proceeded in that capacity to the Crimea. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to Warsaw as Consul-General, and on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, proceeded to India, as Chief of the Staff, in which capacity he attended the late Lord Clyde throughout the various military operations which led to the suppression of the mutiny. During this trying period, he showed the greatest ability in the performance of his onerous duties, and in April, 1858, was rewarded by being made Major-General and K.C.B. In 1860 he was nominated to the command of the Bombay army, and was gazetted Colonel of the 38th Regiment in March, 1862. It is worthy of notice, that with the exception of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Sandhurst is the youngest General Officer who holds the Colonelcy of a regiment. He succeeded Sir Hugh Rose as Commander-in-Chief in India, with the local rank of General, in March, 1863, and was created a Knight of the Star of India Feb. 20, 1866. He resigned the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1870, when he became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1870, and in the same year he was made G.C.B., and a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Sandhurst in March, 1871.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, KING OF THE. (*See* KALAKANA.)

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, born in the city of Xalapa Feb. 21, 1798; entered public life in 1821. After expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which he was deposed in Nov., 1822, when he raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When Bustamente had attained the chief dignity, in 1830, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Padrazza against whom he had previously supported Guerrero, defeating the army sent against him, and Padrazza became president till 1833. Santa Anna was chosen president at the new election; but, although a favourite with the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran took up arms against him in 1833, were defeated, and the rumour, spread in 1835, that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity, led to an insurrection, which resulted in the defeat of Lecatecos, the leader of the Reform party, who had issued a proclamation against Santa Anna. He then announced himself Dictator. The discontented flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government; Santa Anna went against them, and the war ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in Dec., 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz, when attacked by the French under the Prince de Joinville, in which service he lost a leg. After many vicissitudes, he was again made President in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when another revolution hurled him from power. Regaining his lost position in Feb., 1846, he encountered the United States General Taylor, at Buena-Vista. After fighting two whole days, both parties claimed the victory. The forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the country, leaving Mexico to the enemy. During his absence the Senate deposed him from his command. As first magistrate of the State, he

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refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the next campaign he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerrogordo, when his army was routed. Another revolution ended in concentrating all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once more proclaimed President of the Republic, and the treaty was signed Feb. 2, 1848, by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. As President he governed the country most despotically for two years. His oppressions having induced his opponents to act together, in the autumn of 1855 he found himself in great danger, approached the coast on pretext of official business, suddenly resigned his presidency, and escaped. After living quietly in the island of St. Thomas for some years, he went to Vera Cruz, in the winter of 1863-4, with the intention of taking a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much; but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. On the arrival of Ferdinand Maximilian in Mexico, he embraced the cause of the empire, but soon abandoned it, left Mexico, and returned to St. Thomas. He had a long interview with Mr. Seward when he was in the West Indies; visited the United States in May, 1866, and it is generally believed that his visit was connected with the state of affairs in Mexico. He was taken prisoner by the Juarist party in 1867. In 1868 Santa Anna, who had then been residing for some time on Staten Island, near New York, planned an expedition against Juarez, and set sail from New York on board a merchant steamer trading between that port and Vera Cruz. He had been preceded by some agents who had landed on the coast of Mexico and disseminated an appeal prepared by Santa Anna. Things were thus arranged for his landing. The first blow which he intended to strike was to obtain possession of San Juan d'Ulloa, the fortress of Vera Cruz. The commander of the fortress, and of the city of Vera Cruz, pretended to enter into negotiations; but on the vessel, on board which Santa Anna was, arriving near the fortress, a boat containing an armed crew came from the fort, boarded the steamer, and made Santa Anna and his secretary, prisoners, forcing them to enter the boat. They were conveyed to the Castle. Santa Anna was then tried by court-martial and condemned to death, but after some delay Juarez extended to him a free pardon, on condition of his leaving Mexico and not returning. He then went back to the United States by way of Havannah, and afterwards resided on Staten Island. He has recently returned to his native country, and is now residing in the city of Mexico.

SANTLEY, CHARLES, barytone singer, born at Liverpool, after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera

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of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, with triumphant success.

SARTORIS, MRS. (*See* KEMBLE, ADELAIDE.)

SARTORIUS, ERNST WILHELM CHRISTIAN, Protestant theologian, born at Darmstadt, May 10, 1797, studied at Göttingen, and became Professor of Theology in the University of Marburg, in 1823, and in that of Dorpat, in Russia, in 1824. He returned to Germany, and took the direction of the Consistory of Königsberg in 1835, in addition to being court-preacher, and holding the title of Superintendent-general. Sartorius early distinguished himself by his severe orthodoxy in religion and politics, as shown by his "Three Treatises on Matters of Exegetical and Systematical Theology," published in 1820; "Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason, and, according to the Principles of True Protestantism, in Opposition to those of False Rationalism," in 1821; and "The Protestant Doctrine of the Dignity of the Temporal Power," in 1822. His "Doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ," in 1831, and his "Doctrine of Holy Love," in 1840-3, have passed through several editions, and have been translated into various languages.

SARTORIUS, SIR GEORGE ROSE, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the late Colonel of Engineers, J. C. Sartorius, of the E.I.C.'s service, and of Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey, was born Aug. 9, 1790. At an early age he entered the navy, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was three times mentioned in the *Gazette* for boating services. When in command of the *Slaney*, he was present at the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1815, to the squadron under the orders of Captain Sir Frederick Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. In 1830-31, he was engaged by the Terceira Regency, acting for the young Queen of Portugal, to fit out and take the command of a squadron to act against the usurper, Don Miguel. In this service his efforts were much embarrassed by a factious opposition; and owing to this cause, and to the contradictory orders issued from head-quarters, he had a very critical duty to perform. During the continuation of the contest that ensued, a spirit of discontent sprang up among the seamen, who became mutinous in consequence of their arrears of pay being withheld from them. This vexatious state of things was much aggravated by misrepresentations to the effect that it was the intention of the admiral to withdraw the ships, and to deprive the seamen of their rights. Indeed, so far did his opponents proceed, as to attempt to seize him on board his own ship. This opened the eyes of the men, and, after much difficulty and after making many sacrifices, the admiral succeeded, by exercising great firmness and forbearance, in restoring order, and in recovering the good will and devoted attachment of the remaining crews. During the prevalence of the mutinous spirit of the seamen, many of them had deserted to the Spanish shores, and great privation was caused by the failure of provisions. This last evil was only remedied by the admiral purchasing, at his own cost, supplies of meat and biscuit; but for this the squadron must have been surrendered to the Spanish government. He had soon after to menace with an attack a Spanish squadron of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and corvettes, sent to drive him out of Spanish waters; and with mutinous crews he managed to fight two actions, eventually succeeding in driving the enemy's ships into Lisbon, while the Tagus was blockaded and Oporto kept free during the time of his command. When confidence was restored, and the crews, who were all English, found how groundless had been their alarms at the motives and conduct of the admiral, they manifested great zeal and devotion; and on his ascertaining

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that the time had come when he could retire honourably, and with safety to the cause in which he had embarked, he signified his intention to give up the command to his old friend Napier; and this at a time when officers and men declared their intention to serve under no other commander until his claims were satisfied. On the re-establishment of the Queen's government, the admiral successively received the titles of Viscount de Pudade, Count of Sonhafirma, together with the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, for the services he had rendered. As captain of the *Malabar* he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for his efforts to save the U.S. frigate *Missouri* from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay, in 1842. Shortly after he was so fortunate as to receive on board the Regent of Spain, Espartero, and to afford him an asylum when closely pursued by his enemies. Sir George was the first to foresee, in 1855, the revolution about to take place in naval warfare, by the revival of the ancient mode of striking an adversary with the prow; the introduction of which principle, as the so-called "ram," has since been adopted.

SASKATCHEWAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACLEAN DR.)

SAULCY, LOUIS-FÉLICIEN-JOSEPH CAIGNART DE, antiquary, born at Lille, March 19, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the late Duke of Orleans, Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to Oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return, announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques," published in 1852-4, and translated into English, is well known. Owing to his researches in the Holy Land, M. de Saulcy, from being a sceptic, became a believer in revealed religion. His later works are:—"Histoire de l'Art Judaïque, tirée des Textes Sacrés et Profanes," 1858; "Les Expéditions de César en Grande-Bretagne," 1860; "Voyage en Terre-Sainte," 2 vols., 1865; "Les Derniers Jours de Jérusalem," 1866; "Histoire d'Hérode, Roi des Juifs," 1867; and "Étude Chronologique des Livres d'Esdras et de Néhémie," 1868. M. de Saulcy has been twice married. His second wife, Mdlle. de Billing, a daughter of the well-known diplomatist, was appointed lady of the palace to the Empress. After the capitulation of Sédan (1870), M. de Saulcy followed the Empress to Chislehurst. He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847, a Senator of France, having previously retired from the Artillery with the rank of Major, Nov. 14, 1859, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1862.

SAWYER, WILLIAM, born at Brighton, July 26, 1828, was early connected with the periodical and newspaper press, and has produced several poetical works in addition to fiction. He has published "Thought and Reverie," 1849; "Ten Miles from Town," 1867, which ran through two editions; and "The Legend of Phyllis," and "A Year of Song," in 1872. Mr. Sawyer is connected with the London daily press, and edits several weekly journals, besides contributing largely to the magazines.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, LL.D., born at Highgate, Vermont, in 1816, graduated from Middlebury College in 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and commenced practice at St. Alban's, Vermont. In 1850 he removed to Burlington, Vermont, and

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was for five years editor of the *Burlington Sentinel*. His poems, which are mostly humorous, have been collected in various forms, and more than forty editions of them have been published. He has also published "The Flying Dutchman: or, the Wrath of Herr von Stoppelnoze," 1862; "Clever Stories of many Nations," 1864; "The Masquerade, and other poems," 1866; and has completed a translation of "The Clouds of Aristophanes," in verse. His poems have been published in London, under the title of "The Times, the Telegraph, and other Poems," 1865.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF. (*See* ERNEST II.)

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON, a French statesman, born in 1826, is son of Horace Émile Say, and grandson of Jean Baptiste Say. Following the traditions of his family he devoted himself to the study of political economy, and for many years he was editor of the *Journal des Débats*. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif in 1869, but in Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly, as one of the representatives of the department of the Seine. In June the same year he became Prefect of that department. In Oct., 1871, he came to London, accompanied by M. Vautrain, the president of the Municipal Council of Paris, and presented to the Court of Aldermen at the Guildhall a bronze model of the Hôtel de Ville, and the large gold medal which was struck in commemoration of the revictualling of Paris by voluntary subscriptions collected in this country. At the same time he on behalf of M. Thiers presented the Lord Mayor with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He and M. Vautrain were entertained at a public banquet in the Mansion House (Oct. 18). On Dec. 7, 1872, he was made Minister of Finance by M. Thiers, on whose downfall he naturally left office (May 24, 1873). He again accepted the portfolio of Finance in M. Buffet's administration, in March 1875. M. Léon Say, who is a great authority in the Chamber on financial and economical questions, has written "Théorie des Changes Étrangers," translated from the English, and preceded by an introduction; "Histoire de la Caisse d'Escompte," 1848; "La Ville de Paris et le Crédit Foncier;" "Lettre aux Membres de la Commission du Corps Législatif;" "Observations sur le Système Financier de M. le Préfet de la Seine," 1865; and, in conjunction with M. Léon Walras, "Les Obligations Populaires." He has contributed to the *Annuaire de l'Économie Politique* and the *Journal des Économistes*. In Dec., 1874, the French academy of Moral and Political Sciences, elected M. Léon Say to the seat left vacant by the death of M. Dubois.

SCHAFF, PHILIP, D.D., was born at Chur, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Tübingen, Halle, and Berlin, and in 1841 travelled as private tutor, in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1844 he went to America, where he became Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Seminary at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and was subsequently lecturer on Ecclesiastical History at Andover, and Professor of Church History at Hartford. In 1871 he became Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Among his numerous works are:—"History of the Apostolic Church," 1851; "German Hymn Book," 1859: "History of the Christian Church of the First Three Centuries," 2 vols. 1858; "The Christ of the Gospels," 1864; "Lectures on the Civil War in America," 1865; "Christ in Song," 1869; "Revision of the English Version of the New Testament," 1874; and "Bibliotheca Symbolica," 1875. He has been especially active in promoting the Evangelical Alliance, and has contributed largely to religious periodicals.

SCHARF, GEORGE, F.S.A., son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who settled in London in 1816. He was born Dec. 16, 1820, is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art,

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and as a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father, who died in London in Nov., 1860. He was educated at London University School, and having gained medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1838. His first published work was a series of etchings, entitled "Scenic Effects," illustrating the Shaksperian and Classical revivals by Macready, when manager of Covent Garden Theatre in 1838-9. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. After his return he painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; but his time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," 1847; Eilman's "Horace," 1849; Kugler's "Handbook of Italian Painting," 1851, 2nd edit. 1855, in which he devised a collected series of minute representations of all Raphael's compositions known as the "Holy Family;" Layard's works on "Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," Keats's "Poems," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-book," Pollock's "Dante," and "The Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. He delivered a course of lectures on Italian art at the Royal Institution, and was appointed Art Secretary at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace," in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures; a second series was given in March, 1868. He is also the author of an account of the various representations of Richard II., with a record of the restoration of the celebrated portrait preserved in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, printed in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, 1867; and of an historical account of the pictures belonging to the Crown, recording their vicisitudes from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present century, and published in the volume of the Archæological Institute, entitled "Old London," 1867. In these catalogues many erroneous titles of portraits were corrected, and several names of eminence, supposed to have been lost, have been recovered. His essays on "The Three Children of the King of Castille," a triptych formerly belonging to King Henry VIII.; and a rare portrait of the Empress Leonora, mother of Maximilian, previously unknown, were printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries. He contributed to the journal of the Royal Archæological Institute a new interpretation of the well-known picture of Queen Elizabeth in a litter surrounded by her nobles, erroneously engraved by Vertue as "A Procession to Hunsdon House," in 1571. He showed that it was in reality the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars in 1600, to celebrate the wedding of Anne Russell to Lord Herbert. This departure from the date assumed by Vertue, had extensively altered the names of the persons represented.

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His latest works have been elaborate historical catalogues of the paintings at Knowsley Hall and Woburn Abbey, privately printed.

SCHENCK, ROBERT CUMMING, was born at Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809. He graduated at Miami University, in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1841, and in 1843 as representative in Congress, and was re-elected for four successive biennial terms. From 1851 to 1854 he was Minister to Brazil. When the civil war broke out, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and after having been wounded, was made Military Governor of Baltimore and the surrounding district. He was again elected to Congress in 1863, retaining his seat until 1871, and was during that time Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1871, General Schenck was appointed Minister to Great Britain, a position which he still holds.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, PRINCE OF. (*See* CHRISTIAN, PRINCE.)

SCHMERLING (BARON), ANTON VON, statesman, born at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1805, was educated in that city, where he studied law, became an advocate of the Court of Appeal, and was elected to the Council of State in 1846. He was first brought into notice as a statesman by his opposition, in 1848, to the measures of Prince Metternich. As a member of the Frankfort Parliament, he advocated the theory of a Federal Germany, with, however, the reservation of Austrian supremacy. The Archduke John offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he did not accept, though he held two or three offices during the few following months, from which he retired through the strong influence of Prussia. He represented Austria at Frankfort for a short time, was Minister of Justice at Vienna from 1849 till 1851; but reaction set in, the reign of Schwarzenberg and Bach commenced, and his liberal views rendered it impossible for him to retain his post. The institution of the new Reichsrath, and the attempt to establish a Constitutional Parliament, representing the different provinces of the empire, met with determined opposition in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland, and in 1860 Baron Schmerling was called to the head of affairs, in the hope that his personal character and the liberalism of his sentiments would reconcile these discordant elements. But the effort failed, for the baron, liberal as he was in a certain sense, could not forget the leading principle of Austrian supremacy. The Hungarian Diet, which had been convoked by his advice in the spring of 1861, was dissolved in the autumn, and the taxes of that distracted country were ordered to be collected by the military power. He retired from office in 1866, and in the following year was made a life member of the Chamber of Peers.

SCHMITZ, LEONHARD, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., was born at Eupen near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 6, 1807, studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Niebuhr, Welcker, &c., from 1828 till 1832, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, which he resigned in July, 1866; he then undertook the Principalship of the London International College, which he resigned in 1874, on being appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London. He was selected by the Queen in 1859 to give a course of historical instruction to the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862-3 gave a similar course to Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," consisting of eight

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volumes, published in 1844-53; and the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, from 1844 till 1850; and has compiled a "Popular History of Rome;" a "History of Greece;" Grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History," published in 1855; a "Manual of Ancient Geography," in 1857; a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages," in 1859; and contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

SCHNEIDER, HORTENSE CATHERINE, a French actress, born at Bordeaux about 1835, displayed while very young an aptitude for the stage, and at the age of fifteen played with applause in "Michel et Christine" at the Athénée of her native city. An old teacher named Schaffner gave her lessons in singing, and she subsequently spent three years at Agen, playing secondary parts. Going to Paris she obtained an engagement in the company of the Bouffes Parisiens, and on Sept. 19, 1856, made her *début* in "Le Chien de Garde" at the Théâtre des Variétés. Here she met with considerable success, which was increased by her performances at the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where she made her first appearance Aug. 5, 1858. In Dec. 1864 Mdlle. Schneider returned to the Variétés and caused quite a *furore* by her acting in "La Belle Hélène." She achieved a success even more signal in "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein" during the Universal Exposition of 1867, and appeared in the same part at London in July, 1868. In the following year she returned to the Bouffes-Parisiens.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, born at Paris July 21, 1804, on quitting the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the Liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent Republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, 1830, and placed his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic journals. He advocated the abolition of negro slavery; went, in 1829, to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, called loudly for immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and in 1847 set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary; issued, March 4, a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation; and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation in the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death came on for discussion just as the *coup d'état* suppressed the Assembly. Expelled from France, he took refuge in England. He refused to take advantage of the amnesty proclaimed by the Empire, and did not return to France until after the commencement of the war with Germany, and the earlier defeats sustained by the French troops in Aug., 1870. After the 4th of September, he was nominated Colonel of the Staff of the National Guards, and a member of the Commission of Barricades, being entrusted with the duty of organizing the Legion of Artillery, which he commanded throughout the siege of Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was returned

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as representative of the department of the Seine, to the National Assembly, and was also chosen for Martinique and Guiana. He elected to sit for Martinique. M. Schoelcher votes with the Extreme Left. He has published a number of valuable works on the subject of slavery; also "The Life of Handel," Lond., 1857; and "The Sunday Rest," Lond., 1870.

SCHOFIELD, JOHN MCALLISTER, born in Chatauque County, New York, Sept. 29, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1853; remained there for five years as Instructor in Natural Philosophy; and from 1858 to 1861 was Professor of Natural Philosophy at St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, and served with credit in Missouri and Kansas. In 1864 he joined the army of Gen. Sherman, and bore a prominent part in all its operations to the close of the war. In 1864 he was made Brigadier-General, and in 1869 Major-General in the regular army. In 1867 he was placed in command of the military district of Virginia. In 1868 he was appointed Secretary of War, but he resigned in 1867, and was assigned to the command of the department of Missouri. He was subsequently assigned to that of California, a position which he still holds.

SCHOTT, WILHELM, philologist and ethnologist, was born at Mayence in Sept., 1809, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at Halle in 1827, since which time he has devoted himself to the study of the European and Asiatic languages. His first work, "An Essay on the Tatar Languages" ("Versuch über die tatarischen Sprachen"), appeared in 1836. In 1840 he was nominated a Professor in the High School of Berlin, and in 1842 a Fellow in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The same year he published "De Linguâ Tschuwaschorum," in which he demonstrated the Turkish character of this idiom. In 1849 followed his work, "Concerning the Altaic or Finnish-Tatar Group of Languages;" in 1854, "The Numeral in the Tschudic Class of Languages;" and after this a yet unconcluded series of treatises entitled "Altaic Studies," 1860-72. Dr. Schott, who is Professor-Extraordinary in the University of Berlin, has also written largely on the Chinese language and literature, and on the Ugro-Finnish class of languages.

SCHURZ, CARL, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of that city, and at the University of Bonn. In 1848 he became associated with Gottfried Kinkel, in editing a revolutionary journal, and subsequently in initiating a revolution. At the surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, he escaped into Switzerland, whence, in May, 1850, he returned secretly to Germany to endeavour to rescue Kinkel, who had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau. After six months he effected this, and the two escaped to Leith, Scotland. Schurz went thence to Paris as a newspaper correspondent, but a year later returned to London as a teacher. In 1852 he went to the United States, remained in Philadelphia for three years, and then settled in Wisconsin, and became known as a political orator in the German language. The following year he was nominated by the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Spain, where he remained till Dec., 1861, when he returned to the United States, resigned his office, and entered the army, and in May following was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers. In the autumn of 1863 he went to Tennessee, and took part in several battles, but resigned in 1864, and returned to his profession of the law. In 1866 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he founded and edited for some time the *Detroit Post*. In 1868 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected U.S. senator from

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Missouri, but was not re-elected in 1875. He has lectured extensively, and a volume of his speeches was published in 1865.

SCHWARZENBERG, CARDINAL FREDERIC VON, Prince Bishop of Prague, a member of the princely house bearing his name, was born April 6, 1809. Having completed his education, and taken holy orders, the prince became, in 1836, Bishop of Salzburg. In 1842 he was made a cardinal, and in 1849 was translated as Prince Bishop of Prague. At the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican (1869-70) the cardinal belonged to the inopportunist party, but afterwards unreservedly accepted the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

SCHWARZENBERG, PRINCE JOHN ADOLPH, brother of the preceding, born May 29, 1799, is an Imperial Privy Councillor and Chamberlain and an Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire. In 1833 he succeeded his father in the titles and estates. In 1830 he married Princess Eleanora von Liechtenstein (born Dec. 25, 1812), and from this union was born their son Prince Adolph Joseph, now a major in the Austrian army. The prince is President of the Imperial Patriotic Society of Bohemia, of the Imperial Agricultural Society in Vienna, and of the Imperial Privileged Institute of Credit for Commerce and Industry of Vienna.

SCLATER, PHILIP LUTLEY, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and was subsequently Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first-class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western circuit for several years, was elected Secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, F.R.S. in 1861, and was made *Doctor Philosophiæ* by the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He was editor of the first series of the *Ibis*, a journal of ornithology, and of the *Natural History Review*, and is author of a "Monograph of the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," in 1862; "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," and upwards of 300 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of natural history in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," the *Ibis*, the *Natural History Review*, and the *Journal of Science*.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Firth, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the Working Men's Educational Union. Mr. Scott has published several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational and other works, particularly "A Statistical Vindication of the City of London," "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints to Lecturers to the Working Classes." Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, SIR GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., F.S.A., grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the "Commentary on the Bible," a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture, was born in 1811, at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was in-

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cumbent. At an early age he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, which induced his father to place him with an architect, though the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt, but this connection terminated in 1845. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842-3. The rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and has been estimated to cost, on its completion, £150,000. It is now complete, excepting the spire. In 1855 another design was furnished by him, also in a European competition, when he carried off the prize, though the building has never been carried into execution, for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg; and the cathedral church of St. John's, Newfoundland, was erected from his design in 1848, though still incomplete. More recently the parish church of Doncaster, destroyed by fire, has been restored under his superintendence. Mr. Scott, who has been employed in extensive restorations at the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Salisbury, has had engagements of a less extensive character at Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. At Chichester he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Slater, in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire; at Westminster Abbey, he succeeded Mr. Blore in 1849 as official architect of the Dean and Chapter, and has erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the Minster, and has more recently restored the beautiful Chapter-house. He has written a "Pea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," published in 1850; "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," in 1862; and "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper," in 1864. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum (at first in Cannon Row, afterwards at the Museum at Kensington, and now in Bowling Street, Westminster) rendered it one of the most interesting institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Scott, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, temporarily undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. He is architect of the new Foreign Office, and, in conjunction with Sir M. Digby Wyatt, of the new India Office. He is now building the new Home and Colonial Offices, which complete the group. In addition to the great works carried out by him, he has been engaged on the restoration of old churches throughout the kingdom, as well as in the erection of a vast number of new ones. Among his secular works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Walton House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town Hall at Preston; the Infirmary at Leeds; and the new Station and Hotel of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras. Among buildings connected with the universities, he has been engaged on the new chapels and other extensive works at Exeter College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; works at University College, Merton and New College, Oxford; and in the entire rebuilding of the university buildings at Glasgow. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen, Architect to the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, in Kensington Gardens, one of the most marked of his recent works. The Queen conferred on him

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the honour of knighthood, Aug. 9, 1872.

SCOTT, THE VERY REV. ROBERT, D.D., derives his descent from the Scotts of Harden, N.B., and was born in 1811 in Devonshire, where his father held a living. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, where he obtained the Craven University Scholarship in 1833, and the Ireland University Scholarship three years subsequently. He graduated B.A. in 1833, being in the first cass in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College. Having held for a few years one of the college tutorships, he accepted the Rectory of Duloe, in Cornwall, which he subsequently exchanged for the living of South Luffenham, Rutland. This preferment he held till 1854, when he was elected, on the death of Dr. Jenkyns, to the Mastership of Balliol College. In 1861 he succeeded Dr. Hawkins as Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford; and in 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. Dr. Scott has translated some portions of the "Library of the Fathers," and in 1845 he gave to the world the well-known "Greek Lexicon," in conjunction with Dean Liddell.

SCOTT, ROBERT HENRY, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed Lecturer in Mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society in 1862, and Director of the Meteorological Office in 1867. Mr. Scott is author of a "Manual of Volumetric Analysis," 1862; and of various papers on geology and meteorology in the transactions of scientific societies. A new edition, prepared by Mr. Scott, of "The Barometer Manual," was issued by the Board of Trade in 1871. It was entirely rewritten at the request of the Meteorological Committee, and contains admirable instructions for the use of the barometer by sailors and others, so as to render it an instrument of real practical value.

SCRIVENER, THE REV. FREDERICK HENRY AMBROSE, LL.D., was born Sept. 29, 1813, at Bermondsey, Surrey, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838. He was appointed Assistant Master of King's School, Sherborne, in 1835; Curate of Sandford Orcas, Somerset, in 1838; was Head-Master of Falmouth School, 1846-56; Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, 1846-61; Rector of Gerrans since 1861. Mr. Scrivener's special study has been the criticism of the New Testament, to which nearly all his writings refer. His "Greek Testament," and "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," are text-books in many schools and universities. The "Codex Bezæ" is perhaps the most complete and elaborate of his writings. His "Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorized English Version; with the Text revised, and a Critical Introduction prefixed," appeared in 1873. He was nominated one of the Company of Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament in 1870. The University of St. Andrew conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872. A civil list pension of £100 was granted to him Jan. 3, 1872, "in recognition of his services in connection with Biblical criticism, and in aid of the publication of his works."

SCROPE, GEORGE POULETT, F.R.S., second son of the late J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Rochampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, born in 1797, was first returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Stroud, in May, 1833, having been defeated at the general election in Dec., 1832, and retained the seat till 1867, when he retired. He is the author of several able pamphlets on banking and currency questions, the poor laws, and political

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economy, and has written a life of his brother, Lord Sydenham, some time Governor-General of Canada, published in 1843; "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France," in 1858. Mr. Scrope, who is a Magistrate and Deputy.-Lieut. for Wilts, assumed the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Leicestershire.

SECCHI, ANGELO, S.J., astronomer, was born in the State of the Church, at the commencement of the present century, and at an early age entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus, of which he became a professed member. For many years he has been Director of the celebrated observatory in the Collegio Romano, and when the other Jesuit Fathers were driven from that establishment after the occupation of the Eternal City by the Italian troops, Father Secchi, on account of his great eminence as a man of science, was allowed to remain at his post. He has made many important discoveries in astronomical science, and has published the following works: "Intorno alla Vita e alle Opere del P. G. Pianciani Discorso," 1862; "Se recenti Scoperte Astronomiche," 1868; "Sull' Epoca vera, e la Durata della Cecità del Galileo," 1868; "Fisica Solare. Sulle ultime scoperte spettroscopiche fatte nel sole, lettera all' Academia Tiberino," 1869; "Descrizione del Meteorografo dell' Osservatorio del Collegio Romano," 1870; "Le Soleil: exposé des principales découvertes modernes sur le structure de cet astre, son influence, et ses relations avec les autres corps célestes," Paris, 1870; and "Il Traforo delle Alpi nella catena del Moncenisco al Colle di Frejus," 1872.

SEDGWICK, AMY, a popular actress, born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835, after having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur theatre near London, where Elton, Reeve, Robson, and other dramatic "stars" first trod the boards, made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond Theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol to accept a temporary engagement, where, owing to a misunderstanding between herself and the lessee of the theatre, she appeared only one night as Mrs. White, in the farce of that name. Proceeding to Cardiff, Miss Sedgwick caused so great a sensation by her Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned it at the end of a year. The provincial papers praised her highly; and in 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester Theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre, where she made her appearance in Sept., as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and on the first night created a great sensation, and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. Her Majesty is one of Miss Sedgwick's hearty admirers, and has done her the honour of commanding her to read dramatic selections before her. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

SEELEY, JOHN ROBERT, M.A., was born in London about 1834, being a son of Mr. Seeley, the publisher of Fleet-street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the captain, and thence proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1857, when he was bracketed with three others at the head of the first

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class in the classical tripos, and he was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In July, 1858, he was elected a fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principal classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment, in 1863, to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London. The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1869. Professor Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865 (though 1866 is the date on the title page), is entitled "Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement amongst the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies. Among the Professor's avowed works may be mentioned:—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," a lecture, 1864; "An English Primer: or Course of English Instruction for Schools" (in collaboration with the Rev. E. A. Abbott), 1869; "Lectures and Essays," 1870; and an edition of "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," the first volume of which, forming one of the Clarendon Press Series, appeared in 1871.

SELBORNE (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. ROUNDELL PALMER, second son of the late Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstanes, Yorkshire, was born at Mixbury, Nov. 27, 1812. He was educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools, and was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated, as a first-class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin essay in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland scholarship in the same year. The subject of the Latin verse composition was "Numantia," and of the English "Staffa." He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834. In 1837 he graduated M.A., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn on June 9 the same year. Having practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, he was created a Queen's Counsel in April, 1849, and was immediately elected a Bencher of his inn. Sir Roundell Palmer was first returned to Parliament, as member for Plymouth, at the general election of July, 1847, being the colleague of Viscount Ebrington. He is described in the *Parliamentary Companion* of the day as a "Liberal Conservative, favourable to the extension of free trade, but friendly to the principle of the Navigation Laws; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy." He represented Plymouth till July, 1852, when he was not re-elected; but regained his seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. In July, 1861, though he had not a seat in Parliament at the time, he was appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's Administration, succeeding Sir William Atherton, who was promoted to be Attorney-General on the elevation of Sir Richard Bethell to the Chancellorship as Lord Westbury. Sir Roundell then received the honour of knighthood, and he was soon after elected M.P. for Richmond, a borough in which the Earl of Zétland has paramount influence, and which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. In Oct., 1863, on the death of Sir William Atherton, he became Attorney-General, and retired from office with Lord John Russell's second Administration in June, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, in Dec., 1868, he was offered the Chancellorship, but not being able to endorse the policy of the Government in

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relation to the Irish Church, declined taking office. Sir Roundell Palmer's views on the Irish Church question were embodied at the time in a speech addressed by him to his constituents at Richmond. He concurred with the Government in recommending the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but differed from them on the question of disendowment. He continued, however, to be an independent supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet on most of the public questions of the day, and consented to represent Her Majesty's Government as counsel before the Arbitration Court at Geneva in 1871. He was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, in succession to Lord Hatherley, in Oct., 1872, on which occasion he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Selborne, of Selborne, in the county of Hants. He went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb., 1872. Of late years his name has been much associated with the project for establishing what has been termed a "Legal University;" and it may be remembered that on this subject Sir R. Palmer has twice moved, though he ultimately failed to carry, a resolution in the House of Commons. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862, and in the following year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

SELLON, PRISCILLA LYDIA, daughter of Capt. W. E. Sellon, R.N., was born in 1821. The late Bishop of Exeter having issued a public appeal on behalf of the spiritual destitution of Plymouth and Devonport, Miss Sellon took up her residence there, opened poor-schools for boys and adults, and eventually established a house of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, thus becoming the founder of the conventual system in the Established Church. Though a great outcry was raised at first by a portion of the public against the institution at Devonport, Miss Sellon's cause was warmly espoused by the Bishop of Exeter. Subsequently Miss Sellon has established "Sisterhoods" of a similar kind in London and elsewhere. In 1854 Sisters were sent to the hospitals in the Crimea, and in 1864 the first Missionary Sisters of the Church of England were organized by her and sent to the Pacific.

SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics, and first-class in classics. While acting as Tutor at Eton and Curate of Windsor, in 1841, he was consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand. He gained the respect and admiration of the natives, and in the course of his missionary journeys guided a small ship many thousand miles to and from the scattered islands of the Southern Pacific. In 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from Government a division of his diocese. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in Dec., 1867. Bishop Selwyn made a tour through Canada and the United States in the autumn of 1874.

SERRANO Y DOMINGUEZ, FRANCISCO, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, born at San Fernando, near Cadiz, in 1810, acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of Queen Christine, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of the Queen-mother, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the attempts of the latter to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King-consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indignation which

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assailed it. After this Serrano turned Liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Grenada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power,—in the *coup d'état* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands. In 1857 he was sent as ambassador to Paris, in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid. On the return to power of Narvaez, towards the close of the year 1866, Serrano vehemently opposed him in consequence of the illegal prorogation of the Cortes. As President of the Senate he was delegated, together with Señor Rios Rosas, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to present to the Queen a protest signed by large numbers of the members of both Chambers. The Ministry, however, caused the two Presidents and those who signed the protest to be prosecuted, and Marshal Serrano was confined for a brief period in the military prison at Alicante. The revolution of Sept., 1868, again brought him into prominence. Queen Isabella having fled the country, and her dynasty being proscribed, Marshal Serrano hastened to Cadiz on the 19th, where, in conjunction with Prim and Topete, he became the principal actor in the revolution. A few days afterwards the Junta at Madrid made him President of the Council of Ministers, and nominated him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Prim being assigned to the Ministry of War, and Admiral Topete to the Ministry of Marine. The Cortes, to which he was returned by the city of Madrid, extended and consolidated his powers. The monarchical form of government having been decided upon, Serrano was elected Regent by 193 votes against 45, on June 16, 1869, and he continued to act in that capacity until Prince Amadeo, son of King Victor Emmanuel, was prevailed upon to accept the Spanish Crown. In May, 1872, Marshal Serrano was engaged in suppressing the Carlist insurrection in Navarre. On Feb. 27, 1874, he was appoined President of the Executive Power in Spain, and left Madrid to take command of the Army of the North. Bilbao was relieved (May 1) by the Republican forces under Marshals Serrano and Concha, who compelled the Carlists to abandon their intrenchments. Serrano soon afterwards returned to Madrid, where he received a grand ovation (May 6). In Dec., 1874, the Marshal-President betook himself to Laserna's headquarters at Logroño, with the ostensible object of taking arms against the Carlists, but in reality to test the loyalty of the Northern Army to the Republic. It had been intimated to him that Alfonso, the Prince of the Asturias, would be proclaimed King, as indeed he was on the last day of the year. Serrano, to preserve appearances, thereupon withdrew to France, but he was back again at Madrid in the course of a month (Feb. 1, 1875).

SERVER PASHA, a Turkish statesman, commenced his official career in the Imperial Divan, and after filling the post of Chief of the correspondence department in the ministry of war, was appointed First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Vienna; then in the same capacity at Paris: and when the Sultan sent Mehemet Kubrisli Pasha to St. Petersburg as Ambassador upon the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Server Effendi was chosen as principal secretary. After the return of the Ambassador to Constantinople, Server Effendi remained in Russia as Chargé d'Affaires, and by his ability and tact succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Sublime

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Porte. On his return to Constantinople, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1859 he was Imperial Ottoman Delegate on the commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro. After this he was successively appointed Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce; then President of the Municipality; Imperial Commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal; and Civil Commissioner in Crete during the insurrection of 1867. The improvements carried out by him during his tenure of office as Mayor of Constantinople, 1868-70, caused him to be styled the "Haussmann of Stamboul." On Aug. 31, 1870, he was appointed Musteschar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months' illness of A'ali Pasha was Minister *ad interim*. On the death of A'ali Pasha, Sept. 6, 1871, Server Effendi was created a Muchir by the Sultan, and definitively appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Server Pasha possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for his high post—experience in its special duties, a very conciliatory manner, a European education, and great popularity with the diplomatic body.

SERVIA, PRINCE OF. (*See* MILANO OBRENOVITCH.)

SEWELL, ELIZABETH MISSING, sister of the late Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," published in 1844. It was followed by "Gertrude, a Tale," and "Sketches, Three Tales," in 1847; "Child's History of Rome," in 1849; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," in 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," in 1852; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," in 1854; "Ivors," in 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," in 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Clove Hall, a Tale," "Earl's Daughter, a Tale," and "Margaret Percival, a Tale," in 1858; "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," in 1859; "Contes Faciles, from Modern French Authors," in 1861; "Dictation Exercises," "Glimpses of the World," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation," in 1862; "Isabel Grey; or, the Mistress didn't Know," and "The Poor Brother: Letters to a Friend," in 1863; "Little Forrester and his Friend, a Ballad," in 1864; "Homely Ballads and Stories in Verse," and "Mother's Last Words," in 1865; "Rose of Cheriton, a Ballad," in 1866; "Grammar made Easy," 1872; and "Catechism of Grecian History," 1874.

SEYMOUR, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.H., eldest son of the late Lord G. Seymour (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), born in 1797, received his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1817 he became an attaché at the Hague; in 1819 was appointed Précis Writer and Private Secretary to Viscount Castlereagh; in Oct., 1822, was attached to a special mission to Verona; and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgard and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years; in Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the court of St. James at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with

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considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO, LL.D., born in Onandaga county, New York, May 31, 1810, was educated at Geneva College, and studied law, but soon abandoned practice, devoting himself to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-in-law. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature; and after filling various offices was, in 1852, elected Governor of the State of New York; but was defeated for re-election in 1854, and retired into private life. In 1862 he was again elected Governor, and opposed the general warlike policy of the national government; but when the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required from the State of New York. At the expiration of his term of service he retired into private life, and was not again a candidate for public honours until July, 1868, when he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States, but was defeated by General Grant at the election in Nov. of that year. In 1874 he declined to be a candidate for the office of Senator in Congress, although his party having come into power, his election would have been certain. His only publications are a number of public addresses and speeches, and several state papers.

SEYMOUR, SIR MICHAEL, G.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College, entered the Navy in 1813, is a Vice-Admiral, has been superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness and Devonport, and Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station. He was made Captain of the Fleet in 1854, second in command in 1855, a K.C.B. for his services against the Russians in the Baltic, and a G.C.B. after commanding the naval operations on the Chinese coast between 1856 and 1858. He was at one time Secretary and Registrar to the Order of the Bath, and was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Devonport, from Aug., 1859, till Feb., 1863. He was Admiral in command at Portsmouth from 1863 till 1866.

SHAFTESBURY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, born April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics, in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned, as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock, in 1826, and supported the governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till Feb., 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in Aug., 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage, in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir R. Peel's administration in 1834-5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes; no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of England is considerable. He is President of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Con-

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version of the Jews, and was formerly President of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on a broad basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

SHAIRP, JOHN CAMPBELL, LL.D., was born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; was appointed by Dr. Tait, now Archbishop of Canterbury, an Assistant Master of Rugby School; made Professor of Humanity at the United College, St. Andrews, in 1861; and appointed Principal of the same College in 1868. Dr. Shairp's works are, "Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, with other Poems," 1864; "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," 1868; and "Lectures on Culture and Religion," 1870.

SHARPEY, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Arbroath, in Scotland, April 1, 1802. After going through the usual course of school education, he became a student at the University of Edinburgh in 1817, and attended the classes of Greek and Natural Philosophy, the latter then being taught by Professor John Playfair. In the following year he began medical study, and, in 1821, obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. After this he pursued his studies in London and in Paris, and, returning to Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D. in the University, in 1823. He subsequently passed much of his time abroad, visiting the medical and scientific institutions of France, Italy, and Germany, and made a long stay in Berlin, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy and physiology. Having, in 1830, become a Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he, in 1831, began to lecture on Anatomy in the extra Academical School, and continued to do so till 1836, when he was appointed Professor in the University of London, now University College, where he taught physiological anatomy and physiology till April, 1874. The government recognized the professor's long services, and the good work he had done in the work of science, by the bestowal on him of a pension of £150 per annum. He has served on the Royal Commission on Science since 1870. Already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1839 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in which for nineteen years he filled the office of Secretary. He is also a member of various foreign academies, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and a member of the General Medical Council. He long acted as Examiner in the University of London, and subsequently was appointed on the Senate. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the late Lord Brougham's installation as Chancellor. He is author of scientific articles in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," and of various contributions to scientific journals. He was also a joint editor of the last three editions of Quain's Anatomy.

SHEA, JOHN GILMARY, LL.D., was born at New York, July 22, 1824. He was admitted to the New York bar; but, abandoning his profession, he engaged for some years in teaching. His first publication was "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," 1852; followed by the fourth volume of the "Louisinian Historical Collections," 1853; and, as a Roman Catholic, he was naturally led to direct his attention to historical researches in regard to the domination of the French and other Catholic nations in portions of the American continent. The fruit of these labours was given to the public in his "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, 1529-1854," 1854; "Pages from the History of the Catholic Church in the United States," 1856; "Legendary History of Ireland, from the French," 1856; "Perils of the Ocean and Wil-

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derness, gleaned from Early Missionary Annals," 1857; "A Bibliographical Account of Catholic Bibles, Testaments. &c., translated from the Latin Vulgate, and printed in the United States," 1859; "A French Onondaga Dictionary, from a Manuscript of the Seventeenth Century," 1860 (this was the first volume of a "Library of Linguistics" in thirteen volumes, prepared by different writers, and edited by Mr. Shea, containing dictionaries of several of the Indian languages, some of which were prepared by Mr. Shea himself); "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi by French explorers," &c., 1861. Mr. Shea edited the "Cramoisy Series of Memoirs, Relations, &c., concerning the French Colonies in America," 18 vols., 8vo., 1857-62; and a similar series relating to Spanish America. He has since followed these with a translation of Iberville's "Voyage to the Mouth of the Mississippi;" Charleroix's "History and Description of New France;" and a copiously annotated edition of George Alsop's "Character of the Province of Maryland," &c. Interspersed with these, he has found time for the preparation of five or six historical text-books for schools; Lives of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Angela Merici, St. Margaret, and some other Catholic worthies, and the compilation of several Catholic manuals; biographies of the "Fallen Brave and Living Heroes of the War of the Rebellion;" published with notes, &c., a number of early monographs relative to the war of the Revolution, and the early history of New York, &c.; compiled a Lincoln Memorial in 1865; edited from 1859 to 1865, the *Historical Magazine*, and for some years, also, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Chimney Corner*, and the *Catholic Almanac*. Mr. Shea has written most of the articles relating to American Indians in the "American Cyclopædia," 1873-75.

SHEPPARD, EDGAR, M.D., born at Worcester in 1820, was educated at Bridgenorth Grammar School, and King's College, London. He was appointed Medical Superintendent at Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum in 1861, and Professor of Psychological Medicine in King's College, London, in 1871. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Southern University of America conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1873. Dr. Sheppard is the author of "A Fallen Faith; or, the Psychology of Quakerism;" a "Treatise on the Turkish Bath;" "Lectures on Madness;" and contributions to various scientific magazines.

SHERIDAN, PHILIP HENRY, an American general, born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1833. He was educated at the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1853, and being assigned to the Infantry, served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. At the commencement of the civil war he was recalled, and was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers, July 1, 1862, and, after a brief period, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland; and, at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In the march toward Chattanooga, June-Sept., 1863, he was very active; in the battle of Chickamauga, though swept off the field by the breaking of the lines, he recovered himself and returned with his own command and some other troops to support General Thomas. In the subsequent actions about Chattanooga he distinguished himself. In April, 1864, he was called

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to the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, put in command of the Cavalry Corps, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitring the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th of Aug., 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he gained several successes over General Early. He was made a Brig.-General of the United States Army for these brilliant successes, and in Nov. following was made Major-General. Having completely crushed Early's army, he desolated the whole region along the banks of the James River, effectually cutting off all supplies for the Confederate Army from the North, and making a detour around Richmond, joined General Grant's Army at City Point, from whence he started March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas). President Johnson being displeased with his administration, transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he continued until March, 1869, when by the promotion of Lieutenant-General Sherman to be General in place of General Grant, who was inaugurated President, Sheridan became Lieutenant-General, and had charge of the Western and South-Western Military Divisions with head-quarters at Chicago. Early in 1875, serious disturbances having broken out at New Orleans, he was sent thither to observe the condition of affairs, and if necessary, to assume the command, which he did.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH, an American general, born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. He was educated at the Military Academy of West Point, graduating in 1840. He served in the Florida war, and subsequently in the war with Mexico, and after its close in California, Missouri, and Louisiana, holding a staff position from 1847 to 1853, when he resigned. For the next four years he was a banker in San Francisco; then for two years practised law (which he had studied while in the Army) at Leavenworth, Kansas; and in 1859 was appointed Superintendent of the Louisiana "State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy," at Alexandria. He resigned this position in Jan., 1861, at the commencement of the war, and was commissioned Colonel of a regiment of infantry, and commanded a Volunteer Brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was soon after appointed Brig.-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, but from some cause he was removed, and was for some months in command of a camp of instruction, near St. Louis. He took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, commanding a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and in the subsequent siege of Corinth. On May 1, 1862, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and was frequently engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. He took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was made Brig.-General of the United States Army. He succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, Oct. 25, 1863, took part in the operations around Chattanooga, and

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the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge, and organized an army of 100,000 men for the spring campaign of 1864. On the 12th of March, 1864, he succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments and armies of the surrounding regions. On May 2, 1864, he entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta his first point, and between that date and Sept. 1, fought many pitched battles. He received the capitulation of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864, and occupied it as a military post until Nov. 15, 1864, and then having sent about two-fifths of his force, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee, and destroy much of Atlanta, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, in less than a month passing over about 300 miles with his army, without any important action till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action Dec. 13, Savannah surrendering Dec. 21, 1864. He commenced, Jan. 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolinas, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865, occupied Goldsboro', March 22, and having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 13, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston, terms of surrender of all the Confederate forces in the field. These terms were pronounced inadmissable by the Federal Government, and General Sherman under General Grant's instructions, demanded and received General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865. General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army, Aug. 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to be Lieutenant-General, and assigned to the Command of the Military Division of the Missouri. In March, 1869, Grant having resigned the generalship, in consequence of his election as President, Sherman was promoted to the vacant rank. In Nov., 1871, he obtained leave of absence for a year's travel in Europe and the East. Upon his return he made his head-quarters at Washington, but towards the close of 1874, changed them to St. Louis. He has been suggested as a candidate for the Presidency at the election of 1876.

SHIRLEY, EVELYN PHILIP, F.S.A., a Trustee of Rugby School, eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire (who was one of the members for South Warwickshire from June, 1836, till May, 1849), was born Jan. 22, 1812, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and sat for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. He is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and is the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "Noble and Gentle Men of England, their Arms, &c.," of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He has written "Stemmata Shirleiana; or, Annals of the Shirleys of Eatington," printed in 1841; "Some Account of the Territory of Farney, in Ulster," in 1846; "Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers," in 1848; "Original Letters, &c., on History of the Church in Ireland," in 1851; and "Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks," in 1867.

SHORT, THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, was born near Exeter, in 1803, and from Westminster School was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (first class in classics) in

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1824, and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, in 1835; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1846; and the first Bishop of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847. The diocese includes South Australia.

SHREWSBURY, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWN, JAMES, D.D.)

SHUTTLEWORTH, SIR JAMES PHILLIPS KAY, Bart., son of the late Robert Kay, Esq., born July 20, 1804, and educated at Scotch and Foreign Universities, was for some time Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and was created a Baronet, Dec. 22, 1849, on resigning that post, in which he had been mainly instrumental in establishing a system of school inspection by officers appointed by the Government. Sir James, who assumed the additional name of Shuttleworth by royal licence on marrying, Feb. 24, 1842, the heiress of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, co. Lancaster, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870.

SIAM, KING OF. (*See* CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN.)

SIBTHORP, THE REV. RICHARD WALDO, B.D., youngest brother of the late Colonel Sibthorp, many years M.P. for Lincoln, born in 1792, was educated at Westminster and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Demy and Fellow. He graduated, with first second-class honours, B.A. in 1813, M.A., and B.D.; was Curate of St. Mary's, Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and St. James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight. In 1841 he resigned his Fellowship, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He published "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations;" "Notes on the Book of Jonah;" "Two Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford;" and some controversial pamphlets and occasional sermons. He built and endowed an almshouse at Lincoln for thirteen poor women and one poor man, and added a chapel and residence for a warden-chaplain. He resides at Nottingham, and is an Assistant Priest of St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Cathedral in that town.

SICKLE, DANIEL E., an American general, born at New York, Oct. 10, 1822. He was a printer in early life, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He early took part in politics, was elected to the Legislature in 1847, and soon became one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the city. In 1853 he became Secretary of Legation to Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister at the Court of St. James's. On his return, in 1855, he was elected State Senator, and in the election of Nov., 1856, was chosen from New York as a representative in Congress of that city. He was re-elected in Nov., 1858. On Feb. 27, 1859, just before the close of his first term, he killed Philip B. Key for improper intimacy with his wife. He was tried for murder, but was acquitted, and took his seat in Congress the following session. He was again re-elected in 1860, but in 1861 raised a brigade of Volunteers, and was appointed Colonel of one of its regiments. The succeeding autumn he was made Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers. He was engaged in several battles, commanding an army corps; he lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was made Major-General of Volunteers. He was appointed in 1866 by President Johnson, Minister resident at the Hague, but declined to serve. In 1867 he was made Brigadier-General, and soon after brevet Major-General in the regular army, for his services at Gettysburg. In April, 1869, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court at Madrid, but was recalled in June, 1872, at the request of the Spanish Government on the ground of his interference in Spanish local politics.

SIMMONS, WILLIAM HENRY, engraver, was born in London, June

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11, 1811. While a pupil with Messrs. Finden he obtained the large silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1833, for a finished engraving from an original design. His principal works are "The impending Mate Mated," after F. Stone; "The Proscribed Royalist" and "Rosalind and Celia," after Millais; "The Light of the World," after Holman Hunt; "Broken Vows," after Calderon; "First and Second Class," "The Verdict and Acquittal," and others, after A. Solomon; "Noah's Sacrifice," after Maclise; "Mors Janua Vitæ," after Paton; "Luff, Boy," after Hook; "The Back Woods," "His Only Pair," "Daddy's Coming," "The Last of the Clan," "The Poor Man's Friend," and many others, after Faed; "Both Puzzled," after Erskine Nicol; and "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," after Frith. He is now engaged upon an important work after Landseer, "The Queen in the Highlands;" also upon a fine work painted by Paton—"Christ and His Disciples;" "A wee bit Fractious," after Faed; and other works.

SIMON, JOHN, F.R.S., born in 1816, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; is Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the City of London. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England. The University of Munich, at its 400th anniversary, in 1872, conferred upon him, the honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine "propter præclarissima de sanitate publicâ tuendâ atque augenda merita."

SIMPSON, JOHN PALGRAVE, born in Norfolk early in the century, received his education under a private tutor and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was intended for the Church, but entertaining a great objection to taking orders, he travelled for many years on the Continent, residing at several foreign courts. A severe reverse of fortune caused him to devote his attention to literature, and for many years he contributed to *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*. He wrote "Second Love, and other Tales," published in 1846; "Gisella: a Novel," and "Letters from the Danube," in 1847; "Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse," and "Pictures from Revolutionary Paris," in 1848. Mr. Simpson returned definitely to this country in 1850, and commenced writing for the stage with considerable success. He has produced about forty pieces of different kinds. His best-known dramas are "The World and the Stage;" "Second Love," which is very popular in the United States, and has been translated into several foreign languages; and "Sybilla, or Step by Step." His latest work is a life of Karl Maria von Weber, compiled from materials collected by the son of the great composer, published in 1865.

SIMS, RICHARD, antiquary and author, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that university, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859, after seventeen years' service, he became a Transcriber, and subsequently a Junior Assistant. On the accession of Mr. Bond to the Keepership of Manuscripts, in 1868, he was further promoted to the class of Senior Assistants in the same department. In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854, "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in 1860-61, "The Handbook to Auto-

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graphs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864-65, "The Autograph Souvenir." Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classical Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public, and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the aforementioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SKEAT, THE REV. WALTER WILLIAM, M.A., born in London, Nov. 21, 1835, was educated at King's College School; at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate; and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being 14th wrangler. He was elected Fellow of his college in July, 1860; became Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk, in Dec., 1860; Curate of Godalming, Surrey, in Dec., 1862; Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College in Oct., 1864. He is also English Lecturer at Christ's College. Mr. Skeat, who has chiefly devoted his attention to early English literature and English etymology, has published; "The Songs and Ballads of Uhland, translated from the German," 1864; "A Tale of Ludlow Castle: a Poem," 1866; and "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," printed by the Philological Society, 1868. For the Early English Text Society he has edited "Lancelot of the Laik: a Scotch Metrical Romance," 1865; "Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine MSS. of Piers the Plowman," 1866; "The Romans of Partenay or Lusignen; otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine," 1866; "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman," three parts, 1867-73; "Pierce the Ploughman's Crede," 1867; "The Romance of William of Palerne; or, William and the Werwolf," 1867; "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," 1868; "The Bruce; by Master John Barbour," part I., 1870; "Joseph of Arimathie; or, the Romance of the Seint Graal, or Holy Grail; with other Lives of Joseph of Arimathea," 1871; Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, &c. In a new edition of Chatterton's poems, he has finally settled the question of the authenticity of the so-called Rowley Poems, by showing the precise sources from which Chatterton obtained the old words which abound in them. The well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar, the late J. M. Kemble, having commenced an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, exhibiting all the readings of all the extant MSS., which he unfortunately did not live to complete, Mr. Skeat was chosen by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to continue the work, and it has been completed to the end of St. Luke's Gospel. In 1873, with the help of others, Mr. Skeat started the English Dialect Society, for the record and preservation of provincial English words, of which Society he is the Director. In the course of 1873 and 1874, six works were published for this Society, five of which were edited by him. For the Oxford press, he has edited some of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and two volumes of Specimens of English Literature; one of them in conjunction with Dr. Morris. His various works have greatly contributed to the increased interest which is now taken in the intelligent study of our older literature.

SKENE, WILLIAM FORBES, second son of James Skene of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet, was born at Peverie, Kincardineshire, June 7, 1809, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. He then studied for a year and a half in Germany, and a session at each of the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He afterwards entered the legal profession as a Writer to the Signet. Mr. Skene is Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts; has filled the office of Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, and had the

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Honorary Degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. He has written the following works, besides papers read to the above societies, and published in their Proceedings: "The Highlanders of Scotland, their Origin, History, and Antiquities," 2 vols., 1837; "The Dean of Lismore's Book, with Introduction and Notes, Ancient Gaelic Poetry," 1862; "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, and other early Memorials of Scottish History," edited for the Lord Clerk Register, 1868; "The Four Ancient Books of Wales, containing the Cymric Poems of the 6th Century," 2 vols., 1869; "The Coronation Stone," 1869; and "John of Fordice's Chronicles of the Scottish Nation," 2 vols., 1871.

SLOPER, LINDSAY E. H., musical composer and pianist, born in London, June 14, 1826, although not intended by his parents to become a professor, was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination; and, after studying diligently under Moscheles for some years, went to Frankfort, in order to profit by the instructions of Herr Aloys Schmitt, a well-known professor and teacher. From Frankfort he proceeded to Heidelberg, and studied harmony and counterpoint under Herr Charles Vollweiller, an eminent theorist, whose sole pupil he was at that time. Mr. Lindsay Sloper repaired to Paris in 1841, and, during a long residence in that capital, obtained a well-merited reputation, both as a writer and as a pianoforte player. He returned to London in 1846, and appeared with great success at one of the *Matinées* of the Musical Union. Of late years, like many of his brother professors, he has chiefly devoted his time to the laborious duties of tuition; though he is occasionally heard at morning concerts during the season, and has published some compositions for the pianoforte.

SMEE, ALFRED, F.R.S., surgeon to the Bank of England, son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England, born in 1818, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. He has a thorough knowledge of electricity in all its branches, which he has made his special study; has given his name to a galvanic battery, and has written several works connected with these and other subjects bearing in a greater or less degree on his profession; including "Electro-Metallurgy;" "Sources of Physical Science," published in 1843; "Electro-Biology;" "The Potato-Plant, its Uses and Properties," in 1846; "The Principles of the Human Mind," in 1849; "Instinct and Reason, deduced from Electro-Biology," in 1850; "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy, delivered at the Bank of England," and "Process of Thought, adapted to Words and Language," in 1851. He devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, is the chairman of several important public companies, and was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest for Rochester, at the general election in July, 1865.

SMILES, SAMUEL, born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession, and practised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but abandoning medicine, he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Nicol as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. He has written "Physical Education; or, Nature of Children," 1837; "History of Ireland," published whilst he was at Leeds; "Railway Property, its Conditions and Prospects," 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self-Help; with illustrations of Character and Conduct," 1860; "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," 1861; "Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Works," 1862; "Industrial Biography," 1863;

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"Lives of Boulton and Watt," 1865; "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," 3rd edit. 1869; "Character," a companion volume to "Self-Help," 1871; and "The Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; with a Visit to the Country of the Vaudois," 1874. He has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY R.A., architect, brother of the late Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., born at the commencement of the century, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and has gained a distinguished position in his profession, having practised in both the prevailing schools of architecture, but with a decided bias in favour of Italian art. His principal works are the Juvenile Reformatory in the Isle of Wight, the Custom-houses at Gloucester and Newcastle, the Carlton and Conservative Club-houses in London (the latter in conjunction with the late Mr. Basevi), the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (the latter in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room, the Roman and Assyrian Galleries, and many other works at the British Museum; portions of Luton Hoo, Drayton Manor, and many other mansions; the Convalescent Hospital at Witley, and King Edward's Schools, also at Witley, the Dining Hall at the Inner Temple, the new Royal Academy in Burlington House, which was begun in 1867 and completed in 1874, when Mr. Smirke retired from the practice of his profession. He was architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He is Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he has been a Fellow many years.

SMITH, CHARLES ROACH, F.S.A., born at Landguard Manor, in the Isle of Wight, early in the century, has written "Collectanea Antiqua," 6 vols. 1848-66; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," in 1850, with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey in 1852-8; "Illustrations of Roman London," a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the City of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," published in 1854. This collection was transferred to the British Museum in 1856. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest antiquarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association, and previous to its change of proprietors, some years ago, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he wrote the monthly article called "Antiquarian Notes." With Mr. T. Wright he founded the British Archæological Association, the forerunner of the numerous Archæological societies. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquities of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly work was produced under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. Roach Smith has devoted much attention to pomology, and especially to the culture of the vine in the open ground; and in 1863 he published a pamphlet, which had a large circulation, "On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions," a second edition of which appeared in 1868. In the same year was printed privately "Remarks on Shakespeare, his Birthplace, &c.;"

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and in 1870 was published "The Rural Life of Shakespeare, as illustrated by his works." Mr. Roach Smith's last antiquarian production is a Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered at Faversham, Kent, and bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Gibbs. This Catalogue is so arranged as to be also a guide to the student of Saxon Antiquities.

SMITH, CHRISTOPHER WEBB, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, born in 1793, was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He had written, jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly, an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil, and a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials for an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Black Prince* steamer, during the great storm at Balaclava, in 1854.

SMITH, GOLDWIN, LL.D., born at Reading, where his father was a physician, in 1823, was educated at Eton, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, and was shortly after elected to a Demyship at Magdalen College. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, having obtained the Ireland and Hertford Scholarships and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and was elected Fellow of University College, of which he became Tutor. After taking his degree he obtained the Chancellor's prizes for the Latin and English essays, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but did not practise. He acted as Assistant-Secretary to the first Oxford Commission (that of Inquiry), and as Secretary to the second, and was a member of the Education Commission of 1859. Having been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, he resigned in July, 1866. He had visited America in 1864, and received from Brown University the honorary degree of LL.D. Early in 1868 he was elected to the Professorship of English and Constitutional History in the new university at Ithaca, New York. He has resided there since Nov., 1868. He was one of the contributors to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and has written anonymously as a journalist. He has composed, "Irish History and Irish Character;" "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures of 1858;" "Lectures on Modern History;" "Lectures on the Study of History;" "Lecture: Foundation of American Colonies," and "On Supposed Consequences of Historical Progress," published in 1861; "Empire: a Series of Letters," and "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" in 1863; "Letter to the Southern Independence Association;" and "Plea for Abolition of Tests in Oxford," in 1864; "England and America: a Lecture," 1865; "Speeches and Letters from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1865, on the Rebellion," 1865; "The Civil War in America: an Address delivered in Manchester," 1866; "Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," and "A Short History of England down to the Reformation," 1869.

SMITH, HENRY BOYNTON, D.D., was born at Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1815. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, studied theology at Andova, and afterwards at Halle, Germany, and in 1842 became pastor of a Congregational church at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he was chosen Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Amhurst College; and in 1850, Professor of Church History, and subsequently of Syste-

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matic Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York, a position which he still holds. Besides acting as one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and contributing largely to religious periodicals, he has issued a revised edition, partly translated by himself, of Gieseler's "Church History," 4 vols., 1849-57, and of Hagenbach's "History of Christian Doctrines," 1862. He has published "Report on Religion in the United States," made to the Evangelical Alliance, 1867; and "The Reunion of the Presbyterian Churches," 1867.

SMITH, THE REV. ISAAC GREGORY, was born Nov. 21, 1826, at Manchester, being fourth son of the Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., High Master of the Free Grammar School, and Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford; was elected Hertford University Scholar in 1846, Ireland University Scholar in 1847, Fellow of Brasenose College, in 1848. He was appointed Rector of Tedstone Delamere, Herefordshire, in 1854; Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, in 1870; Vicar of Great Malvern, in 1872; and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, in 1872. He is the author of "Faith and Philosophy," 1867; "Epitome of the Life of Our Saviour," 1867; "The Silver Bells," 1869; "Fra Angelico and other Poems," 1871; and of articles on Monasticism in Dr. Smith's New Dictionary of Christian Antiquities.

SMITH, THE REV. JOSEPH DENHAM, born at Romsey, Hants, about 1816, having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837; became minister of the Congregational church at Kingstown, near Dublin, in 1849, and took the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He wrote "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present;" "The Rhine and the Reformation; or, Europe Past and Present," published in 1852; "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," in 1853; "A Voice from the Alps, or the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated," in 1854; "Winnowed Grain: Selections from Addresses," in 1862; and "Life Truths," in 1866. In 1863 a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MONTAGU EDWARD, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Bideford, Devon, born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar-school at Bideford, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was one of the members in the Liberal Conservative interest for Truro from April, 1859, till Feb., 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session.

SMITH, ROBERT ANGUS, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph.Doct., born near Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1817, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. In connection with Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns, in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Commission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains analyses of the air of mines, and the

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variations from pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on the hills and valleys of Scotland, of Switzerland, &c. In conjunction with Mr. McDougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbolic or phenic acid, pure or in tar-oil; and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-General of Alkali-works for the United Kingdom. He has written a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, various memoirs on the Arts, in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disinfectants generally; a volume on Disinfection, a Search for Solid Bodies in the Air, and three later investigations on the Salts and Organic Bodies in Air. He calls the subject a new branch by the name of "Chemical Climatology." His work entitled "Air and Rain: the Beginnings of Chemical Climatology," appeared in 1872.

SMITH, THE VERY REV. ROBERT PAYNE, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, born in Gloucestershire, in Nov., 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that library; has edited and translated the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. The first part was published in 1868, and the second in 1870. Eight more parts will complete the work. He is known as a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar, and his "Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah," published in 1862, affords proof of his erudition. In 1869 he published a course of Bampton Lectures upon "Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ." He is engaged to contribute a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work that is to appear under the auspices of the Speaker. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug., 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester; and in Jan., 1871, was raised to the Deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. H. Alford.

SMITH, WILLIAM, F.S.A., formerly a well-known printseller, was born July 11, 1808, in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, where his father had for many years carried on that business. At the decease of the latter, in 1835, Mr. W. Smith, in conjunction with his brother, succeeded him, and in 1836 he purchased the celebrated collection of engravings formed by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Dutch and Flemish portions of which, considered to be the most perfect in Europe, Mr. Smith sold to the British Museum for £5,000, though he had received

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offers much larger in amount from Holland. This was the commencement of a series of large transactions with that establishment, and he neglected no opportunity of enriching the print department from the numerous purchases he made in this country, and in repeated visits to the Continent. In this he received every encouragement from Mr. Josi, the then keeper of the prints and drawings, and from his successor, Mr. Carpenter. Among the more important collections obtained from Mr. Smith, it may be sufficient to mention those of Mr. Harding, purchased in 1841 for £2,300; the extraordinary series of engravings by early Italian and German artists, formed by Mr. Coningham, in 1844 and 1845, for £8,000; and a selection from the Aylesford and Woodburn collections, in 1847, for £4,200. In addition to these, Mr. Smith secured for the Museum some invaluable and almost unique etchings by Rembrandt, at Baron Verstolk's sale at Amsterdam, in 1847. In order properly to appreciate Mr. Smith's laudable, and we may add disinterested, endeavours to augment our national collection of prints, now regarded, in many respects, as the choicest in existence, it should be borne in mind that the British Museum was previously much below many foreign institutions in that department of art. To Mr. Smith's intimate acquaintance with the treasures contained in the great collections, public and private, on the Continent, may indeed be ascribed the initiative of a movement that has, at his persistent instigation, turned to most profitable account the opportunities afforded by the dispersion of many invaluable private stores of old engravings, in the enrichment of our National Museum. During the business career of Mr. Smith and his brother, he was regarded, both at home and abroad, as its most eminent representative, especially in the more important branch of old prints: a distinction to which he was justly entitled, not only from his experience and training, but from the possession of remarkable natural and acquired qualifications, by the honourable exercise of which he was enabled, in a comparatively short period, to earn a handsome independence. Mr. Smith and his brother retired from business at the end of 1848, leaving no successor. He has since occupied himself in procuring an historical series of water-colour drawings by British artists, which he had intended to bequeath to the nation, but learning that the authorities of the South Kensington Museum were arranging a corresponding collection belonging to them, he presented to them in December, 1871, a very considerable number of most valuable specimens of the earlier masters, so as to make a nearly complete series, from the first development of that art in this country to the year 1806. When further space is acquired and progress made, he will continue his contributions. Many excellent and important works were not required at South Kensington, on account of the artists being already sufficiently represented, and these he has given to the National Gallery of Ireland. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1845, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, a member of the council of that body in 1858-9, in 1862-3, and in 1870-2. On the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery in 1857, Mr. Smith was appointed a Trustee by Her Majesty's Government, in 1858 was unanimously elected Deputy-Chairman by his colleagues; in 1861 he became a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and was a member of the committee for the management of the department of etchings and engravings in the Exhibition of 1862, as well as of 1871 and 1872. He filled the office of Honorary Superintendent in the first of these, and acted in a similar capacity in the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds in 1868, when he had the honour of showing the beautiful series of etchings and engravings there ex-

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hibited to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., D.C.L., late Classical Examiner in the University of London, born in London. in 1813; received his education at that university, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for the study of classical literature. The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, commenced in 1840, was completed in 1842, followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," commenced in 1843 and concluded in 1849, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," commenced in 1852 and finished in 1857. These three works form an Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity. In addition to his editorial duties connected with these publications, he contributed some of the most valuable articles in the volumes. In 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his "School Dictionaries;" concise but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advanced scholars, of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classical Dictionary," abridged from the preceding work; "A Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office he held till 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the University. In 1853 he commenced the useful series of "Students' Manuals," by the publication of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he published his excellent edition of "Gibbons's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" in 1855 he published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund;" and in 1860 he brought out his first volume of a "Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," which is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classics. The second volume, completing the work, appeared in 1863. Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," published in 1863; of a Latin course, in five parts, entitled "Principia Latina;" of a Greek Course, in three parts, entitled "Initia Græca;" of a "School-Manual of English Grammar," and of numerous educational works of a high class. He became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867, which office he still holds. In 1870 he brought out, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, "A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary," the fruit of fifteen years' labour; and in the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1875 he completed his large atlas of "Biblical and Classical Geography," forming a companion volume to his Biblical and Classical Dictionaries.

SMYTHE, RICHARD, M.P., second son of Mr. Hugh Smythe, of Dervock, co. Antrim, was born Oct. 4, 1826, and educated at the private school of the Rev. W. Williamson, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Bonn. He graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. For eight years he was collegiate minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, and in 1865 was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages and Biblical Literature in Magee College, Londonderry. In 1870 he became Dill Professor of Theology in the same College. He was a strenuous supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy of Disestablishment in Ireland, and in 1869 was raised to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in that country, in

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which position he brought the weight of Irish Presbyterianism to bear in favour of religious equality. In 1870 he was re-elected to the same dignity, and in that capacity took an active part in settling the financial affairs of the Church in connexion with the withdrawal of the *Regium Donum*. He is one of the Trustees, incorporated by Royal Charter, under "The Presbyterian Church Act," for administering the Commutation Fund; a Governor of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum; and an active member of the Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry. He supported the Irish University Bill of 1873, and was elected in the Liberal interest for the county of Londonderry in Feb., 1874. Mr. Smythe is an extensive contributor to periodical literature, and has published numerous pamphlets on educational subjects, principally on the University question.

SODOR AND MAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* POWYS.)

SOLLY, EDWARD, F.R.S., born in London, Oct. 11, 1819, and educated at Berlin; became chemist to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1838; Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1841; Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1842; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843; Professor of Chemistry in the East-India Company's Military College at Addiscombe in 1845; and Honorary Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society in 1846. Mr. Solly is the author of "Rural Chemistry," 1843; "Syllabus of Chemistry," 1849; "Jury Report on the Great Exhibition" of 1851, and many scientific memoirs. He has devoted himself specially to chemistry in its applications to agriculture and technology.

SOMERSET (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE EDWARD ADOLPHUS ST. MAUR, K.G., eldest son of the eleventh duke, born Dec. 20, 1804, succeeded to the title as twelfth duke, Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and as Lord Seymour was one of the members for Totnes, in the Liberal interest, from Feb., 1834, till 1855. His Grace held the office of a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 till 1839, of Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 till 1841, of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1849 till 1851, and of Public Works from 1851 till 1852. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned on the fall of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. His Grace, who is descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Hertford, was at one time a Commissioner of Lunacy, holds the patronage of three livings, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1861. He published in 1871 a work entitled "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism," in which he attempts to show that the Acts of the Apostles and the Pauline Epistles frequently contradict one another.

SOPWITH, THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born in 1803, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been extensively engaged in mining and railway engineering, both in this country and on the Continent, and is the author of several works on architecture, isometrical drawing, and mining. In 1838 he was appointed Commissioner for the Crown under the Dean Forest Mining Act, and in the same year a communication made by him to the British Association led to the establishment of the Mining Record Office. Mr. Sopwith is the inventor and constructor of large geological models of mining districts placed in the Government Museum of Practical Geology in London, and in the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1845 he took the management of the well-known W. B. Lead Mines in Northumberland and Durham, from which, in 1871, he retired, after having completed fifty years of active work in his profession.

SOTHERN, EDWARD ASKEW, comic actor, born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial

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to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. He was not successful, and transferred his services to Wallack's and Keene's theatres, New York, where he played the leading business for five years. He performed his famous character of Lord Dundreary, in the play of "The American Cousin," which was conceived and written by himself, in the United States, more than 1,100 nights, before coming to England; and in 1863-4 it was repeated 496 consecutive nights at the Haymarket Theatre, the longest run on record. Mr. Sothern appeared in 1864 as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama, from which "The Tragedy Queen" was taken, in Dr. Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," in Tom Taylor's "Lesson for Life," and in Oxenford's "Brother Sam." He appeared at Paris in 1867, and afterwards performed in the United States. Having returned from America, after a most successful professional tour, which lasted three years, Mr. Sothern, on Oct. 10, 1874, reappeared as Lord Dundreary at the Haymarket, the one theatre which is indissolubly associated with his name.

SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), born in 1812, is well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the Proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and has written "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841-5; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1842-71, a work still in progress, having reached the 30th part; "Popular British Conchology," in 1853; "A Popular Guide to the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on various branches of natural history. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, is the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SPAIN, EX-QUEEN OF. (*See* ISABELLA II.)

SPAIN, KING OF. (*See* ALFONSO.)

SPENCE, JAMES, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and late President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, born about 1812, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1832, and Fellow of the same in 1849. He has been Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, a Member of the Harveian and other societies. He was appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh in 1864. In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David Maclagan. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects, and published "Lectures on Surgery," 2 vols., 1871.

SPENCER (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, only son of the fourth Earl Spencer, born at Spencer House in 1835, received his education at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons from April to Dec., 1857, when he succeeded to the title on his father's death. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, 1859-61; and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862-67. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 16, 1869. He retained that office till the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in Feb., 1874.

SPENCER, HERBERT, was born at Derby in 1820. He was educated by his father, a teacher in Derby, and

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his uncle the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a clergyman of the Established Church, who at one period travelled and lectured in the United States. At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, but after about eight years abandoned the profession, having during this period contributed various papers to the *Civil Engineer's and Architect's Journal*. His first productions in general literature were in the shape of a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government," published in the *Nonconformist* newspaper in 1842, some of which were reprinted in pamphlet form. From 1848 to 1852 he was engaged as a writer for the *Economist*, and during this time published his first considerable work, "Social Statics; or, the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first of them developed," 1851. In 1855 appeared his "Principles of Psychology" (2nd edit., 1870), an attempt to analyze the relations between the order of the worlds of matter and mind. Its fundamental idea has been stated as follows:— "The universal law of intelligence flows directly from the co-operation of mind and nature in the genesis of our ideas. It is this: that just in proportion as there is a persistency in the order or relationship of events in nature, so will there be a persistency in the connection which subsists between the corresponding states of consciousness. The succession or coexistence of external phenomena produces, of course, a like succession or coexistence in our mental perceptions; and when any two psychical states often occur together, there is at length established an internal tendency for these states always to recur in the same order. Starting therefore from this law, the author first traces the growth of the human intelligence through the lower phenomena of reflex action and instinct; then shows how our unconscious life merges in a succession of conscious phenomena; and, lastly carries us upward through the regions of memory, etc., to the highest exercise of reason and the normal development of the feelings." Mr. Spencer has contributed extensively to periodicals, and republished a volume of his articles under the title of "Essays, Scientific, Political, and Speculative" (2nd series, 1858-63; 3 vols., 1868-74). A series of his review articles on "Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," was republished collectively in 1861. The later works of Mr. Spencer are: — "Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical," 1861, reprinted at New York, 1864; "First Principles," a system of philosophy, 1862, 2nd edit., 1867; "The Classification of the Sciences; to which are added, Reasons for dissenting from the philosophy of M. Comte," 1864, 3rd edit., 1871; "The Principles of Biology," 1864, etc.; "Spontaneous Generation, and the Hypothesis of Physiological Units," New York, 1870, being a reply to the *North American Review*; "Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals," New York, 1871; "The Study of Sociology," 3rd edit., 1872; "Descriptive Sociology; or Groups of Sociological Facts," 1873, etc. Mr. Spencer is an earnest advocate of the theory of Evolution or Development, which he has carried out into systematic detail. He has many admirers in the United States, and it is a curious but significant fact that Mr. Herbert Spencer's writings can be bought at St. Petersburg in a Russian version, although none of them have appeared in a French or German translation.

SPOTTISWOODE, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., born in London, Jan. 11, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, graduated B.A. as a first-class in mathematics at the end of 1845, and gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846 and in 1847. On quitting Oxford, circumstances

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altered his prospects in life, and rendered it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's printer. He has made mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European, his chief subjects of study, and has taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geographical, Asiatic, and Ethnological Societies, and of the Society of Arts; and has contributed papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Astronomical Society, and to scientific periodicals, English and foreign. He published "Meditationes Analyticæ" (mathematical); a volume of "Travels in Russia;" and "Polarisation of Light," a volume of the "Nature Series," 1874. Mr. Spottiswoode was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857-8, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation); for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools. He was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Society in 1871. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

SPURGEON, CHARLES HADDON, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, and became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry; but as he held Anabaptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became a village preacher and tract distributor at Teversham, a village near Cambridge; under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards accepted an invitation to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The lad of seventeen became a well-known character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while crowds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent to him from the surrounding places, his fame reached London, and he was offered the chapel in New Park-street, in Southwark, in which Dr. Rippon at one time preached. Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. That edifice was crowded, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a large new chapel called the "Tabernacle," in Newington Butts, which was publicly opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon, who has published hundreds of sermons, laid the foundation-stone of the Stockwell Orphanage in Sept., 1867.

SQUIER, EPHRAIM GEORGE, born at Bethlehem, New York, June 17, 1821. In his youth he worked on a farm in summer, and taught school in winter. Subsequently he edited various local newspapers, and studied engineering. Removing to Ohio, he undertook, in conjunction with Dr. E. H. Davis, a thorough exploration of the aboriginal monuments in the Valley of the Mississippi. The results of their labours appear as the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," 1848. He subsequently published "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York," 1849. In 1848 he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to the republics of Central America. In 1853 he went again to Central America to examine and report upon a line for the proposed Interoceanic Railway,

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for the construction of which a company was formed, of which he was made secretary; but the work has never been begun. For several years he resided in New York, mainly engaged in literary labour. In 1863 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Peru, where he travelled extensively during two years, examining the remains of the Inca works, of which he took hundreds of photographs. Returning to New York he began to prepare an exhaustive work on the subject, portions of which were published in *Harper's Magazine;* but the completion of the work was interrupted, and perhaps prevented, late in 1874, by a mental disorder. Besides numerous reports and scientific papers, he has published: "Nicaragua; its People, Scenery, and Monuments," 1852; "Notes on Central America," 1854; "Waikna," a story of adventure, partly imaginary, on the Mosquito Shore, 1855; "The States of Central America," 1857, revised, 1870; "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of America," 1860; and "Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction," 1861. He has received the medal of the French Geographical Society; is a member of many learned associations; and was, in 1871, President of the Anthropological Society of New York.

STAINER, JOHN, Mus. Doc., was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by Sir F. G. Ouseley, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and, three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M.A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss as organist of St. Paul's, London. Dr. Stainer, who is a brilliant instrumentalist, has composed a large number of anthems and Church services, as well as songs of a secular character, while by his recent work on "The Theory of Harmony" he has achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician.

STALEY, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS NETTLESHIP, D.D., born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, was educated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. He was, from 1844 till 1850, one of the tutors at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Wandsworth. In 1861 the King of the Sandwich Islands having signified his wish that his dominions might be constituted into a see of the Church of England, and offered to contribute to the endowment, Mr. Staley was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Honolulu. He resigned the see in 1870. He was appointed vicar of Croxall, Staffordshire, in 1872.

STANHOPE (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. PHILIP HENRY, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer, Jan. 31, 1805. Lord Mahon, the title under which he was formerly known as an author, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees; was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford; but having pursued a somewhat wavering course, voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat at the general

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election of 1852. In the first Peel Ministry in 1834, Lord Mahon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the corn-laws. His lordship has written "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, 1713-83," his chief work, published in 1837-52; "Court of Spain under Charles II.," in 1844; "Life of the Great Condé," in 1845; "Historical Essays," in 1848; "Narrative of the Insurrection, 1745;" and "War of the Succession in Spain," in 1850; "History of the Rise of our Indian Empire," in 1858; and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He edited the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield" in 1845, and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father, March 2, 1855, succeeded as fifth earl. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he has founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship is chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and is Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was also mainly instrumental in procuring the appointment of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. His lordship was elected one of the six foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris in the place of the late Mr. Grote, May 11, 1872.

STANLEY, THE VERY REV. ARTHUR PENRHYN, D.D., son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold, at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was elected a Fellow of University College. He was for twelve years Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher in 1845-6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission, 1850-52; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till 1863, when he became Dean of Westminster. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Feb., 1871; took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872; was elected one of the Select Preachers at Oxford by 349 votes against 287, Dec. 11, 1872; and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews March 31, 1875. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1846; "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," 1850; "The Epistles to the Corinthians," 1854; "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," 1854, 6th edit. 1872; "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," 1855; "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," 1859; Sermons on various subjects preached before the University of Oxford, in 1860-3; "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," 1861, fifth edit. 1869; "Sermons preached in the East," with appendix on his second visit to Palestine with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1862; "Letter to the Bishop of London on Subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," 2 vols., in 1863-65; "Encouragements of Ordination," and "Reasonable, Holy, and

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Living Sacrifice: a Sermon," 1864; "Creation of Man: a Sermon," 1865; and "Sermon: Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," 1866; "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," 1867, third edit., 1869; "The Three Irish Churches: an Historical Address," second edit., 1869; "Essays on Church and State," 1870; "The Athanasian Creed: with a preface on the general recommendations of the Ritual Commission," 1871; "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," 1872; and "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age," 1874. He has contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," and "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STANSFELD, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. James Stansfeld, of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Halifax (who died Jan. 29, 1872), was born at Halifax in 1820, and educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849; was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, in April, 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned April, 1864, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year. He was made Third Lord of the Treasury on Mr. Gladstone's coming into office in Dec., 1868, and in Oct., 1869, he succeeded Mr. Ayrton as one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury. The latter office he resigned in March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Göschen as President of the Poor Law Board. He was appointed the first President of the new Local Government Board in Aug., 1871; and held that office till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Jan., 1874.

STAWELL, SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, son of Mr. Jonas Stawell, of Oldcourt, co. Cork, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1839. He was appointed Attorney-General, and a member of the Executive Council of the colony of Victoria in 1851, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1856, and was knighted in 1857.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, born in Aberdeen, in 1804, commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city, in 1833, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Mr. Steell's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of sculptor to her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased the Duke that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late

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Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay, busts of Prince Alfred, and numerous other works. In 1872 Mr. Steell executed in bronze a full-size copy of his colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, for the Central Park, New York; and he has now nearly completed the Scottish National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, which is to be erected in the centre of Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. He is at present engaged on a colossal bronze statue of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., D.C.L., to be erected in George Street, Edinburgh, and he is also executing for America a colossal statue in bronze of the great Scottish Poet, Robert Burns, to be erected in the Central Park, New York. He lately executed a large monumental work in memory of those who fell of the 42nd Royal Highlanders in the Russian war: it is in fine statuary marble, and erected in the Dunkeld Cathedral.

STEERE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, LL.D., Bishop of Central Africa, graduated B.A. at the University of London, in 1847, proceeded LL.B. in 1848, and LL.D. (gold medallist) in 1849. He was Curate of Kingskerswell, Devon, from 1856 to 1858, and of Skegness, Lincolnshire, from the latter year down to 1862. Dr. Steere was chaplain to Bishop Tozer, in Central Africa, from 1862 to 1868; and he resigned the rectory of Little Steeping, Lincolnshire, in 1872. Two years later he was appointed Bishop of Central Africa, receiving episcopal consecration in Westminster Abbey on Aug. 24, 1874. He is the author of "Persecutions under the Roman Emperors," and of some essays "On the Being and Attributes of God," and prepared an edition of Bishop Butler's works. He has also published handbooks of the Shambella and Swabili languages, and the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Psalms, and a variety of "Tales" in the latter tongue.

STENHOUSE, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., born at Glasgow, Oct. 21, 1809, was educated at Glasgow Grammar School, the University, the Andersonian University of Glasgow, and the University of Giessen, and studied chemistry under Prof. Graham, Dr. Thomas Thomson, and Baron Liebig. He was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1851; resigned the appointment in 1857, owing to a severe attack of paralysis; succeeded Dr. Hofmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint in 1865, and was deprived of this appointment by the abolition of the office by Mr. Lowe, in 1870. Mr. Stenhouse is the author of about eighty papers on chemical subjects, and pamphlets "On the Applications of Charcoal to Sanitary Purposes," 1855; "On the Successful Application of Charcoal Air-Filters to the Ventilation of Sewers," 1861. On Nov. 30, 1871, a royal medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for long-continued chemical researches, which have proved of great value in the arts and manufactures.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, C.B., son of the late John Stephen, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, born in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse, and the Grammar School of Honiton, Devon. He was called to the bar in 1823, and appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in 1839, having previously held, for several years, the posts of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Tasmania. He was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1844 till Nov., 1873; received the honour of knighthood in 1846; was nominated President of the Legislative Council, on its creation in 1856, but resigned in the following year; was created a C.B. in 1862; and administered the govern-

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ment of the colony, on the retirement of the Earl of Belmore, from Feb. 23 to June 2, 1872. Sir Alfred is a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, and of the late Serjeant Stephen, the author of the "Commentaries," whose pupil he was.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, Q.C., youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1794. His early days were spent in the medical schools, with a view to the army, but the battle of Leipsic sent home some 500 young English surgeons, as it announced approaching peace, and his destination was changed to Cambridge, where he was entered at Magdalen College. During a stay of two years at the University he carried off several prizes and scholarships, but at the end of his seventh term his father transferred him to the office of the Bank solicitors, Messrs. Kaye and Freshfield. After being admitted an attorney, he practised in the City for many years. For a long time he was one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. The Government of the day appointed him their agent to collect evidence as to the conduct of Queen Caroline's last six months on the Continent. During the Mauritius inquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Farquhar he examined above 300 witnesses, and agitated England, to such an extent that 300,000 signatures to an anti-slavery petition by ladies alone were obtained in the course of a single week. About this period he had become so familiar with the deficiencies of the police that he succeeded in getting the force reorganised, and the system of parochial relief reformed. In the course of eighteen years of gratuitous service as Pauper Solicitor, he had the satisfaction of discharging out of prison more than 100 pauper prisoners, who had been committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery. For these and other minor services the Queen knighted him at her first levée. In 1849 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and invited to settle at Liverpool, where he remained five years, and met with great success; but in 1852 two of his sons went to Australia, and, in order to prevent the permanent breaking-up of the domestic circle, Sir George and the remainder of his family followed, in 1855, and have remained in Victoria ever since. He was created a Q.C., which, in that colony, is only an honorary appointment. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," and is also author of "The Jesuit at Cambridge," published in 1839; "Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse;" Juryman's Guide," in 1845; "The Clerk," and "The Governess," in Knight's "Guide to Service;" "Negro Trade and the African Blockade," in 1849; "The Royal Pardon Vindicated," 1851, in reference to the case of Mr. Barber; "Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law," in 1853; "Anti-Slavery Recollections," in 1854; "Digest of County Court Cases," in 1855; and "The Life of Christ," a small work adapted to the higher classes in schools. He married, in 1821, Henrietta, eldest daughter of William Ravenscroft, Dean of Rasharkin, co. Antrim. By this lady, who died in 1871, he had a numerous family.

STEPHEN, JAMES FITZJAMES, Q.C., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in Jan., 1854. He chose the Midland Circuit, became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when that gentleman was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate

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form in 1862. In Dec., 1869, he received the appointment of Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. He has written a "General View of the Criminal Law of England," 1863, and other works on legal subjects. He is also the author of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review* in 1862, and of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," published in 1873.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, was born at Taliaferro, Georgia, Feb. 11, 1812, graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, in 1832, and having studied law, was admitted to practise in 1835. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, and served five years; was chosen State Senator in 1842, and Representative in Congress in 1843. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, Mr. Stephens, who had been a prominent Whig leader in Georgia, became a supporter of the Democrats. In Aug., 1860, he delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia, strongly opposing the secession of that State; when, however, a rupture became inevitable, he supported it, declared slavery to be the corner-stone of the new government, and was elected provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was sent as Commissioner to Virginia, which had passed the ordinance of secession; and through his agency a treaty was made with the State Convention, and the State was admitted into the confederation provisionally formed at Montgomery. On the formal organization of the government, Mr. Stephens was elected Vice-President. Towards the close of the war he retired to Georgia, was arrested and confined in Fort Warren, near Boston, but was released, Oct. 11, 1865, when he returned to Georgia. In Dec., 1865, he was elected U. S. Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat, as the State had not complied with the necessary conditions for its re-admission to the Union. This disability having been removed, he was again elected in 1874. A volume of his speeches and letters was issued in 1867. He has published "A History of the War between the States," 2 vols., 1868; and "A Constitutional View of the late War between the States," 1869.

STEPHENS, EDWARD BOWRING, A.R.A., sculptor, born at Exeter, studied under the late Mr. E. H. Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He spent three years at Rome, and has produced, amongst other works, two groups — "Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Eve Contemplating Death," in 1853; "Group of Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861, and a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, in 1862.

STEWART, ALEXANDER TURACY, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1803. He received a good education, and in 1823 went to New York, taking with him a small capital. He taught a classical school for a short time, and then embarked in trade, opening a small dry goods store. He has become the largest merchant, and one of the largest holders of real estate in New York, and is considered one of the three wealthiest men in the United States. During the civil war he took a strenuous part against secession, and in 1869 was nominated by President Grant as Secretary of the Treasury; but there was an old law providing that no person engaged in active mercantile pursuits could hold that office; and although he offered to retire from the personal charge of

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his business, it was held that as long as he retained his interest in it, the ineligibility existed. In 1847 he chartered a vessel, which he loaded with provisions, and sent as a gift to the people of Ireland during the famine. He was one of the American representatives at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

STEWART, BALFOUR, LL.D., F.R.S., born Nov. 1, 1828, at Edinburgh, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was appointed Director of the Kew Observatory, July 1, 1859; Secretary to the Meteorological Committee, Jan. 1, 1867—an appointment which he afterwards resigned; Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owen's College, Manchester, July 7, 1870, which appointment he now holds in connection with the Directorship of the Kew Observatory. Dr. Stewart is the discoverer of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, for which he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society in 1868. He is the author, jointly with Messrs. De La Rue and Loewy, of "Researches on Solar Physics;" joint author with Professor Tait of researches on the "Heating produced by Rotation in Vacuo;" and has written numerous papers on "Meteorology and Magnetism;" an "Elementary Treatise on Heat," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford; "Lessons in Elementary Physics," 1871; "Physics," 1872, being one of a series of "Science Primers;" and "The Conservation of Energy," 1874.

STEWART, SIR HOUSTON, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, is a son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart., and was born in 1791. He served at Flushing and the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855-6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865; he has since been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Greenwich, from Feb. to July, 1852. Sir Houston Stewart was Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard from Nov., 1846, till 1850; a Lord of the Admiralty from 1850 till 1852; Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard in April, 1853; second in command in the Black Sea in Jan., 1855; Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations in Nov., 1856; and Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth from Oct., 1860, till Nov., 1863. He was Governor of Greenwich Hospital from Feb. 15, 1869, till Nov., 1872.

STIGAND, WILLIAM, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852; has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany, and has visited Spain and the East. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," published in 1860; and "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," in 1866. Mr. Stigand has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STIRLING, MRS., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one

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season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts, and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shaksperian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatre, under Mr. Farren, are still fresh in public recollection, and her more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington.

STIRLING, THE RIGHT REV. WAITE HOCKING, D.D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). Having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham, he was appointed Secretary of the South American Missionary Society in London, and afterwards Superintendent Missionary at Terra del Fuego, of the same society. In 1869 he was made Bishop of the Falkland Islands, being consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Dec. 21. He is joint author of "The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N., with Sketches of Missionary Work in South America," 1867.

STOCKS, LUMB, R.A., born Nov. 30, 1812, at Lightcliffe, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, was educated at Horton, near Bradford, and elected Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy in 1853, and Royal Academician in 1872. Mr. Stock commenced his profession as line engraver in 1833, engraving subjects after Stothard, &c., for the Annuals of that period, then plates for Finden's Gallery of British Art, after Maclise—"Fitting out Moses for the Fair," and others; "Raffaelle and the Fornarina," after Sir A. W. Callcott, engraved for the Art Union of London in 1843; "The Dame School," 1849, and "The Rubber," after Webster, 1851, followed; and for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland he engraved "The Glen Maiden," after Lauder; "The Gentle Shepherd," after Wilkie, and others. He also engraved, after Frith—"Bed-Time," "The Birth-Day," and "Claude Duval;" and after Maclise, "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," after the painting in the Royal Gallery at Westminster.

STODDARD, RICHARD HENRY, was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1825. His family removed, in 1835, to New York, where he learned the trade of an iron-moulder. In 1848 he began to write for periodicals both in prose and verse. In 1853 he received, at the suggestion of his friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne, an appointment in the New York Custom-House, which he held for upwards of twenty years. The following is a complete list of the works in prose and verse which Mr. Stoddard has written or edited: "Footprints," 1849; "Poems," 1852; "Adventures in Fairy-Land," 1853; "Songs of Summer," 1857; "Town and Country," 1857; "Life of Alexander von Humboldt," 1859; "Loves and Heroines of the Poets," 1860; "The King's Ball," 1863; "The Story of Little Red Riding-Hood," 1864; "Under Green Leaves," 1865; "Late English Poets," 1865; "Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets," 1865; "The Children in the Wood," 1866; "Putnam, the Brave," 1869; "The Book of the East, and other Poems," 1871; new and enlarged editions of "Greswold's Poets of America," 1873; "Female Poets of America," 1874; "Poets and

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Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century," 1875; "Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe," 1875; and a series of volumes entitled "The Bric-a-Brac Series," 1874-75. His wife, Elizabeth Stoddard, has published three novels — "The Morgesons," 1862; "Two Men," 1865; "Temple House," 1867; besides stories and poems in periodicals.

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, F.R.S., born in 1819, was educated at Dr. Wall's school in Dublin, at the Bristol College, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Exeter in 1869, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor Stokes by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

STOKES, WILLIAM, M.D., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, born in Dublin, in 1804, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1825. He has written on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and the aorta, and has contributed to the periodicals of the day. Dr. Stokes, who has filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first chancellor, Lord Brougham, in June, 1846; has served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and has been twice appointed Crown representative professor in the General Medical Council. He is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. His "Lectures on Fever" were published in 1874.

STOREY, GEORGE ADOLPHUS, born in London, Jan. 7, 1834, was educated at Paris by M. Joseph Morand, professor in the Athénée Royale, his painting master being M. J. L. Dulong. He returned to London in 1850, and attended Mr. J. M. Leigh's school in Newman Street. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1852, "A Family Portrait;" in 1853, "A Madonna and Child;" and in 1854 was admitted a student at the Academy. His principal pictures are "Godiva," 1865; "Children at Breakfast," 1866; "After You," 1867; "The Shy Pupil," 1868; "The Old Soldier," and "Boys Going to School," 1869; "The Duet," and "Only a Rabbit," 1870; "Rosy Cheeks," and "Lessons," 1871; "A Lover's Quarrel," and "Little Butter-Cups," 1872; "Scandal," "Love in a Maze," and "Mistress Dorothy," 1873; "The Blue Girls of Canterbury," "Little Swansdown," "Lady Beaumont," and "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors," 1874; "Mrs. Finch,' "Caught," "Miss Caro Armitage," and "The White Hand," 1875. All these were exhibited at the Royal Academy except the first two, which were at the International Exhibition.

STORRS, RICHARD SALTER, D.D., was born at Braintree, Massachusetts Aug. 21, 1821. He graduated at Amhurst College in 1839, studied theology at Andover, and in 1845 was ordained pastor of a Congregational church at Brookline, Massachusetts; and in the following year of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, New York. Besides occasional sermons and addresses, and

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contributions to the *Independent*, a religious newspaper of which he was for several years one of the editors, and to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and "New Englander," religious magazines, he has published the "Graham Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God," 1856;" "Life and Letters of Rev. Daniel Temple," 1855;" and an elaborate report on the revision of the English version of the Bible.

STORY, THE REV. ROBERT HERBERT, born at Roseneath Manse, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1835, being son of the Rev. Robert Story, minister of that parish. He was educated at Edinburgh, Heidelberg, and St. Andrews; was appointed assistant-minister of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, in Feb., 1859; ordained there Sept. 20, 1859; presented by the Duke of Argyll in the same year to the parish of Rosneath on the death of his father, and inducted to the charge in Feb., 1860; and received the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*, from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874. Besides contributions to current literature of a minor character, he has published "Life of the Rev. Robert Story, including passages of Scottish Ecclesiastical History during the Second Quarter of the Present Century," 1862; "Christ the Consoler," 1864; "Manual of Scripture, Hymns, and Prayers," "Memoir and Remains of Robert Lee, D.D." 2 vols., 1870; "William Carstares; a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch, 1649—1715," 1874. As one of the founders of the Scottish "Church Service Society," and convener of its "editorial committee," he has had charge of its publication of "Euchologion: a Book of Common Order," now in the 3rd edition; and has assisted in the promotion of the liturgical restoration in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Story is a member of the "Moderate" or Broad Church party.

STORY, WILLIAM WETMORE, is the son of Judge Joseph Story, and was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1819. He studied law, under his father, and published several legal works, but subsequently devoted himself to sculpture and literature. Among his sculptures are numerous ideal figures and groups, many admirable busts, a statue of Edward Everett, and another of George Peabody for the Corporation of London. Among his prose publications are "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," 1851; "Roba di Roma," 1862; "The American Question," 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure," 1866; and "Graffiti d'Italia," 1869. In poetry he has published "Nature and Art," the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, 1844; a volume of "Poems," 1847; and "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," 1870.

STOTS BASHI, Tycoon or Siogoun of Japan, was born in 1835, and usually resides in the palace at Jeddo. He received Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister Extraordinary to Japan, May 1, 1867, at the palace at Osaca.

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER. (*See* BEECHER-STOWE.)

STRAIN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born Dec. 8, 1810, was consecrated Bishop of Abila by Pope Pius IX., Sept., 25, 1864, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, VISCOUNT, K.G., better known as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name identified with British policy in Turkey, the son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning, the statesman, was born in Jan., 1788, in the City of London, and was educated on the foundation at Eton, whence he passed in due course as a Scholar to King's College, Cambridge. In 1807, while still an undergraduate, he obtained, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constaninople, and was next year made Secretary of Embassy,

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upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent minister. On returning to England, he resumed his academic studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss cantons in the Helvetic Confederation; and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington, to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent; and returned in 1823, the British Government declining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg, to ascertain the intentions of the Czar respecting Greece. In the following year he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, when his influence was employed with the Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but not succeeding, he came to England on leave, to be present during the conferences of London; returning to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he returned to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable services. In 1831 Sir Stratford was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a special mission to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby, and held that important post for many years, under ministries of every political complexion; and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics have doubtless had great influence with British statesmen. He was the steadfast friend of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms; and uniformly exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria respecting the Holy Places had been adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although an able and vigilant officer, at the time when Prince Menschikoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palace; but it may be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from home directed that the representative of England should not officially interfere in the matter. During the Russian war, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the British Government most efficiently at the Porte. He resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of the year 1858. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stockbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and for King's Lynn from 1835 to 1842; and since he took his seat in the House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy. He was created a Knight of the Garter Dec. 11, 1869. His lordship published a summary of the evidences of Christianity, under the title of "Why am I a Christian?" 1873.

STRATHNAIRN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH HENRY ROSE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1803, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at the headquarters of the French Army in the East in 1855-6. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediter-

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ranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny, the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, and took command of her Majesty's forces in Ireland. In 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Gough in the command of the Royal Horse Guards; and in 1870 he resigned the command in Ireland. His lordship is a General in the army, and is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in June, 1865, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies, July 28, 1866.

STREET, ALFRED BILLINGS, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, Dec. 18, 1811. He studied law, and entered upon practice; but, in 1839, he was appointed State Librarian at Albany, a position which he held until lately. He published small volumes of poems in 1842, 1844, and 1849. In the graphic delineation of the aspects of nature he has few superiors. A complete collection of his poems was published in 1866. In prose he has written "Woods and Waters," 1864, an account of a tour through the wilderness of Northern New York; and "Forest Pictures of the Adriondacks," 1869.

STREET, GEORGE EDMUND, R.A., F.S.A., born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, was educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and for five years under Mr. G. G. Scott, whom he quitted about 1850, and has since been engaged in various works on his own account. His favourite style is Gothic, and all his literary efforts have tended to illustrate its history and principles, and to promote its progress. Mr. Street has written numerous essays and lectures upon architecture. His principal works are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," published in 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," etc., in 1865. Among Mr. Street's numerous architectural works may be mentioned, the Theological College at Cuddesdon, the chapels and school-rooms at Uppingham and Bloxham Schools, and new churches at Bournemouth; Boyne Hill; Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints, Clifton; St. Saviour, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington; and the Crimean Memorial Church, Constantinople. Amongst his church restorations are Eccleshall; Wantage; Jesus College Chapel, Oxford; Uffington and Shottesbrook, in Berks; Stone, in Kent; and Stewkley and Wendover, Bucks. In addition to numerous other works in progress, Mr. Street is engaged upon the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' mansion, at Dunecht, N.B. In 1850 he was appointed Diocesan Architect to the diocese of Oxford, and subsequently Diocesan Architect for York, Ripon, and Winchester. Mr. Street is a Fellow of the Institute of

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Architects, of which he has been Vice-President; is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects, and of other societies, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in May, 1866, and a Royal Academician, June 29, 1871. He was elected a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, at Vienna, in 1869. Mr. Street was appointed Architect to the New Courts of Justice, in 1868. He is now engaged in building the new nave and two western steeples of Bristol Cathedral; on the restoration of the nave and building of the new choir to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and the Synod House for the Irish Church in connection with it.

STROSSMAYER, THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Essak, in Sclavonia, Feb. 4, 1815, received his education in the universities of Vienna and Padua, and on May 20, 1850, was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869-70 he was constantly represented as an earnest opponent of the dogmatization of the infallibility of the Pope. Several journals went so far as to reproduce the text of a speech alleged to have been delivered at the Council by Mgr. Strossmayer; but in 1872 the Bishop addressed to the *Français* a letter in which he says:—"Latterly several liberal, or rather self-called liberal papers, have published a pretended speech, supposed to have been made by myself at the Vatican Council. I resolutely and absolutely deny ever having made any such discourse. I never said a word during the entire Council which could in any way diminish the authority of the Holy See, or tend to promote discord in the Church."

STUART, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, son of a Highland laird, born in 1793, educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and appointed a Vice-Chancellor in 1852. He was one of the members in the Tory interest for Newark, from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and for Bury St. Edmund's, from July till Oct., 1852, when he was promoted to the Bench. He was sworn in as Privy Councillor, March 24, 1871. He resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor, April 18, 1871.

STUART, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Forgue, in Aberdeenshire, in Nov., 1813. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, became a member of the Society of Advocates there, was nominated by the Treasury as one of the official searchers of the Records in H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, in 1853, and in 1873 was appointed by the Lord Clerk Register to the office of Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds there. In conjunction with the late Mr. Joseph Robertson, Dr. Stuart originated "The Spalding Club," for the purpose of collecting and printing the historical MS. records of the northern counties of Scotland, and he acted as its secretary from its commencement in 1839 till its dissolution in 1870. During that period he edited for the Club twelve volumes, quarto, of original records and chronicles, besides the Celtic copy of the Gospels, known as "The Book of Deer," in one vol., and "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," in two vols. folio. Dr. Stuart is secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, having been elected to the office in 1854. Besides minor papers in the "Proceedings" of the Society, he has edited for the members two vols. of chartularies, viz., "The Records of the Priory of the Isle of May," and "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss." In 1869 Dr. Stuart was requested by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners to inspect and report to them on Scotch Collections of Records, and his Reports have appeared annually in the Blue Books issued by the Commission. In his examination of the papers at Dunrobin, Dr. Stuart brought to light the dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell with Lady Jane

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Gordon, which disappeared in 1567, and since that time has generally been supposed to have been destroyed. A history of this dispensation is given in a volume recently published by Dr. Stuart, entitled "A Lost Chapter in the History of Mary Queen of Scots, recovered." Besides these works he edited for the Burgh Record Society two vols. of "Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1625-1747." He also edited in two vols. the "Archæological Essays of the late Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Stuart by the University of Aberdeen in 1866. He is Honorary Member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich and of the Assemblea di Storia Patria in Palermo.

STUBBS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born at Knaresborough, June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar-school, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became Vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian to Archbishop Longley, at Lambeth, in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. In 1867 he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. On Nov. 20, 1869, he was elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, *vice* Professor Conington, deceased; and in 1872 was chosen as a member of the Hebdomadal Council. In 1875 he was presented to the Rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865. "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series; in 1868-71, the "Chronicle of Roger Hoveden;" in 1872-73, the "Memorial of Walter of Coventry;" and, in 1874, "Memorials of S. Dunstan;" in 1870, "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.;" and, in 1873, the first volume of "The Constitutional History of England." Mr. Stubbs is a perpetual delegate of the Clarendon Press, Vice-President of the Surtees and Yorkshire Archæological Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen.

SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER MARTIN, M.P., second son of Mr. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, was born at Bantry, co. Cork, in 1830. While prosecuting his studies as an artist in Dublin and London, about 1853, he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press, and on the retirement into exile of Mr., now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 1855, became connected with the *Nation* newspaper, of which he is still editor and proprietor. In 1857 he travelled for a few months in America, and published the result of a portion of his tour in a pamphlet. In 1868 he was twice prosecuted by the Government on two separate indictments for sedition arising out of the Manchester executions, and, being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond Gaol. While in prison, notice of his nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year was made in the Municipal Council, of which he was a member; but he at once expressed himself averse from receiving such an honour, and stopped the proceedings. On his release a committee was formed to present him with a National Testimonial, but he expressed his disinclination to be the recipient of any compliment pecuniarily valuable; and a sum of over £300, which had, however, been received meantime by the committee, was bestowed by him as

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an initiatory subscription to a statue of Henry Grattan in College Green, which the late Mr. Foley, R.A., executed shortly previous to his decease. He was returned to Parliament, in the Home-Rule interest, as one of the members for the county of Louth at the general election of Feb., 1874. Peculiar importance was supposed to attach to his election, from the fact of his having been chosen by the Home-Rule party as the opponent of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then President of the Board of Trade, and possessed of very great personal, political, and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan is the author of some historical and biographical works of extensive popularity. He is one of the original founders of the Home-Rule movement, in which he takes a leading part. He takes a very active interest in all questions of social reform, and is a prominent advocate of temperance movements. He is a Vice-President of the Working Men's Club, and has been Chairman of the Executive in the Permissive Bill Association since its establishment. Mr. Sullivan married, in 1861, Frances Genevieve, only surviving daughter of the late John Donovan, Esq., of New Orleans.

SULLIVAN, BARRY, tragedian, born at Birmingham, in 1824, made his first appearance on the stage at Cork, in 1840, when his success was so great that he determined to adopt the stage as a profession. After studying for some time in Ireland, he proceeded to Scotland, and joined the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of the late W. H. Murray; here he remained for several seasons, studying hard and making rapid strides in his profession; he then visited Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. His reputation having reached the metropolis, he was engaged by Mr. B. Webster, and made his first appearance in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, in Nov., 1851, in the character of Hamlet, with decided success. During his continuance at that theatre he repeatedly had the honour of appearing before the Queen and the late Prince Albert. He subsequently had engagements at the St. James's, Sadlers' Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane, and after making a farewell tour of the United Kingdom, sailed for America in Nov., 1857. He met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the United States and the new Dominion of Canada. Returning to London in May, 1860, he reappeared at the St. James's, &c.; he then made a second tour of the United Kingdom, and sailed for Australia in May, 1861, his success being so great that he played nearly one thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also held several engagements at Sydney, and after paying a visit to Queensland, sailed from Brisbane for India, and reached England in June, 1866; thus completing a tour round the world. In the following September he reappeared at Drury Lane, in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, &c. About 1869 and 1870 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre.

SULLIVAN, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD, born at Mallow, in July, 1822, educated at Middleton School, county Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1848, obtained a silk gown in 1858, and was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Chancery, in 1860. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 till March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from Dec., 1868, till Jan., 1870, when he was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in succession to the late Right Hon. John Edward Walsh. He sat in the Liberal interest for Mallow from July, 1865, till his elevation to the judicial bench.

SUTER, THE RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN, D.D., born Nov. 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Cambridge, was Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in

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1856, incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time Secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

SUTHER, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS G., D.D., ordained in 1837, was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney in 1857.

SUTHERLAND, JOHN, M.D., born about the commencement of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1831. Having held several inferior posts, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and afterwards proceeded as Royal Commissioner of Sanitary Arrangements to the Army in the Crimea in 1856. He has been Medical Superintendent and Inspector-General of the Board of Health; a Member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of health of the Indian Army, and a Commissioner for the Improvement of Barracks and Hospitals. He represented her Majesty's Government as Commissioner at the International Conference on the subject of Quarantine, which was held at Paris in 1851.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, naturalist, born about the close of the last century, published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by his "Exotic Conchology," in 1821; and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Birds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Fly-catchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawings;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson has, we believe, settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF. (*See* OSCAR II.)

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES, son of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. It was followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864;" "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely criticised, and led to a kind of literary warfare. In 1866, Mr. W. M. Rossetti published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are "A Song of Italy," 1867; "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition, 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; and "Bothwell, a Tragedy," 1874.

SYBEL, HEINRICH VON, one of the most eminent of living German historians, born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 2, 1817, studied history for four years at Berlin, under the famous Von

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Ranke, took his degrees at the University of Bonn, and became extraordinary Professor there in 1844. The following year he was appointed ordinary Professor at Marburg, and in 1847 elected a member of the States of Hesse, and deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. Summoned to Bavaria in 1856 by Maximilian II., he became a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and was sent on several scientific missions. In 1861, however, he returned to Bonn as Professor, and was elected by that University a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, being more recently returned to the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," which has been translated into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry, from the third German edition. He is also the author of "Origin of Royalty in Germany," 1845; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I.," 1860; and "Minor Historical Writings," 2 vols., 1863-69.

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* BARKER, DR.)

SYME, JOHN THOMAS IRVINE BOSWELL, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Edinburgh, in Dec., 1822, and educated at the Dollar Institution and Edinburgh University; was Curator of the Botanical Society of London, 1851-56; Lecturer on Botany at the Charing Cross Hospital, 1856-63; and Lecturer on Botany at the Westminster Hospital, 1856-67. He is the author of the scientific portion of the third edition of "English Botany," which comprises a new British Flora, &c., 1863-71.

SYRA AND TENOS, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* LYCURGOS.)

T.

TAGLIONI, MARIA, dancer, of Italian descent, was born in Stockholm, in March, 1804. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera-houses on the Continent, and his daughter made her *début* in 1827, at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage. Madame Taglioni, who had been left a widow, lost all her property in the late Franco-German war. She is now established in London, and occupies herself in giving to young ladies lessons in dancing and deportment.

TAIT, THE MOST REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, is the youngest son of the late Craufurd Tait, Esq., W.S., of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811, was educated at the High School and at the Academy at Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as college tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and

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personal attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special act of Parliament, in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of the late Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869. Dr. Tait has written two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; "Charge to the Clergy," in 1866; and has contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

TALBOT, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, the chief discoverer of photography, son of the late Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, maternally descended from the earls of Shrewsbury, born in 1800, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. In his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, he has related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously left it open to the public. Of late years he has devoted himself to the task of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He has written "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches," published in 1838-9; "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," in 1839; and "English Etymologies," in 1846.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES TALBOT, LL.D., born Nov. 22, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class in the Classical Tripos. He was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Athlone, in Dec., 1832, and was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, on his father's death, and was created a peer of England in

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1856. Lord Talbot is President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his influence and activity. He is President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin, a V.-P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, of which institution indeed he was for some time President, but resigned the office in Nov., 1869. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent. He has been a Lord in waiting to the Queen.

TAMBERLIK, HENRI, tenor singer, born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858, and again in 1869. In the latter year he established a large manufactory of firearms at Madrid.

TAMBURINI, ANTONIO, singer, born at Faenza, March 28, 1800, made his first appearance at Bologna in 1818. He sang with great success in various parts of Italy, appeared in England in 1832, and afterwards at Paris. For twenty years he was a great favourite with the public, and having amassed a fortune, retired to Sèvres.

TANN, GENERAL LUDWIG, BARON VON DER, was born in 1805, at the town of Tann, in Bavaria, ceded in 1866 to Prussia. As a boy he went to Munich to receive his education, and on its completion he was entered, in 1833, as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Bavarian artillery regiment. In 1840 he rose to be Superior Lieutenant, and was, at the same time, transferred to the General Quartermaster's staff, where, by diligence and superior culture, he succeeded in obtaining, in 1844, the rank of Captain to the Adjutant of the Crown Prince Maximilian. After Prince Maximilian had ascended the throne, and had nominated his friend a Major and Adjutant of the wing, he approved Von der Tann's resolve to fight for the liberation of Schleswig-Holstein. Major von der Tann, with Count Fr. Bothmer and others, joined a free corps, of which he undertook the command, and not only among the Danes, but also at Hoptrup (June 7, 1848), and at the storming of the trenches at Düppel, exhibited great skill and valour. In 1850, owing to special circumstances, he forsook the service of Bavaria, but, in Nov. of the same year, returned to it with the rank of Colonel. In March, 1855, he became Major-General; in April, 1859, Commandant of the First Infantry Brigade; and in 1859 General Adjutant of the King. About a year later he was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commandant-General in Augsburg. In the war of 1866 he became chief of the general staff of Field-Marshal Prince Charles. Having, on Jan. 8, 1869, attained the rank of General of Infantry, he undertook, on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the supreme command of the First Bavarian Army Corps, which took a prominent part in the battles of Wörth and Sedan. Gen. von. der Tann also led the march from Paris against the French forces at Artenoy and Orleans, which latter city he captured.

TARLETON, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN WALTER, K.C.B., born at Cloverley Hall, Shropshire, in 1811, was educated at the Grammar School, Chester. He entered the Royal Navy as Volunteer of the First Class in March, 1824; became Lieutenant in Sept., 1835; Commander in Nov., 1846; Captain in 1852; Rear-Admiral in 1868; and Vice-Admiral in 1872. He was Controller-General

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of Coast Guard from April, 1866, to April, 1869, and a Lord of the Admiralty from July, 1871, till Sept., 1874, when he was appointed Admiral-Superintendent of the Coast Guard and Naval Reserves. He obtained an Admiral's Good Service Pension in 1870. Sir J. W. Tarleton has commanded H.M. ships *Fox*, *Eurydice*, and *Euryalus*; and was Rear-Admiral in command of Coast Guard in 1868 and 1869, his flag flying in H.M. ship *Pembroke* at Harwich. He was created a C.B. for services in the Burmese war (1852), received a Medal and Clasp for Burmah, two Silver Medals from the Royal Humane Society, and a Gold Medal from the Congress of the United States, for saving life. He was created a K.C.B., May 24, 1873.

TASMANIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROMBY, DR.)

TAUCHNITZ (BARON), BERNHARD CHRISTIAN, publisher at Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat continental editions of British authors, is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of upwards of 1000 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron.

TAYLER, FREDERICK, painter in water-colours, born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804, became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society in 1831, his pictures being chiefly taken from subjects in Highland, rural, and sporting life; such as the "Hawking Parties" of past times; "Unkennelling" and "Calling out of Cover" of modern times; or "Troopers of Two Centuries since," "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott's works, in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account, as in the "Festival of the Popinjay," in 1854. He went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition in 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Tayler, who has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley, and many of whose etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member, was unanimously elected President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1858. He resigned that office in June, 1871.

TAYLOR, ALFRED SWAINE, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in Dec., 1806, was educated at a private school, entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, in Oct., 1823, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He went to study in the chief medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy, became by examination a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, after having passed the Society of Apothecaries; a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and was elected Fellow of this College in 1853. Dr. Taylor, who had become a F.R.S. in Nov., 1845, received from the Treasurer

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and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold. In 1832 he was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, and occupied that chair without an associate from 1851 to 1870, when he resigned the professorship. He has been for many years consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions, and has received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, BAYARD (originally JAMES BAYARD), was born near Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1825. He became an apprentice in a printing office in 1842. He travelled in Europe, mostly on foot, for two years (1844-46), at an expense of only $500 (£100), and on his return published "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." He had previously published "Ximena, and other Poems." On his return from Europe he became a journalist, and in 1849 a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. He also visited California, and returned in 1850 by way of Mexico. In August, 1851, he left the United States on a third tour, from which he returned in Dec., 1853, having travelled more than fifty thousand miles in Asia, Africa, and Europe. In July, 1856, he set out upon a fourth tour, through Northern and Eastern Europe, returning in Oct., 1858. In 1862 he accepted the post of Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in 1863 became Chargé d'Affaires there. After his return from Russia, in 1864, he devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He re-visited California, and made a somewhat protracted stay in Colorado and the region once known as the Great American Desert, in 1866-67. In 1871 he traversed the route of the Northern Pacific Railway, and made an excursion into the British province of Manitoba. In 1874 he visited Iceland on occasion of its centennial anniversary. His works of travel, which originally appeared in substance in the *Tribune*, comprise: "Views Afoot, or Europe;" "Eldorado; or, Mexico and California;" "Central Africa;" "Greece and Russia;" "Home and Abroad," two series; "India, China, and Japan;" "Lands of the Saracen;" "Northern Travel;" "By-Ways of Europe;" and "Colorado." He is also the author of the novels: "Hannah Thurston," "John Godfrey," "Story of Kennett," and "Joseph and his Friend;" and of several volumes of poetry: "Poems, of the Orient," "Poems of Home and Travel;" "The Poet's Journal;" "The Masque of the Gods," a poem, 1872; "Complete Poetical Works;" and "The Picture of St. John." He has translated Goethe's "Faust" and "Frithiof's Saga," and has edited "A Cyclopædia of Travel," "The Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," "Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine;" and "The Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure." He has resumed the practice of lecturing, and still retains his editorial connection with the *Tribune*.

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. and D.C.L., dramatist and essayist, born in 1800, has written the following dramas: "Isaac Comnenus," "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," "A Sicilian Summer," and "St. Clement's Eve," published respectively in 1827, 1834, 1842, 1850, and 1862. "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business, which had been suggested to the author, as he himself declares, by twelve years of official life in the civil service, was published as early as 1836. It was followed by "Notes from Life," based on his own experience, consisting of essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage,

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Humility and Independence, the Life Poetic, Children; and "Notes from Books," including an Essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great;" and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, both published in 1848. A collective edition of his poetical works, in three volumes, was published in 1863.

TAYLOR (BARON), ISIDORE SÉVÉRIN JUSTIN, traveller and author, of English descent, born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789, was educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, at the age of eighteen he earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised to the rank of lieut. of artillery, went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff-officer and as aide-de-camp of Gen. D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home the obelisk of Luxor, which stands in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris. As a Royal Commissioner of the Théâtre Français, he was able to introduce some useful reforms, and he was employed for many years in making large purchases abroad of pictures, to enrich the great French collections. Baron Taylor, who actively interested himself on behalf of an institution previously unknown in France,—the Friendly Society for the Benefit of Painters, Musicians, and Artists generally, has written some dramas and several useful works on the arts; among which may be mentioned, "Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne," 1826; "La Syrie," 1837; and "Pélerinage à Jérusalem," 1841. Baron Taylor was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1822, Officer in 1833, and Commander in 1837; was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts in 1847, and was nominated to the Senate by an Imperial decree, dated May 6, 1869.

TAYLOR, TOM, author of nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, a tenth of them being adaptations from French plays or novels, born at Sunderland, in 1817, was educated at the Grange School, and went through two sessions at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow, he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor, who held for two years the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850, and on the re-construction of that board in 1854, he was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. When the board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a department of the Home Office, Mr. Taylor was made Secretary of that department which is charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. In 1872 the functions of the Local Government Office were transferred to the Poor Law Board, under its new name of the Local Government Board. Mr. Taylor's office was subsequently abolished, and he retired on a pension from public employment after twenty-one years' service. He has since undertaken the editorship of *Punch*, and still continues his contributions to the theatres. His last play, and one of the most successful, turns on the very dramatic story of Lord and Lady Clancarty, as told by Macaulay. Amongst his most successful earlier comedies may be mentioned "Still Waters run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," and the "Ticket-of-

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Leave Man." He has also revived the dramatic "History," in blank verse and five acts, in his "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and "Joan of Arc" produced at the New Queen's Theatre. Mr. Taylor has written many popular dramas, some in conjunction with Mr. Charles Reade, and has contributed to *Punch* in prose and verse since 1844. He compiled and edited the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter, published in 1853; the "Autobiography and Correspondence of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.," published in 1859; and the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," left incomplete by the late Mr. Leslie, R.A., in 1865. Mrs. Tom Taylor is known, under her maiden name of Miss Laura Barker, as a musical composer of marked originality and power. Besides many published songs and other compositions, she has contributed an original overture and entr'acte music to her husband's "Joan of Arc."

TAYLOR, WILLIAM M., D.D., born at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Oct. 23, 1829, was educated at the University of Glasgow (M.A. 1849), and in 1853, became pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Kilmaurs. In 1855, he accepted a call from a newly formed congregation at Bootle, near Liverpool, which under his care became the largest church in connection with the United Presbyterian denomination in England. In 1871, he accepted an invitation to occupy temporarily the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn, U.S., who was then in Europe. In this position his labours gave such satisfaction that when the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, became vacant, it was offered to and accepted by him. Dr. Taylor has published "The Lost Found," 1872; "David, King of Israel," 1874; and "Lectures on Paul," 1875.

TCHIHATCHEF (or CHIKACHOV), PETER DE, geologist and naturalist, descended from a Bohemian family, born in 1812, at Gatchina, in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was attached to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, and his position as a diplomatist gave him the opportunity of writing on the geography and ethnology of many European and Asiatic countries which he visited. In 1844 he resigned his official appointments, sold his estates in Russia, and set out to explore Asia Minor. His splendid work, "L'Asie Mineure," a physical, statistical, and archæological description of the countries he visited, was published in 1853-6; and he has contributed to the Transactions of various learned societies. He resides usually at Paris, is a member of various scientific bodies, and has received various orders.

TECK (PRINCE AND DUKE OF), HIS SERENE HIGHNESS FRANCIS PAUL CHARLES LOUIS ALEXANDER, Count of Hohenstein, only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein, was born Aug. 27, 1837. By the German law, the marriage of his mother to Duke Alexander was only recognised as morganatic, and consequently Prince Teck and his two sisters bore the titles of Count and Countess of Hohenstein until Dec. 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the king of Würtemberg conferred upon them the title of Prince and Princesses Teck. His Royal Highness served in the Austrian army, but resigned his commission in 1866. He married the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge June 12, and was created an hon. G.C.B. (civil division), July 6, 1866.

TEGETMEIER, WILLIAM B., F.Z.S., of German extraction, born at Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, and educated for the medical profession at University College, London, was formerly Lecturer on Natural and Applied Science at the Home and Colonial Training College. He has written "The Poultry Book," "Pigeons," "Manual on Principles of Domestic Economy," used as a text-book in the Government training colleges; and numerous papers read

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before the Royal, Entomological, and Zoological Societies, and the British Association. He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and assisted Mr. Charles Darwin in the preparation of his volumes on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works. Mr. Tegetmeier is editor of several departments in the *Field* newspaper.

TEMPLE, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar-school at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860, as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868, Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts,—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel, in 1858-60," in 1861.

TENNANT, JAMES, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London, was born early in the century. He has compiled "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), published in 1857; "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" and "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

TENNIEL, JOHN, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has only produced a few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch*'s "staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in

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1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a "matter of course," upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1851, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850; "Maude, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870; and "Gareth and Lynette," in 1872. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's wondrous popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the college.

THEED, WILLIAM, an eminent sculptor, was born at Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1804, and received his education at Ealing. His principal works are a marble group of the Queen and Prince Consort, life size, at Windsor Castle; a colossal bronze statue of the Prince Consort at Coburg, and a replica for Sydney, New South Wales; a third colossal bronze of the Prince at Balmoral, also one the natural size of life, in marble, at Balmoral Castle; a marble statue of the Duchess of Kent, life size, at Frogmore; a monument in marble, to the memory of the Duchess of Gloucester, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; a colossal bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected at Grantham, 12 feet in height; a life-size sitting statue of Sir Humphrey Cheetham in the Cathedral in Manchester; twelve bronze reliefs, subjects from English history, in the House of Lords; Burke, in marble, heroic size; Hallam, the historian, in St. Paul's; Mackintosh the historian's monument in Westminster Abbey; and a marble mural monumental bust and allegorical figures, to the memory of Sir Herbert Edwards, in Westminster Abbey; a marble statue, heroic size, of Sir William Peel, of the Naval Brigade, in Greenwich Hospital; another colossal statue in marble, of Sir William Peel at Calcutta; and a third in Sandy Church, Bedfordshire;

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a statue of the late Lord Derby in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and one in the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall; and a colossal marble statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, erected at Huddersfield. Mr. Theed recently erected the very colossal marble group of "Africa," being one of the principal corners of the Albert Memorial, and has now in progress a statue of the late Henry Booth for Liverpool, one of Mr. Villiers for the New Town Hall, Manchester; and a marble group of Hagar and Ishmael being driven out into the Wilderness by Abraham.

THIELE, JUST MATHIAS, author, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1795, entered the Royal Library in 1820 as a copyist, became Secretary, was appointed Inspector of Stamps in 1835, and Secretary and Librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and a Counsellor of State, in 1851. He has written an interesting volume on the "Youth-Time of Thorwaldsen," published in 1851; an able notice of that great artist's works, several novels and dramas, a "History of the Engravings in the Copenhagen Collection," and other works, distinguished by research and ability. He was made a Knight of the Order of the Danebrog in 1835, and of the Order of Vasa in 1847.

THIERS, LOUIS-ADOLPHE, President of the French Republic, born April 16, 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith; obtained admission to the public school, in which he made marked progress, and studied geometry with a view to the military profession. His friends decided to bring him up to the law, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. In due time he made his appearance at the bar, but with very indifferent success, and this disappointment induced him to turn his attention to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By great perseverance he gained a footing in literary society, and having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*, was engaged to write political articles. The first volume of his "History of the French Revolution" appeared in 1823, and the tenth, completing the work, in 1832. In the *National*, he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his minister Polignac, and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various minor official posts, and was made Under-Secretary of State under Lafitte's administration. About this period he was elected Deputy for Aix, and distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which he soon exchanged for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in March, 1840, again held that office. It was during his ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his manœuvres, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great powers. The king soon afterwards requested his retirement. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work, of which the first volume appeared in 1845, and the twentieth, completing the work, in 1862. The revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed, Thiers was a National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, secured him a position, first, in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. On the elevation of Louis-Napoleon to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister, in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would take office; but, though he professed to accept the Republic heartily, he was banished during the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris. M. Thiers busied himself exclusively with painting and the fine arts during the first twelve

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years of the empire, though it is not easy to discover why he should not have become one of Napoleon's ministers. Napoleon III., who was one of his admirers, did his utmost to achieve in politics, the arts, and in municipal matters all that he had seen attempted by M. Thiers; and it has been asked whether it was the emperor or M. Thiers who was unwilling to form an alliance. Whatever may have been the cause of their estrangement, M. Thiers did not re-enter the Chamber till 1863, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition. He successively attacked the administration of the finances, the municipal administration of Baron Haussmann, and the foreign policy of the emperor. "The empire has no more faults to commit," he sarcastically said, after Sadowa. All the speeches he delivered afterwards taunted Government with the loss of its foreign *prestige*, and may be considered among the principal instigations to the disastrous war of 1870. It is true that when the conflict became inevitable he made a fine speech, in which he proved that the Government was not ready, and was rushing headlong to certain defeat; but the warning came too late. The early disasters of the war brought M. Thiers into a very prominent position. On Aug. 17, 1870, he delivered a remarkable speech in the Corps Législatif, expressing a hope that Paris would, in case of necessity, oppose an invincible resistance to the enemy, and for that purpose, he said, it would be necessary to make a waste around Paris for the enemy, and to cause abundance in the capital by allowing the inhabitants of the surrounding country to take refuge in it with all their produce. Ten days later he was appointed a member of the Paris Defence Committee; and although he declined to become a member of the Government of the National Defence, formed on the downfall of the empire, he voluntarily undertook diplomatic journeys to the courts of England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to implore aid for France. He arrived in London Sept. 13, 1870, and after being visited at the French embassy by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, left on the 18th for St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence. This self-imposed mission was unsuccessful, and in Oct. M. Thiers returned to Tours, whence he proceeded to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia at Versailles to open negotiations for peace in accordance with the suggestion of the four neutral Powers. The authority with which he had been invested by the Delegate Government at Tours to treat with the enemy on behalf of the French Republic, was ratified by the Government of the National Defence in Paris, and the veteran statesman had several interviews with Count Bismarck, Nov. 1-6, in order to obtain an armistice of twenty-five days, so as to enable elections to be held throughout the country, and a National Government to be in this way regularly established; but the negotiations fell through in consequence of the German Chancellor's stern refusal to permit the revictualling of Paris and the other besieged fortresses. Returning to Tours, M. Thiers again placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government, which, on Dec. 9, removed to Bordeaux. The efforts of M. Thiers to restore peace acquired for him the gratitude of his countrymen, as was proved, after the capitulation of Paris, by his being elected to the National Assembly by one-third of the nation. This immense popularity naturally pointed him out to the Assembly as the future head of the Provisional Government, and one of the first acts of the Chamber was to confer that dignity upon him, Feb. 17, 1871. Besides the prerogatives of "Chief of the Executive Power," he also possessed the privileges of a deputy, and was allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he pleased. The latter faculty was precious while the Assembly

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held its sittings at Bordeaux, for without the good sense contained in M. Thiers' replies to the enthusiastic advocates of *guerre à outrance*, and to the passionate appeals of such deputies as M. Keller not to abandon Alsace and Lorraine, it is by no means certain that the Assembly would have accepted the terms of peace offered by Prussia. On Feb. 28, M. Thiers introduced to the Assembly the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace, which he had assisted in concluding two days previously at Versailles, subject to the ratification of the National Assembly. After a very animated debate these preliminaries were sorrowfully voted (March 1) by 546 "Ayes," against 107 "Noes." By this memorable treaty France renounced, in favour of the German Empire, the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace less Belfort; France binding herself also to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, of which one milliard was to be paid in 1871, and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years. It was stipulated that as soon as the treaty was ratified the German troops should begin to evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region, the evacuation of the other departments to take place gradually after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards. In March, 1871, the National Assembly removed to Versailles, and on the 18th of that month Paris fell into the hands of the Communists, who about the 6th of April destroyed M. Thiers' house; and it was not till May 22 that the capital was recovered to the Government by the army under Marshal MacMahon. The supplementary elections of July gave additional power to the policy of M. Thiers in the Assembly, which, on Aug. 31, by a very large majority, prolonged his tenure of office "until it shall have concluded its labours," increased his powers and changed his designation from "Chief of the Executive Power" to "President of the French Republic." M. Thiers chiefly directed his energies to hasten the evacuation of the occupied districts by paying off the instalments of the war indemnity, and to the reorganization of the French army. On May 24, 1873, having on the previous day a majority against him in the Assembly, he resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who immediately proceeded to form a Conservative administration. Two days later M. Thiers resumed his place as a member of the National Assembly. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1840, and has received several foreign orders.

THIRLWALL, THE RIGHT REV. CONNOP, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, born at Stepney, Middlesex, Feb. 11, 1797, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, was ordained in 1828, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. He was Tutor of Trinity College, Craven Scholar, and Bell's Scholar, in 1815; 22nd Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, in 1818; and Examiner for the Classical Tripos, in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1834. He was for some time Classical Examiner in the University of London, is Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, and was made Bishop of St. David's in 1840. He has written a "History of Greece," first published in 1835-40, in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and since re-issued in a larger form. He was, with the late Archdeacon Hare, joint-translator of "Niebuhr's Roman History," and one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philological Museum." His speech on "The Irish Church," delivered in the House of Lords June 15, 1869, was published in a separate form. After occupying the see of St. David's for thirty-four years, he resigned his office in June, 1874.

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THOLUCK, FRIEDERICH-AUGUST-GOTTREU, theologian, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799, received his education in the university of that city, and proceeding to Berlin, prosecuted Oriental studies under the celebrated Von Diez. Whilst thus engaged, his attention was specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany has evoked, and he published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these—"The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator"—is well known in its translated form in this country, as are many of his other works; such as "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms," "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," "Authenticity of the Evangelical History," Sermons on the "Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life," "Hours of Devotion," and "Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General." In the department of Oriental literature he has produced—"Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics," and "Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals," published between 1821 and 1826. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin in 1824, whence, in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Compelled to relinquish his duties in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, and was appointed, in 1843, to the Consistory of Magdeburg, where he became Superior Councillor in 1867.

THOMAS, THE REV. DAVID, D.D., is a native of Tenby, South Wales, born Feb. 1, 1813, and was educated at Newport Pagnel. He entered upon his work as a Congregationalist minister in 1841. Having accepted a charge at Stockwell, he started *The Homilist*, a monthly periodical, of which thirty-five volumes have been issued. On the motion of Dr. Baird, the College of Waynesburgh, in the United States, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*. Dr. Thomas is the author of "The Philosophy of Happiness;" "A Biblical Liturgy;" "Resurrections: Thoughts on Duty and Destiny," 1862; "The Genius of the Gospel, a Homiletic Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 1864; "A Homiletic Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 1870; and "The Practical Philosopher: a Daily Monitor for the Business Men of England," 1873. He is the editor of "The Augustine Hymn Book." He originated the University for Wales, also the Working Man's Club and Institute Union, of which the late Lord Brougham was the President. Dr. Thomas took a prominent part in the movement for the cheapening and improvement of the daily press.

THOMAS, THE RIGHT REV. MESAC, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn (Australia), was born at Typoeth, Cardiganshire, in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, D.D., 1863). After officiating as a curate at Birmingham, he became Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk, 1843-45; incumbent of Attleborough, Warwickshire, 1845-51; and was secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the latter date until 1863, when he was consecrated first Bishop of Goulburn. His diocese, erected in 1863 out of a portion of the Sydney diocese, is bounded on the north by the 34° of south latitude, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by Victoria.

THOMPSON, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., born in 1797, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825. He obtained Sir W. Browne's medal for the Latin ode during his undergraduate course, and was a successful competitor, with a Latin essay, for the first Members' Prize. He has written "The Life of Hannah More," published in 1838; "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," in 1826; "Pas-

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toralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," in 1830; "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," in 1853; "Concionalia," second series, 1871; translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface) in 1848; and contributed largely to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature." He published "Original Ballads by Living Authors" (1850), translated several German ballads, wrote various pieces in "Lyra Messianica," "Lyra Mystica," "Lyra Eucharistica," "Lyra Sanctorum," &c.; has contributed to various periodicals, religious and secular; and has published various separate sermons and tracts. Having been for some years curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed to the Vicarage of Chard in 1853.

THOMPSON, SIR HENRY, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with his essay on "The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both of which have been published. He is the author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," published in 1863, and was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King of the Belgians in 1863, and to the present king in 1866. He was made a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris in 1859, honorary member of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, and an Officer of the Order of Leopold, in 1864. He was knighted in 1867. An article written by him in the *Contemporary Review*, in 1873, drew public attention to the subject of cremation. Sir Henry has since written other articles on the same subject.

THOMPSON, THE REV. ROBERT ANCHOR, M.A., born in Durham, in 1821, was educated at Durham School, and as an engineer student of Durham University, and graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and having been curate of Louth, was promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854. The Rev. R. Thompson prepared a volume of Observations whilst at the Observatory in Durham, which was published by that University in 1849, and has written "Christian Theism," a treatise "On the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being," published in 1855, as the first Burnett Prize Essay; "Essay on Principles of Natural Theology," in 1857; "Oxford Declaration: a Letter," in 1864; and Sermons. He is Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOMPSON, THE REV. WILLIAM HEPWORTH, D.D., F.S.A., born at York, March 27, 1810, was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1830, a Fellow in 1834, Assistant Tutor in 1837, and Tutor in 1844. He was elected Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University, and made a Canon of Ely in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Whewell in 1866 was appointed to the mastership of Trinity College. In addition to editing Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy, he is the author of papers on Plato and Isocrates read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society; of a "Sermon preached in Trinity College Chapel at the Commemoration;" of editions of the Phædrus and Gorgias of Plato (1871), with dissertations and notes. He was appointed a member of the Public Schools Commission in 1861, and is a member of the governing bodies of Eton and Westminster Schools, and of Cheltenham College,

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and an honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

THOMS, WILLIAM JOHN, F.S.A., son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and is a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and was from 1838 to 1873 Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication, "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," appeared in 1828, and reached a second edition. He has compiled "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published in 1834; "Book of the Court," in 1838; "Three Notelets on Shakspere," in 1865; and "Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Wilmot's Polish Princess, &c.," in 1867; and has edited "Anecdotes and Traditions," published in 1839; "Stow's Survey of London," in 1842; and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," in 1844. Mr. Thoms was the projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, which he was enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends, who on his retirement from it in Oct., 1873, not only presented him with an elegant silver tea-service, but honoured him with a complimentary dinner. Mr. Thoms has lately paid much attention to ultra-Centenarianism, and, in 1873, published his "Longevity of Man," the first book in which it was shown that cases of extreme old age, like all other matters of fact, should not be accepted except upon satisfactory evidence. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords; and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy-Librarian.

THOMSON, THE MOST REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Archbishop of York, son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he became tutor of his College, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ;" was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855; and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time; in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench; in 1859 was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; in Dec., 1861, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol; and was promoted in 1863 to the Archiepiscopal See of York. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and a Member of the Photographic Society, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. He has written "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought," which is used in several universities in this country and in America as a text-book; "Sermons Preached in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel," published in 1861; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity," in 1864; "Life in the Light of God's Word," 2nd edition, 1870; contributed a Life of Christ and othe:

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articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; and has written, besides, reviews and pamphlets. His grace, who edited a work on Evidences, entitled "Aids to Faith," is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Belfast in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute in Belfast, but on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that post. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*. To this magazine, which he continued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among the principal of these was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Mr. Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled "Electrodynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers, owing to their diversity of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Kew Observatory, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Mr. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon-Recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also Sir W. Thomson has made important additions, but it is in the investigation of the nature of heat that his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to their abstruse nature, it is impossible to give in this work a detailed account of the results of his experiments, but the following may be mentioned as the principal:—The conversion of water at the freezing point into ice without expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the heating of indiarubber by sudden stretching; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of a gas; and the universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy. The last of these is in many respects one of the most extraordinary generalizations of modern science. Sir William Thomson's views on the subject were published in 1852 in the *Philosophical Magazine*. The limits of this notice do not allow any reference to many other papers by this distinguished worker in science: we can only mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion; the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity;" the "Rigidity of the Earth;" the "Determination of a Ship's Place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes;" and on "Approach caused by Vibration." On the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable in 1866, he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow. For his profound and

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extensive attainments Sir William has received many acknowledgments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him successively by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal, and from the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting at Edinburgh in 1871; and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872. On Oct. 29, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, under the provisions of the College statutes, empowering the Master and Fellows to elect men eminent for science or learning.

THORBURN, ROBERT, A.R.A., miniature-painter, born at Dumfries, in 1818, studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh, under Sir W. Allen; won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, repaired to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and the full number admissible, viz. eight, in 1838. In a few years he began to dispute supremacy, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, with the established favourites of the day, Ross and Newton, especially in female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; in 1847, portraits of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. He has continued to advance in reputation, and his groups of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," and of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, and Balfour," excited especial admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures, a tendency which has been carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848, gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within the last few years Mr. Thorburn has practised portrait-painting in oil-colours with great success.

THORNBURY, GEORGE WALTER, son of a London solicitor, was born in 1828. He became a contributor of topographical and antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal* in 1845, and wrote for the *Athenæum*, in 1851, a series of papers, afterwards reprinted, on the Courts of the Crystal Palace. He has written "Lays and Legends of the New World," published in 1851; "Monarchs of the Main," being a history of the Buccaneers, drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch sources, in 1855; "Shakespeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth," and "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad," containing chapters on home and foreign tours, in 1856; "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads," in 1857; "Every Man his own Trumpeter," a novel of the time of Louis XIV., founded on Montluc's Memoirs, in 1858; "Life in Spain," and "Past and Present," in 1859; "Turkish Life and Character Illustrated," the two last-mentioned works reprinted from *All the Year Round*, in 1860; "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," a "Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors, and about to be re-published. "True as Steel," a novel of the time of Luther, based on Goethe's play of "Goetz of Berlichingen," in 1863; "Wildfire," a novel of the time of the French Revolution, based on a sketch of Diderot, in 1864; "Haunted London," illustrated by Fairholt, and "Tales for the Marines," in 1865; "Greatheart, a Cornish Novel," in 1866; a collection of *vers de société* for the last two

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hundred years, entitled "Two Centuries of Song," in 1867; "Old Stories Re-told," and "The Vicar's Courtship," in 1869. He acted as art critic to the *Athenæum* for some years. He has since written "Criss Cross Journeys," and is about to publish the best of twenty-five years' verse.

THORNTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., who was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, and upon whom the title of Count de Cassilhas, in that kingdom, had been conferred by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward Thornton, who succeeded to the title of Count de Cassilhas (in the kingdom of Portugal) on the death of his father about 1850, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, when he was attached to the mission at Turin. He was appointed paid attaché at Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico in 1851. From April, 1852, till Oct., 1853, he acted as Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada in May, 1854, but was transferred to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in Sept. of the same year. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation in 1859; in July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and in the following month he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retained this post until Sept., 1867, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Portugal. He, however, did not proceed thither, but was appointed in the following Dec. to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of the late Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B. In recognition of his diplomatic services he was made a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Feb., 1863; and a Knight Commander of the same order, Aug. 9, 1870. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 19, 1871.

THORNTON, WILLIAM THOMAS, C.B., youngest son of Thomas Thornton, Esq., President of the Levant Company's establishment at Constantinople, and of his wife, Sophie Zohrab, was born Feb. 14, 1813, at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and educated at the Moravian Settlement at Ockbrook, near Derby. From 1827 to 1830 he was domiciled at Malta with his cousin, Sir W. H. Thornton, Auditor-General in that island, and from 1830 to 1835, with Mr. Cartwright, H.M.'s Consul General at Constantinople. In Aug., 1836, he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in 1856 he was placed in charge of the Public Works Department, and in 1858, on the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, was appointed Secretary for Public Works in the India Office, which position he still holds. In 1873, on the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Thornton was made a Companion of the Bath. His published works are "Overpopulation and its Remedy," 1845; "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," 1848, second edit. 1873; "On Labour," 1869, second edit.; "Old-fashioned Ethics and Common-Sense Metaphysics;" "Zohrab, and other Poems," 1854; and "Modern Manicheism and other Poems," 1856.

THORNYCROFT, MRS. MARY, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, settled in London, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to his studio, and began to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and she became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy, having previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of

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"Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog." The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-sized statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The "Sleeping Child" made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind that, when asked by the Queen to point out the best artist to model the portraits of the royal children, he at once mentioned its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and engraved. The Queen continued to patronize her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THORPE, THOMAS BANGS, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1815. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842. In 1846 he removed to Louisiana, and after accompanying the American army to Mexico as a military annalist, returned to Louisiana and engaged in journalism. About 1854 he took up his residence in New York. He had early made some successful attempts as a painter, and now resumed the practice of the art, to which and to literature he devoted himself. and in 1860 exhibited a large picture of Niagara Falls, remarkable for its fidelity to nature. He also took an active part in politics, and was a prominent speaker at political meetings. In 1862-3 he was City Surveyor of New Orleans. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, he has published "The Mysteries of the Backwoods," 1846; "Our Army on the Rio Grande," 1846; "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," 1847; "Our Army at Monterey," 1847; "The Hive of the Bee-Hunter," 1854; "Lynde Weiss," 1854; and "A Voice to America," 1855.

TILLEY, SAMUEL LEONARD, C.B., born in Queen's county, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818, and educated at the Grammar-school, entered the Assembly in 1851, as representative for St. John's. He was a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary of New Brunswick in Nov., 1854, resigning in May, 1855, was reappointed in July, 1857, and was Leader of the Government from March, 1861, till March, 1865. He has been a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary since April, 1866, was a delegate from the Government of New Brunswick to confer with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia respecting intercolonial trade and the intercolonial railway, in 1861-3, and acted in the same capacity on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1864. He was a delegate to the Imperial Government on the subject of the intercolonial railway in 1861-2, and on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1866-7. On the organization of the Dominion Government in 1867, Mr. Tilley was called into the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Customs.

TINDAL, MRS. ACTON ISABELLA EUPHEMIA, daughter and heiress of the late Rev. John Harrison, of Ramsey, in Essex, Vicar of Dinton, Bucks. Miss Harrison was married in 1846 to Acton Tindal, Esq., of the Manor House, Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace

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for Bucks, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. She has contributed in verse or prose to various magazines, and is also the author of "The Heirs of Blackridge Manor," a novel, and of "Lives and Leaves," a small volume of early verses. Her poem, "The Infant Bridal," was reprinted, with a notice of the author, in "Recollections of a Literary Life," by Mary Russell Mitford. A few copies of her poem, "The Eve of All Souls," were printed for private circulation; but this, and others of her fugitive pieces, have found their way into several collections of modern verse.

TITIENS, OR TIETJENS, TERESA, operatic singer, of Hungarian origin, was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was a child, the notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, and at once established her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She proceeded to Frankfort, and thence to Vienna, gaining in each city increased reputation. In April, 1858, she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as Valentine, in the "Huguenots;" and with reference to her first performance in the metropolis of the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed that "A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margaretta in "Faust," Leonora in the "Trovatore," the arduous part of Medea, in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name, &c., &c., has fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early success, and for several seasons she has formed the chief attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre.

TODHUNTER, ISAAC, M.A., F.R.S., son of a dissenting minister, of Scotch extraction, born at Rye, in 1820, after studying at University College, London, went as tutor in a school at Wimbledon, in order to obtain funds to defray the expenses of a three years' residence at Cambridge, and then entered at St. John's College, in that university, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, as Senior Wrangler. He became Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and has written treatises on "The Differential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Plane Co-ordinate Geometry," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," "History of Progress of Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861; "Trigonometry for Beginners," "Mensuration for Beginners," 1869; "Researches on the Calculus of Variations," 1872, an essay which gained the Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge for 1871; and "A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction and the Figure of the Earth, from the Time of Newton to that of Laplace," 2 vols., 1873.

TODLEBEN, GEN. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was compara-

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tively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception.

TOLDY, FRANZ SCHEDEL, critic, born at Ofen, in Hungary, Aug. 10, 1805, entered the University of Pesth in 1819, and received the degree of M.D. in 1829, in which year he gave a course of lectures on Hungarian literature in Berlin, whither he had repaired to hear Hegel. He visited London and Paris in 1831, on his return was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, and shortly afterwards Secretary. He edited, till 1833, the *Orvosi Tár* (Medical Magazine), the first medical work published in Hungary. Resigning an important medical appointment, he devoted himself entirely to the study of the history of Hungarian literature, was appointed Professor in the University of Pesth in 1838, and Librarian in 1844. He took no part in the Revolution of 1848. Since 1841 he has been Director of the Kisfaludy Society, of which he was one of the founders. Herr Toldy has written in his own and in the German language a number of excellent works on Hungarian literature, and by this means, as well as by publishing editions of its best authors, has done more than any one else to popularize the literature of his native land throughout the world of letters.

TOOLE, JOHN LAURENCE, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toast-master, born in London, Mar. 12, 1830, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognized, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal, he resolved to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and, on the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. His style of acting is marked by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate; such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of

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making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis. In July, 1874, he went on a "starring" tour to the United States, and made his American *début* at Wallack's Theatre, New York (Aug. 17).

TORRENS, SIR ROBERT RICHARD, K.C.M.G., is a son of the late Colonel Robert Torrens, formerly M.P. for Ashburton and Bolton, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, but his name does not appear in the list of Dublin graduates. He was appointed in 1841 Collector of Customs in South Australia, and a non-elective member of the Legislative Council of that colony. In 1852 he became Treasurer of South Australia, and was elected the first member for Adelaide under the new Constitution. He was subsequently appointed Chief Secretary and Registrar-General of the colony, with the interests of which he had been so long identified. He was chosen in the Liberal interest as member for the borough of Cambridge at the general election of Dec. 1868, but lost his seat at the general election of Feb. 1874. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1872, in recognition of his colonial services, and more especially in connection with the Registration of Titles to Land Act first enacted in South Australia. Sir Robert is the author of several published works more or less bearing upon our Colonies, including the questions of "Transportation," "The Effects of the Gold Discoveries on the Currency," and "Condition of South Australia."

TORRENS, WILLIAM TORRENS MCCULLAGH, M.P., eldest son of James McCullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated A.B. in 1834 and LL.B. in 1840, was called to the Irish bar in 1836, afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practises at the Common Law bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, Private Secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk in the advanced Liberal interest from March, 1848, till the general election in July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857, but was unseated on petition, and he was returned for Finsbury at the general election in July, 1865. He has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations;" and "Empire in Asia, How we came by it; a Book of Confessions," 1872. In 1867 he was a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party, who secured by their support Mr. Disraeli's proposal of household suffrage, and in committee on the Reform Bill he proposed and carried the lodger franchise. In the following year he brought in the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, which, after protracted debates, passed both Houses. In 1869 he obtained the adoption of the system for London of boarding children by Poor Law Guardians; and in 1870 an Act to amend the laws regarding extradition was passed in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, for which Mr. Torrens had moved two years before. The School Board for London was suggested and proposed to Parliament by him as an amendment to Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill. In 1863 he assumed for family reasons his maternal name.

TOULMIN, CAMILLA. (*See* CROSLAND.)

TOWNSEND, THE REV. GEORGE FYLER, son of the late Canon Townsend, of Durham, born May 12, 1815, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed vicar of Leominster in Nov., 1856, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh Street, London, Jan. 6, 1861. He has written "The Churchman's Year,"

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1832; "History of Leominster," 1860; and has edited "The Arabian Nights," "Æsop's Fables," &c.

TOWSON, JOHN THOMAS, was born at Devonport in 1804. His father was a chronometer and watch maker, and the son was intended by his parents to follow the same business. His inclinations caused him, however, to turn to the study of scientific subjects. He was the first to direct the attention of photographers to the fact that the luminous and chemical foci were not of the same length, a knowledge of which fact at a later period enabled Dr. Draper, of New York, to take the first photograph from life. He was also the first to devise the means of taking a photographic picture on glass, and the use of the reflecting camera. In 1846 he devoted his thoughts to navigation, especially to determining the quickest routes across the ocean to distant countries. With this object he constructed a set of tables for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing, and invented and brought into practice composite and windward great circle sailing. He subsequently invented and constructed tables for the reduction of ex-meridian altitudes, a work highly valued in the mercantile marine, and which is now going through its tenth edition. The copyrights of these works he presented to the Admiralty, who ordered them to be printed for the use of all mariners. For these services the shipowners, principally of Liverpool, on Jan. 9, 1857, presented him, as a testimonial, with a Dock Bond of the value of £1,000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the port of Liverpool, which situation he still fills. At the meeting of the British Association in 1854, Mr. Towson aided Dr. Scoresby in directing the attention of the scientific section to the importance of investigating more fully the subject of the deviation of the compasses on board iron ships. The result of this discussion was the formation of the Liverpool Compass Committee. The observations and the deductions resulting from them were embodied in two reports, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1855 and 1856. In 1863 Mr. Towson was instructed by the Board of Trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which was subsequently published at the expense of the Board, under the title of "Practical Information on the Deviation of the Compass; for the use of Masters and Mates of Iron Ships." The second edition is now published, and together with Mr. Towson's other works has been translated into foreign languages, for the benefit of seamen of other nations.

TOZER, THE REV. HENRY FANSHAWE, M.A., was born at Plymouth, May 18, 1829, and educated at Winchester School and University and Exeter Colleges, Oxford. He was elected Fellow of Exeter College in 1850; and appointed Tutor of that college in 1855, which office he still holds. Mr. Tozer has published "Researches in the Highlands of Turkey," 2 vols, 1869; and "Lectures on the Geography of Greece," 1873.

TOZER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Zanzibar, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1851, M.A. in 1854, and received the degree of D.D., *dignitatis jure*, in 1863, when he was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar. His health having completely given way under the climate at Zanzibar, he resigned the bishopric in 1874.

TRELAWNY, SIR JOHN SALUSBURY, Bart., for East Cornwall, eldest son of the late Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, and later Lord Lieut. for Cornwall, born June 2, 1816, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became B.A.; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841, and succeeded his father as ninth baronet, Nov. 15, 1856. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, was ap-

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pointed in 1840 captain of the Cornwall Rangers Militia, and was some time Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Cornwall Rifles Militia. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal interest from March, 1843, till April, 1852, when he retired. Subsequently standing in 1852, he was unsuccessful, but was again elected in March, 1857, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He was well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and for several years proposed a motion on that subject. He was elected for East Cornwall in 1868, and held that seat till Feb., 1874. In 1870 Sir J. S. Trelawny was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into and report upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

TRENCH, THE REV. FRANCIS, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, born in July, 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. Having been curate of St. Giles's, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, he was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, in 1857. He has written "Sermons at Reading," in 1843; "Travels in France and Spain," in 1845; "Scotland, its Faith and Features," and "Portrait of Charity, Exposition of 1 Corinth. xiii.," in 1846; "Walk Round Mont Blanc," in 1848; "Life and Character of St. John the Evangelist," in 1850; "Job's Testimony to Jesus, and Resurrection of the Body," in 1853; "Few Notes from Past Life," in 1862; "Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers," 1864; "Four Sermons preached in York Minster," in 1865; and a series of miscellaneous papers, "Islipiana," issued for the years 1869 and 1870. An edition of his theological works, in three volumes, appeared in 1857.

TRENCH. THE MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench first became known. About 1837, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justin Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchen Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables" (12th edit., 1874), "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses," a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revi-

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sion," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

TREVELYAN, SIR CHARLES EDWARD, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East India Company's Civil Service, and was employed under Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland in several important posts. The report submitted by him on the transit and town duties, noticed in McCulloch's "Literature of Political Economy," led to the abolition of those imposts; and his exertions in the cause of native education resulted in the resolution of the Government of India, whereby the promotion of European literature and science among the Indian natives was declared to be a great object of the Government. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1848 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for his exertions for the relief of the distress caused by the Irish famine. He was long engaged with Sir Stafford Northcote and others in the revision of the civil establishments, and was mainly instrumental in throwing open the Civil Service to public competition. In Jan., 1859, he was appointed Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled in May, 1860, for publishing his protest against the new taxes proposed by the Government of India, but Her Majesty's Government recorded at the same time "their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration," and that "no servant of the Crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of government which were promulgated to the Princes and People of India in Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation. For these valuable services the thanks of Her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan." In October, 1862, Sir C. Trevelyan was appointed Financial Minister in India, which office he resigned on account of ill-health in April, 1865. During his financial administration important reforms were made in the system of accounts, and the resources of India were developed by a great extension of public works. After his return home, Sir C. Trevelyan resumed the subject of army purchase, upon which he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1857, and published two pamphlets, which had much influence on the settlement of the question. Since then he has directed his principal attention to the reform of the charities and the mitigation of the pauperism of the metropolis. He was created a Baronet in 1874. Sir Charles married in 1834, Miss Hannah More Macaulay, sister of the late Lord Macaulay. He is author of books on the "Education of the People of India," of an account of the Irish Famine, under the title of the "Irish Crisis," and of other publications.

TREVELYAN, GEORGE OTTO, M.P., born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865; and for the Border burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed

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Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, in Dec., 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education Bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions, both in and out of Parliament. He wrote from India "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; and "The Ladies in Parliament, and other pieces," collected and published in 1869.

TREVELYAN, SIR WALTER CALVERLEY, Bart., born March 31, 1797, educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, succeeded his father as sixth baronet, May 23, 1846. He has for many years contributed articles on geology, botany, and other scientific and general subjects, to the Transactions of various societies and to periodicals. In 1821 he visited the Faroe Islands, and wrote notices on their vegetation, geology, and climate, and has presented the herbarium which he formed there, and other collections, to the Botanical Museum at Kew. He is an opponent of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the President of the United Kingdom Alliance.

TREVOR, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., born in 1809, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated S.C.L. in 1836, taking an honorary fourth class in classics, and has since proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the East Indies, from 1836 till 1845, and was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, in 1847, and a non-residentiary Canon of that cathedral. He was Chaplain to the High-Sheriff of Yorkshire the same year, and in 1850 his reputation as a preacher caused him to be elected one of the Chaplains of the parish church at Sheffield by the capital burgesses of that town. The Vicar's opposition to the choice of the laity occasioned proceedings in Chancery and in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Canon Trevor was successful in establishing his right to the office and endowment, but we believe he has never officiated in the church, the dispute being at last compromised by the appointment of a curate. In 1868 Canon Trevor accepted from the Dean and Chapter of York the restored Rectory of Burton Pidsea, in the liberty of S. Peter's, a village in Holderness. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the functions of the northern House of Convocation. He sat as Proctor for the Chapter of York in 1847, and was the first to move the election of a Prolocutor in order to proceed to business. He was afterwards returned by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, and under Archbishop Longley, accepted the office of Actuary of the Lower House. Archbishop Thomson has appointed him Synodal Secretary, in which capacity he attends the two Houses when united in full synod. He supported Mr. Gladstone's candidature for the University of Oxford in 1847, and continued on his committee at his rejection in 1865, but opposed the Irish Church Bill. Canon Trevor has written "Christ in His Passion," published in 1847; "Sermons on Doctrines and Means of Grace," in 1851; "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," in 1852; "Types and the Anti-type," in 1864; and "The Story of the Cross," in 1866; and in 1869 "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice and Participation of the Holy Eucharist," a publication expressing the orthodox Anglican doctrine, and encouraged by the subscriptions of the English and Irish Primates, with a large number of prelates. He has written for the Religious Tract Society, "India, an Historical Sketch," published in 1858; "India, its Natives and Missions;" "Russia, Ancient and Modern," in 1862; "Ancient Egypt" (in reply to Baron Bunsen); "Egypt from the Conquest of Alexander to Napoleon," in 1866; and in 1869

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"Rome from the Fall of the Western Empire," containing a history of the Papacy.

TRINIDAD, BISHOP OF. (*See* RAWLE.)

TROCHU, LOUIS JULES, a French general, was born in Bretagne, March 12, 1815, and received his education in the Military Academy of St Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, and in particular that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed in the battles of Sidi-Yussuf and Isly, made him his Adjutant, and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war, gained for him the rank of a General of Division. In this capacity he received a command in the Italian campaign of 1859. On the conclusion of peace he was relegated to the Ministry of War, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Niel had intended him for his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated *brochure* on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the Imperial Court. Before the war of 1870-71, General Trochu held command of the Army Division in Toulouse, which Niel and Lebœuf had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sédan, he was made Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces destined for the defence of the capital, which position he held until the city surrendered to the German hosts. In Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General for Morbihan. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its 20th edition in 1870. In 1873 he published a work entitled "Pour la Vérité et pour la Justice," in justification of the Government of the National Defence.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born in 1815, was educated at Winchester and at Harrow. For many years he held an appointment in the Post Office, and he has been sent on several important missions to establish postal conventions with other countries. He has written "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," published in 1847; "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," in 1848; "La Vendée, an Historical Romance," in 1850; "The Warden, a Novel," in 1855; "Barchester Towers, a Novel," and "The Three Clerks, a Novel," in 1857; "Doctor Thorne," in 1858; "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," and "The Bertrams, a Novel," in 1859; "Castle Richmond, a Novel," in 1860; "Framley Parsonage," and "Tales of all Countries, two Series," in 1861; "North America," and "Orley Farm," in 1862; "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864; "The Belton Estate," "Miss Mackenzie," and "Hunting Sketches," from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in 1865; "Clergymen of the Church of England," in 1866; "Ralph the Heir;" "Last Chronicle of Barset;" and other works. He contributes to periodical literature. Mr. Trollope was the editor, for a time, of the *St. Paul's Magazine*. In 1871 he paid a visit to Australia. His latest works are "The Golden Lion of Granpère," 1872; "The Eustace Diamonds," 1872; "Australia and New Zealand," 2 vols., 1873; "Phineas Redux," 1873; "Harry Heathcote of Gangoil," 1874; "Lady Anna," 1874; "New South Wales and Queensland," 1874; "South Australia and Western Australia," 1874; and "Victoria and Tasmania," 1874.

TROLLOPE, THE VEN. EDWARD, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., and brother of the present Lord Kesteven, born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. The following is a list of his

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works: "Illustrations of Ancient Art," in 1854; "Life of Pope Adrian IV." in 1856; "The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle," "Handbook of Lincoln," "Temple Bruer and the Templars," and "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire," in 1857; "Labyrinths, Ancient and Mediæval," and "Sepulchral Memorials," in 1858; "Fens and Submarine Forests," "The Danes in Lincolnshire," "Memorabilia of Grimsby," "The Use and Abuse of Red Bricks," and "The Roman House at Apethorpe," in 1859: "The History of Worksop," and "Monastic Gatehouses," in 1860; "Life of Hereward the Saxon Patriot," in 1861; "History of Anne Askewe," and "Battle of Bosworth Field," in 1862; "Shadows of the Past," in 1863; "The Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," in 1864; "Spilsby and other Churches," in 1865; "Gainsborough and other Churches," and "Norman Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral," in 1866; "Grantham and other Churches," in 1867; "The Roman Ermine Street," in 1868; "The Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic Architecture," in 1869; "Boston and other Churches," in 1870; and "Sleaford and the Wapentakes," in 1872.

TROLLOPE, THOMAS ADOLPHUS, son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born April 29, 1810, was educated at Winchester and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whately, afterwards archbishop of Dublin. About 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed by two on Western France in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florence, and has produced a series of works connected with the history of that country. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de Medici, a Tale," "A Decade of Italian Women," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Filippo Strozzi: a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebrated Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novel," in 1861; "Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a Novel," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a Novel," in 1863; "Beppo the Conscript, a Novel," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a Novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwealth of Florence from the Earliest Independence of the Commune to the Fall of the Republic in 1531," in four vols., 1865; "Gemma, a Novel," in 1866; "Artingall Castle, a Novel," in 1867; "The Dream Numbers, a Novel," and "Leonora Casoloni, a Novel," in 1868; "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," in 1869; and "Durnton Abbey," in 1871. Mr. Trollope, who married Miss Garrow, authoress of several works on Italy, and was left a widower in 1865, contracted a second marriage with a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan in Oct., 1866. He is a constant contributor to periodical literature.

TROTMAN, JOHN, inventor of the anchor which bears his name, second son of Mr. John Trotman, of Cam, Gloucestershire, was born at Dursley, Aug. 15, 1813. He has written a treatise upon "Anchors and Ships' Ground-tackle," and a pamphlet "On Naval Administration," comprising a series of letters addressed to successive First-Lords of the Admiralty illustrative of the evils involved by frequent official changes, in producing departmental obstructiveness, and opposing progress and improvement. The publicity accorded to Mr. Trotman's views by the *Times* and other leading journals contributed mainly to the success of "An Act for Regulating the Proof and Sale of Chain Cables and Anchors," calculated to arrest the fearful increase of shipwreck by the too prevalent use of defetive gear. Mr. Trotman's anchors are from one-third to one-fourth less in weight than ordinary anchors. They are practically recognized by "Lloyds;" the *Great Eastern* steamship was exclusively supplied with them, as were her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and the Imperial yachts of France, Rus-

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sia, Austria, and Turkey. The French and the United States naval authorities have concluded arrangements with him for making anchors according to his plan; but as yet every endeavour to procure a trial of Mr. Trotman's anchor in the British navy has proved fruitless, though he has offered to supply them at his own cost, and has proffered plans, and all the necessary specifications, without fee or reward, for making them in Her Majesty's dockyards.

TROWER, THE RIGHT REV. WALTER JOHN, D.D., born about 1805, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 in high classical and mathematical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. He was ordained in 1829, and held the living of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, till 1839, when he was preferred to the rectory of Wiston, Sussex, which he held till his consecration in 1848 to the bishopric of Glasgow. He acted as sub-dean of Exeter for some time, and was translated to Gibraltar in 1863, but resigned that see in 1868. In 1871 he was presented to the rectory of Ashington, with Buncton, Essex. Bishop Trower is also subdean of Exeter Cathedral. He is the author of works on the Epistles and Gospels for the various Sundays in the year. His diocese includes Malta and other English possessions in the Mediterranean, and his income consists of an allowance of £1,200 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

TSCHUDI, HIS EXCELLENCE JOHANN JAKOB VON, Ph.D., traveller, was born July 25, 1818, in Glarus, in Switzerland, and is descended from an old Swiss family, which has dwelt for centuries in the canton Glarus. Dr. Tschudi, having studied the natural sciences at Zürich, Neufchatel, Leyden, and Paris, and graduated in due course, made in 1838 a journey to Peru, where, for five years, he continued to study the natural sciences. From 1857 to 1859 he travelled again in South America, and was from 1861 to 1863 Swiss Ambassador in Rio Janeiro. Since 1866 he has resided in Vienna. He has written "System of Batrachia," Leyden, 1838; "Investigations on the Fauna Peruana," St. Gallen, 1844-47; "Sketches of Journeys in Peru from the years 1838 to 1842;" "St. Gallen," 1846, in two volumes; "The Kechua Language," two volumes, Vienna, 1853; "Journey through the Andes of South America," Gotha, 1860; "The Brazilian Province of Minas Geraes," Gotha, 1863. He has also edited, conjointly with Don M. E. de Rivera, the "Antiguedades Peruanas," Vienna, 1851.

TUAM, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* MCHALE.)

TUAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* BERNARD.)

TUFNELL, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD WYNDHAM, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, born at Bath, in 1814; proceeded from Eton to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842, D.D. 1859); became Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, in 1846; Prebendary of Salisbury in 1850; Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, in 1858; and first Bishop of Brisbane in 1859. His diocese comprises the colony of Queensland, in Australia.

TULLOCH, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, born in 1823, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister, entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1837, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is the Principal, and studied theology. He received a license as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1845, ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the

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death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, and received the degree of D.D. He first attracted attention as a writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, and the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and "Vynet," in the *North British Review*, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600, and his Essay was published under the title "Theism." The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay "Christian Theism," published in 1855. He has written "Leaders of the Reformation," published in 1859; "English Puritanism and its Leaders, Cromwell, Milton, &c.," "Beginning Life: Chapters for Young Men," in 1861; and "Christ of the Gospels, and Christ of Modern Criticism: Lectures," in 1864; and "Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century," 2 vols., 1872. He has since contributed various articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, especially, it is understood, the important articles on "The Positive Philosophy" (April, 1868), and on "Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent" (Oct., 1870), and also a series of papers in the *Contemporary Review* on "Liberal Churchmen," and the "Cambridge Platonists of the 17th Century."

TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR, son of a surgeon, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, born in London, in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He was called to the bar, but never practised, and has written "Geraldine, and other Poems," published in 1838; "Proverbial Philosophy," in 1839-44; "Modern Pyramid," in 1839; "An Author's Mind," and "The Twins, a Tale," in 1841; "Crock of Gold," in 1844; "Hactenus: a Budget of Lyrics," in 1848; "Surrey: a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," in 1849; "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre," in 1850; "Farley Heath, Record of its Remains," and "Hymn for all Nations, in Thirty Languages," in 1851; "Ballads for the Times, and other Poems," in 1852; "Heart, a Tale," in 1853; "Probabilities: an Aid to Faith," in 1854; "Lyrics," in 1855; "Stephen Langton: or, the Days of King John," in 1858; "Three Hundred Sonnets," in 1860; "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," in 1861; "Cithara, Lyrics," in 1863; and a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and verse.

TURKEY, SULTAN OF. (*See* ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN.)

TURNER, THE REV. DAWSON WILLIAM, D.C.L., educated at Rugby, was Demy and Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was appointed Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. He has written "Notes to Herodotus," published in 1848; "Analysis of Grecian History," and "Analysis of Roman History," in 1853; "Analysis of English and French History," in 1859; "History of Germany," in 1865, and other works.

TURNER, GODFREY WORDSWORTH, author and journalist, born in London, in 1825. His family traditions, both on his father's and his mother's side, being literary, he acquired at an early age a thorough knowledge of all the great English poets and prose writers, on whose works he continued, throughout boyhood and youth, to exercise a naturally good verbal memory. In his favourite studies he was constantly encouraged and assisted by his parents, and he also owed in very great degree the soundest part of a private education to his grand-uncle, Edward Wollstonecroft. Having some aptitude for art, he became a pupil of Mr. Leigh, to whom not a few distinguished painters of the present day are indebted for their training. Mr. Turner, indeed, began his married life as an artist, but by the advice of his father's friend, Leigh Hunt, he

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relinquished a vocation to which he had no decided call, and entered on newspaper work with determination, and ultimate success. His first engagement was, in conjunction with Mr. Thornton Hunt, on the *Spectator*. At the same time he wrote for the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Leader*; afterwards, from being fine art critic of the *John Bull*, he accepted a more onerous position in the conduct of that paper; whence he transferred his services to the *Daily News*, during the editorship of Mr. Samuel Walker. In Dec., 1860, he joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, and has continued to serve this journal down to the present time, in various literary capacities, but chiefly as a special correspondent in many parts of the world. On the outbreak in Jamaica, he was despatched with the Royal Commission to that island; and he fulfilled his duties in such manner as to win praise from both sides of an angry controversy, being handsomely fêted on his return to England. He has been an industrious contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and he is the author of two books, "Jest and Earnest," and "Homely Scenes from Great Painters."

TURNER, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, in Australia, is a son of the late Sir George James Turner, for many years one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He received his academical education at the Charterhouse and Durham, was for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, in that University, and held the rectory of North Tedworth, Wilts, from 1859 till 1868, when he was appointed Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. His consecration took place in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869.

TURNER, THE REV. SYDNEY, B.A., son of the eminent historian, the late Mr. Sharon Turner, born April 2, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as eighteenth Wrangler. He was ordained deacon in 1837, and priest in 1838, and was for many years Resident Chaplain to the Institution of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. He is the author of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the form of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. He was appointed Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland in 1857; and rector of Hampstead near Gloucester in 1867.

TÜRR, GEN. STEPHEN, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan., 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Col. Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion, but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States, but Col. Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omer Pasha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Col. McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in

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the service in 1848, he was appointed at Brescia to the Austrians as a prisoner and was under arrest at Verona, but was released from captivity in Lombardy, and was received with honour by the Piedmontese and French governments. After a year's service in the field he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, which sentence was however, owing to the urgent representations of the British and French governments, commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859 he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff with the rank of colonel, and was always at the general's side during the campaign until he was severely wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi resolved on his Sicilian expedition, Colonel Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. He married the Princess Adelaide Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sept. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Palermo. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Colonel Türr resigned his commission in 1864. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," 1863; and also of "The House of Austria and Hungary," 1865.

TUSCANY, EX-GRAND-DUKE OF. (*See* FERDINAND IV.)

TWEEDDALE (MARQUIS OF). THE MOST NOBLE SIR GEORGE HAY, K.T., K.C.B., born Feb., 1787, succeeded his father as eighth marquis, Aug. 9, 1804. He is a General in the Army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco. The marquis, who held the post of Governor and Commander-in-chief at Madras between 1841 and 1845, is the father of the Duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath March 19, 1867.

TWISS, SIR TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevalyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster about 1810, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in first honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; from 1842 till 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctor's Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted in Nov., 1867. He has written various

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works; amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," published in 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," in 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," in 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," in 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," in 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," in 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," in 1861; "Law of Nations in Times of War," in 1863; and "The Black Book of the Admiralty," in 1874. In 1872, a legal investigation of an extremely painful nature, involving serious imputations on the character of Lady Twiss, led Sir Travers Twiss to throw up all his appointments.

TYLOR, EDWARD BURNETT, F.R.S., was born at Camberwell, Oct. 2, 1832, and educated at the school of the Society of Friends, Grove House, Tottenham. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1871; and received the honorary degree of LL.D., from the University of St. Andrews in 1873. Mr. Tylor is the author of "Anahnacs, or Mexico and the Mexicans," 1861; "Researches into the History of Mankind," 1865; and "Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom," 2 vols., 1871.

TYNDALL, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Leighlin-bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, about 1820. He was employed for some years on the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, went to Germany, in 1848, and studied at the University of Marburg, and afterwards in the laboratory of Magnus, in Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He has recently published a volume on these subjects. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the clearage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and pursued his investigations, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which have disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. In one of them a ray-filter is described, by means of which the luminous rays of the sun, the electric light, and the lime-light are detached from the non-luminous ones, combustion and vivid incandescence being effected at foci absolutely dark. Mr. Tyndall is a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University. In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecturing tour in the United States; in the course of it he delivered thirty-five lectures, which returned him $23,100. After paying expenses, a fund of over $13,000 remained, and this, before leaving for Europe, the

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Professor placed in the hands of a committee, who were authorized "to expend the interest in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." On the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873, Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, protested against the proceeding, on the ground that Professor Tyndall "had signalized himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenour of that book, which, with its open page, inscribed 'Dominus Illuminatio mea,' the University still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide." Professor Tyndall presided at the annual meeting of the British Association held at Belfast, in Aug., 1874. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Mountaineering," 1861; "A Vacation Tour," 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," published in 1865; a volume on Sound; "Faraday as a Discoverer;" "Fragments of Science;" "Notes on Electricity," 1870; "Notes on Light," 1871; "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871; "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," 1872; and "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Preface," 1874.

TYRRELL, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle (Australia), son of a former remembrancer of the city of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optime. Having held some parochial preferments in England, on the division of the bishopric of Australia in 1847, he was appointed first bishop of Newcastle. The annual value of this see is £833.

U.

UHRICH, JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French general of German extraction, born at Pfalsburg, Feb. 15, 1802, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, whence he passed as Sub-Lieutenant into the 3rd Light Infantry. In this capacity he shared in the campaign of 1823 in Spain. In Sept., 1831, he became a Captain, and was transferred to the African army, and remained in that country for some twenty years. In 1841 he became Major, and in 1848 Colonel of the 3rd regiment, and on Jan. 3, 1852, attained the rank of Brigadier-General. In this capacity he commanded in the Crimean War with great distinction, and was during the campaign promoted to be a General of Division. He also received several Orders. During the Italian campaign of 1859, he commanded an infantry division, and was in 1862 named a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1867 he was transferred to the Army Reserve, or, in other words, pensioned. At the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia in 1870, he resumed active service, undertaking the command of a division of the Alsace and Lorraine troops. After the battle of Wörth, he became Commandant of Strasburg, a by no means enviable post, that fortress not being properly provided with either arms or provisions. He nevertheless bravely defended it for seven long weeks of merciless bombardment, winning the sincere admiration even of his enemies. Subsequently his bombardment of the open town of Kehl has been allowed by Prussian military critics to have been under the circumstances a military necessity. No French general has more thoroughly inspired respect in the German mind than Uhrich, the calumniated commandant of Strasburg. The report, made in May, 1872, by the committee appointed to report on the capitulations during the late war blamed General Uhrich,

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the Commandant of Strasburg, on all points, and severely censured him for separating the officers from the men, and making special conditions for the former and himself, profiting thereby, and also for going to Tours under a specious pretext, instead of sharing the lot of his soldiers.

ULBACH, LOUIS, author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education in Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. His first production, "Gloriana," a volume of poems, appeared in 1844, and a series of political letters, written for the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, under the signature "Jacques Souffrant, workman," one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but exposed him to a government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre saved him from unpleasant consequences. After the *coup d'état* he joined the literary staff of the *Revue de Paris*, and in 1853 assumed the direction of that journal, which was suppressed in 1858. Among the papers he was subsequently connected with was the *Temps*, to which he contributed the dramatic *feuilleton*, and *Figaro*, in whose columns he published, under the *nom de plume* of "Ferragus," a series of letters that gained for him great notoriety as a satirical writer. In 1868 he started *La Cloche*, which on its first appearance was a weekly pamphlet, though in Dec., 1869, it became a daily newspaper, and one of the leading organs of the radical opposition. M. Ulbach has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and some dramas. His reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high.

ULLATHORNE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BERNARD, D.D., O.S.B., a prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, May 7, 1806, and educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. After being admitted to the priesthood he became a missionary to Australia in 1832, and was appointed Vicar-General there, being well known for his zealous labours among the convict population. Father Ullathorne was the first Catholic priest who visited Norfolk Island, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Catholic bishop for the colony; was influential, through evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1838, in putting a stop to transportation to the penal settlements. Having returned to England, he was stationed at Coventry, where he built a large church in the Gothic style. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated Bishop of Hetalona, *in partibus*, June 21, 1846; was transferred to the Central District July 28, 1848; and translated to the see of Birmingham Sept. 29, 1850, on the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in obtaining which he bore a prominent part. Among his published works are a "Reply to Judge Burton," 1836; "Horrors of Transportation," and "The Australian Mission," 1838; "Pilgrimage to La Salette," 1854; "The Immaculate Conception," 1854; "Pilgrimage to the Monastery of Subiaco and the Grotto of St. Benedict," 1856; "Letters on the Association for Promoting the Union of Christendom," 1865; "Lectures on the Conventual Life," 1868; "Letters on the Council and Papal Infallibility," 1870; "Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unravelled," 1875.

UPHAM, THOMAS COGSWELL, D.D., born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1799, graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821. He remained at Andover for nearly two years after, and during that time translated "Jahn's Biblical Archæology." In 1823 he became Associate Pastor of the Congregational Church at Rochester, New Hampshire, and in Sept., 1824, was chosen Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and instructor in Hebrew in Bowdoin College, in which office he continued till July, 1867. He has

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published "Ratio Disciplinæ; or, the Constitution of the Congregational Churches," 1829; "Elements of Mental Philosophy," 1831, enlarged edition, 1869; "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," 1834; "The Manual of Peace," 1836; and "Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action," 1840. Soon after this he was led to adopt views somewhat akin to those of some of the Mystics. These views were manifested in a series of works, such as "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," 1848; "Life of Faith," 1848; "Treatise on Divine Union," 1851; "Life of Madame Catherine Adorna," 1856; "Life and Religious Opinions of Madame de la Mothe Guyon, and of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai," 1855; and "A Method of Prayer," 1859.

URQUHART, DAVID, only surviving son of the late David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered in the cause of the Stuarts, born in the North of Scotland in 1805, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and before he could take a degree, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he has been from the first an active opponent. He has written "Turkey and its Resources," published in 1834; "Spirit of the East: Travels through Roumeli," in 1839; "Diplomatic Transactions in Central Asia, 1834-9," in 1840; "Case of McLeod," in 1841; "Reflections on Thoughts and Things," in 1843; "Wealth and Want: Essay on Taxation," in 1845; "Europe in 1847," and "Statesmen of France and English Alliance," in 1847; "Travels in Spain and Morocco," in 1849; "Turkish Bath," in 1856; "The Lebanon (Mount Souria), a History and a Diary," in 1860; and other works on foreign countries, finance, and politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Sheffield in July, 1841, was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stafford from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and gained great notoriety by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

UTTERTON, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN SUTTON, D.D., son of Colonel Utterton, born at Ipswich, Sept. 7, 1814, was educated at Oxford, became a Scholar of Oriel College, and graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class in Classics, and being for two years afterwards a most successful private tutor, numbering Bishop Waldegrave, Dr. Goulburn, Dr. J. S. Hodson and many other distinguished men among his pupils. He was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holmwood, near Dorking, in 1838; Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, in 1851; Vicar of Farnham, Surrey, in 1853; Archdeacon of Surrey, in 1859; Canon of Winchester, in 1860; and was consecrated the first Bishop of Guildford as Suffragan to the Bishop of Winchester, March, 15, 1874. He was presented with an honorary D.D. by the University of Oxford. The Bishop of Guildford, as Archdeacon of Surrey, was the founder of the Surrey Church Association, in 1860, of which the South London Fund is a branch. He has devoted himself with peculiar interest to the dense and spiritually destitute population in that locality, and has resigned the important and valuable living of Farnham (after holding it for twenty-one years) that he may give himself up more entirely to episcopal duties in South London. During his incumbency at Farnham, the Bishop has raised and expended £21,000 in the erection and improvement of churches, schools, &c., in the parish. He is the editor of a volume of Parochial Sermons written by various distinguished authors, and has also published several charges, sermons, and different treatises especially on the ministry.

V.

VAMBÉRY, ARMINIUS, born in

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Hungary, in 1832, was at an early age expelled by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861-4. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. His more recent works are an account of his "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," 1867; "Sketches of Central Asia," 1868; "History of Bokhara from the Earliest Period down to the Present," 1873; and "Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question," 1874.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, was born on Staten Island, New York, May 27, 1794. His father was a farmer, and owning a large sail-boat, acted as ferryman to transport the persons and produce of his neighbours to New York. The son at the age of sixteen purchasing a large sailing-boat, also commenced the business of transporting passengers and produce to and from New York. When he was nineteen he owned the largest boat of this description in New York harbour, and had an interest in two or three others. In 1817 he had a capital of $9,000, and became captain of a steamboat. For many years he commanded steamboats owned by others; then embarked in enterprises on his own account, building and running his boats on the Hudson river and neighbouring waters. When gold was discovered in California, he sold out his steamboats and commanded an opposition line of steamships *vid* Nicaragua transit to California, conducting this enterprise with great profit for several years. He built a magnificent ocean steamer, the *North Star*, in which he made the tour of European seaports with his family. On his return he established in 1858 a line of steamships between New York and Havre. This line was profitable until the commencement of the war, when it was relinquished. In 1862 he presented to the Government a steamer, the *Vanderbilt*, which he had just built at a cost of $800,000 (£180,000). He subsequently engaged in railroad enterprises, and is a large stockholder, and President of several of the most important lines in the country. He is considered one of the three wealthiest men in the United States.

VAPEREAU, LOUIS GUSTAVE, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting this establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. V. Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on Philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Moral, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professional chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and commenced the study of law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became avocat in 1854. About this time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplement" was published in 1859; a new

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edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplement" to the new edition in 1863, the third edition, in a great measure rewritten, in 1865, and the fourth edition in 1870. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau, who is engaged upon another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures," has written various other works, and contributed to reviews. He was nominated Prefect of the Cantal by the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, born in 1816, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career by taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, being bracketed with Lord Lyttelton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in 1839, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for three years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. Dr. Vaughan has published "Last Words in the Parish Church of Doncaster," 1869; "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," 1871; and "The Solidity of True Religion, and other Sermons, preached in London during the General Election and Mission Week, 1874."

VAUGHAN, THE RIGHT REV. HERBERT, D.D., Bishop of Salford, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832, received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome. He founded and is still President-General of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College (Catholic), Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the close of the year 1871 accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. On the death of the late Bishop Turner, he was elected Bishop of Salford, and consecrated in his Cathedral by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Oct. 28, 1872. Since that time a series of well-written pastoral-letters has issued from his pen, addressed to the members of his flock, and notably his "Submission to a Divine Teacher," being an able answer to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation." Bishop Vaughan, who has acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, has published several pamphlets and is the proprietor of two newspapers, the *Tablet* and *Catholic Opinion*.

VAUGHAN, THE MOST REV. ROGER BEDE, D.D., O.S.B., second son of Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, and brother of the Bishop of Salford, born Jan. 9, 1834, at Courtfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at Rome. He became a Clerk Regular of the Benedictine Order, was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy at the Benedictine Gymnasium of St. Michael, near Belmont, Hereford, in 1861; and the year after was appointed Principal of the same Priory of St. Michael, under the title of Cathedral Prior of Newport and Menevia. Having been nominated by the Pope Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, with the title of Archbishop of Nazianzus, *i.p.i.*, he was consecrated by the present Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in

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the church of Saint Vincent de Paul, Liverpool, Mar. 19, 1873. Archbishop Vaughan, who is an eloquent and powerful preacher, has acquired a high literary reputation by his "Life and Labours of S. Thomas of Aquin," 2 vols., 1871-2. He has published "Views on Catholic Education;" "Ecclesia Christi: Words spoken at the opening of the second session of the Fourth Provincial Council of Westminster," 1873; and contributed to various Catholic periodicals.

VAUGHAN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born in London, Feb. 14, 1814, was consecrated Bishop of Plymouth, Sept. 16, 1855.

VAUX, WILLIAM SANDYS W., M.A., F.R.S., Sec. R.S.L., Pres. Num. Soc., son of the late Rev. W. Vaux, B.D., Prebendary of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, born in 1818, was educated at Westminster School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was employed in the department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals in Jan., 1861. This office he resigned Oct., 1870, from ill-health. He has written "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum," published in 1851; edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society; and in 1863 edited and deciphered, for the Trustees of the British Museum, a collection of ninety Phœnician inscriptions recently found at Carthage. He has also published many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature and of the Numismatic Society, and is now engaged on a Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford.

VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar-School, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the nature of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir. W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint-editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford, in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart." published in 1859-60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees. In 1864 Mr. Veitch was appointed to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. He has recently written a "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton," 1869.

VENABLES, THE RIGHT REV. ADDINGTON ROBERT PEEL, D.D., Bishop of Nassau, son of Thomas Venables Esq., of the Home Office, born in 1827, was educated at Eton and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. He was ordained priest in 1850, and was appointed curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, which he held till his consecration as Bishop of Nassau, comprising the Baha-

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mas, Turk's and Caicos Islands in 1863.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, composer, son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814, received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giovanna d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869; and "Aïda," performed at the Scala, Milan, in 1872. His celebrated "Requiem Mass" was first performed in the Church of San Marco at Milan, May 23, 1874. He was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganization of the Italian Musical Institute. M. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honour, was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, June 15, 1864; and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the Viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani. King Victor Emmanuel by a decree dated Nov. 22, 1874, created Signor Verdi an Italian Senator. In May 1875 he was nominated a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the Italian Minister at Paris was charged to present him with the insignia of the order, accompanied by a flattering letter from the Duc Decazes.

VERDON, GEORGE FREDERIC, C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Verdon, B.A., perpetual curate of St. Anne's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, born Jan. 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College, went to Melbourne in Sept., 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards studied law, and was called to the bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman of the Municipal Conference held at Melbourne for the consideration of the laws relating to municipal institutions. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857. For this service he received the thanks of the Government, and was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1858 he accepted the office of honorary assistant in the Astronomical Observatory, and was engaged in the commencement of the geodetic and magnetic surveys of Victoria under Mr. Ellery and Dr. Neumayer. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. Having carried a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Board of Visitors to the Observatory,

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he was invited by the Government to act as honorary secretary, Sir Henry Barkly, the then governor, being president. In this position, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the Observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the obtainment of a complete set of instruments, of which the Great Melbourne Telescope forms part. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful, having obtained a contribution of £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of a Monitor for the defence of Port Philip, together with the line-of-battle ship *Nelson*. He was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, and was made C.B. (civil division), Nov. 23, 1866. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. Upon his departure, he received presentations and addresses from his Williamstown constituents, and from the local forces. He was elected F.R.S. in 1870, and is an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

VERNE, JULES, a popular French writer, born at Nantes, Feb. 8, 1828, was educated in his native town, and afterwards studied law in Paris. Turning his attention to dramatic literature, he wrote a comedy in verse, entitled "Les Pailles Rompues," which was performed at the Gymnase in 1850. This was followed by "Onze Jours de Siège," a three-act comedy, brought out at the Vaudeville, and by several comic operas. But his fame rests chiefly on his scientific romances, the first of which appeared in 1863, under the title of "Cinq Semaines en Ballon." Its success led the author to produce a number of similar works, of which the following have been translated into English: "Five Weeks in a Balloon; a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery in Central Africa," 1870, 2nd edit., 1874; "A Journey to the Centre of the Earth," 1872; "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," 1873; "Meridiana; the Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa," 1873; "From the Earth to the Moon direct in Ninety-Seven Hours Twenty Minutes; and a Trip Round it," 1873; "The Fur Country; or Seventy Degrees North Latitude," 1874; "Around the World in Eighty Days," 1874; "A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners," 1874.

VEUILLOT, LOUIS, author and journalist, son of a cooper, born at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), in 1813, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. He set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at the age of nineteen, and he held various appointments on the provincial press, where the stinging vivacity of his style involved him in several duels. Before going to Rome, in 1838, he was, he avows, almost devoid of faith, religious or political; but he returned an altered man, and in the *Univers*, which he was selected to edit, became the uncompromising champion of the Church, dealing blows right and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as Secretary to Gen. Bugeaud, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The Revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, though he afterwards took a different view. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and in 1853 the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal.

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He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after having been thrice warned by the Government, ceased to appear in Jan., 1860, and was replaced by the *Monde*, which was written in a more placable spirit. In April, 1867, the *Univers* was revived, and from that time to the present it has been the leading representative in the press of the advanced section of French Catholics. M. Veuillot has composed novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, a large collection of articles under the title of "Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires," published in 1857-9, and "Jésus-Christ," 1875, a beautifully illustrated work on the life of our Saviour. Perhaps the most brilliant productions of his pen are "Le Parfum de Rome," and "Les Odeurs de Paris," published respectively in 1865 and 1866. A collection of the most striking passages in his works was published in 1868 by the Abbé Charbonnell, under the title of "Pensées de M. Louis Veuillot."

VEZIN, MRS. HERMANN, an actress, *née* Jane Thomson, is the second daughter of the late Mr. George Thomson, a merchant of Liverpool, her mother being a daughter of Mr. James Cook, who for thirty years was a bass singer at Drury Lane Theatre. She left England with her parents when quite an infant for Australia, and in childhood evinced many qualities for the stage, which her mother, through reverse of fortune, had been compelled to adopt a second time. At the age of eight she was engaged, with her mother, at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, where she played juvenile characters. Before reaching the age of eleven she lost her father, and soon afterwards she accompanied her mother to Hobart Town, where she made her first appearance as a dancer with immense success. Subsequently she performed at Launceston and Melbourne, and became one of the greatest favourites on the Australian stage. Coming to England, she made her *début* at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Sept. 15, 1857, as Julia in "The Hunchback," and was highly applauded. During the season at Sadler's Wells, she played several of Shakspere's heroines — Rosalind, Juliet, Portia, &c. She next appeared at the Haymarket, where she made an equally favourable impression, as Rosalind, in "As You Like it;" Julia, in "The Hunchback;" Viola, in "Twelfth Night;" Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," &c. From the Haymarket she transferred her services to the Lyceum, and from that time to the present she has held the position of leading actress at one or other of the theatres devoted to legitimate drama. In Feb., 1863, she was married to Mr. Hermann Vezin, and the following year they acted together at the Princess's in a comedy written expressly for them by Mr. Westland Marston, entitled "Donna Diana," the success of which must be attributed in no small degree to Mrs. Vezin's clever acting. In 1865 she migrated to Drury Lane, where she remained for four seasons, and during that time her greatest successes were as Mrs. Oakley in Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife," as Constance in the tragedy of "King John," and as Margaret in "Faust." From Drury Lane Mrs. Vezin went to the Lyceum to act in Lord Lytton's new play of "The Rightful Heir," which was produced Aug. 3, 1868. Subsequently she appeared at the Queen's, winning the most favourable opinions as Marie in "Plot and Passion;" at the Holborn, where she achieved fresh success as Clara Douglas in "Money," and Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal;" at the St. James's, where she further added to her reputation by her admirable representation of Clotilda in "Fernande," Oct., 1871; and more recently at the Charing Cross Theatre.

VIARDOT-GARCIA, MADAME MICHELLE-PAULINE, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame

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Malibran, born in Paris, July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Listz's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and in 1841 reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire* which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fides, an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind. For some years Madame Viardot has not accepted any engagements in opera, though she has often appeared at concerts, more particularly those given for charitable purposes.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy, son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, was born March 14, 1820, and received at his baptism the names Marie - Albert - Eugène - Ferdinand-Thomas-Victor-Emanuel. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and married April 12, 1842, the Arch-duchess Adelaide of Austria, who died Jan. 20, 1855. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goïto, and Novara. On the evening after the latter (March 24, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who assumed the title Victor Emmanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, somewhat haughty, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till Aug., 1849. On mounting the throne of Sardinia he endeavoured to reorganize the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England several treaties of commerce, established railways, and promoted free trade. He indignantly refused the offer made by Austria for the cession of Parma, provided he would abolish the constitution. Genoa having revolted, and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, recovered his former rights, and his efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful. He had, however, one great struggle throughout his reign with the court and clergy of Rome. Guided by Count

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Cavour, he confiscated much church property, and took away many clerical privileges. He concluded, in Jan., 1855, a convention with France and England, to take part in the war against Russia, and despatched to the Crimea an army of 17,000 men, under Gen. De La Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. In 1855, the king lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery, he visited France and England, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the early part of 1859, the king, whose relations with Austria had been for a long time the reverse of friendly, announced in the chamber that a storm was impending, and Count Cavour detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria in a diplomatic circular. Lord Derby's government used its best endeavours to avert a war which seemed imminent, but without effect. Austria summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; and the Austrian army crossed the Ticino. The emperor of the French despatched a powerful army to Italy, and having assumed the command, joined the Sardinian forces, and defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30 and 31; at Magenta, June 4; and at Solferino, June 24, the emperor and the king being present in person. The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, the princes from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; and the Treaty of Villa Franca, concluded July 11, confirmed by the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, terminated the war and established Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The parliament, assembled at Turin, March 17, 1861, formally established the title, which was recognized by England March 30, and by France June 24. A treaty for the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and the evacuation of Rome by the French in two years, was signed Sept. 15, 1864. The court was transferred to Florence in 1865, and the French army was withdrawn from Rome in 1867. In 1866 the king of Italy, making common cause with Prussia, by a treaty signed May 12, declared war against Austria. The Italian army was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza, June 24, and the Italian fleet sustained a reverse off Lissa, July 20; but in consequence of the success of the Prussians, peace was signed at Vienna Oct. 3, by which Venice and the territory of Venetia were ceded to Italy, and Victor Emmanuel made his public entry into Venice Nov. 7. The events which resulted in the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and the transfer to that city of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy (1870), have been narrated at length in our memoir of Pope Pius IX. In Sept., 1873, King Victor Emmanuel visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. His family consists of the Princess Clothilde Marie Thérèse Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married Jan. 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon; Prince Humbert Rénier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène, heir apparent, and prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, duke of Aosta (formerly king of Spain), born May 30, 1845; and Princess Maria Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, and married Oct. 6, 1862, to Louis I., king of Portugal.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA (QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c.) only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May, 24, 1819; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad,

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having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan. 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third Duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne, her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she has issue: 1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; 2. H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born Nov, 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; 3, H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt; 4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866; 5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein; 6. H.R.H. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; 7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; 8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; and 9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first domestic grief which she suffered was the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to relax her efforts to encourage and reward subjects distinguished for their talents and merits; especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for the zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilized world, her name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of Her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, Her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sept., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in

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their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan., 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following Dec., the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian war. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which had long been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation. The Conservatives being placed in a minority at the general election of 1868, Mr. Disraeli resigned office and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone. The chief events of Mr. Gladstone's administration were the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of the Irish Land Act and the Elementary Education Act, the abolition of purchase in the army, the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims, and the passing of the Ballot Act. At the general election of Feb., 1874, the Conservatives again came into power, and a new administration was formed by Mr. Disraeli who has continued in office to the present time. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867, and was followed in 1869 by "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands;" and, in 1874, by the first volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort."

VIÉIL-CASTEL (COMTE DE), LOUIS, statesman and author, born in France, Oct. 14, 1800, entered the Foreign Office at Paris in 1818, was an attaché at the French embassy in Spain in 1821, became Secretary of Legation, and acted in the same capacity at Vienna in 1828. After holding some other appointments, he retired in 1853. He was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1849, held several foreign orders, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and written "Histoire de la Restauration," commenced in 1860, for which the grand prix Gobert of 10,000 francs was awarded to him in 1867. The fifteenth volume was published in 1873, in which year its author was elected a member of the French Academy.

VILLIERS, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an Examiner in the Court of Chancery and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the

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general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament and has become law. He resigned the Presidency of the Poor-law Board in July, 1866.

VIOLLET-LEDUC, EUGÈNE EMANUEL, architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the Greek and Roman styles. He has undertaken the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, of Notre-Dame of Paris. His most important works are "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIme au XVIme Siècle," published in 1853; and an "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age," 1854. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second in 1838, and of the first in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, promoted Grand Officer July 30, 1858, and was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. An English translation of his latest work was published under the title of "How to Build a House," Lond., 1874.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLPH, Professor, known as a man of science and as a politician, was born in Pomerania, in 1821. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie, und für klinsche Medicin*, and is the author of voluminous works on his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his eulogy on Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He is Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute. As an extreme Liberal, in the session of 1865 he defeated the minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine of London in 1856, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1859.

VOELCKER, AUGUSTUS, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1823, and educated at a private school and at the University of Göttingen, was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston of Edinburgh in 1849, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1852, which post he resigned in 1862, and became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker has written "Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOGT, KARL, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied physiology and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to geology and zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able

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lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent. They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, has published several works.

VOLKHARDT, WILHELM, painter, of the Düsseldorf school, born at Herdecke on the Roer, June 23, 1815, commenced as a religious and historical painter, and as a painter *de genre*. His first work, the "Good Shepherd," was followed by "Frithjof and Ingeborg." from Tegnèr's *saga* of that name. The public is familiar, through engravings, with his "Murder of Rizzio." the "Escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle," the "Death of Mary Stuart," which inspired Schiller's drama, and the "Death of the Admiral de Coligny." On his return from Italy, he settled at Düsseldorf, and is chiefly occupied in portrait-painting.

VOLKMANN, ALFRED-WILHELM, physiologist, born at Leipsic, in 1801, devoted himself to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he received the degree of M.D., and went to complete his studies in the hospitals of Paris and London, and in 1837 obtained the Chair of Physiology in the Russian University of Dorpat, which he held until 1843, when he was recalled to Halle as Ordinary Professor of Physiology. He has published several able works on medical subjects, and has directed his attention more particularly to the optic nerve, the circulation of the blood, and, latterly, to the irritability of the muscles.

VOYSEY, THE REV. CHARLES, B.A., was born in London, March 18, 1828, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Annesly Voysey, architect. He was educated partly by private tuition, partly at Stockwell Grammar School, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. From 1852 to 1859 he held the curacy of Hessle, near Hull, after which he was curate (under the Crown) of Craigton, Jamaica, for fifteen months. In 1861 he was appointed curate of Great Yarmouth, but in the same year was transferred to St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from that curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) recommended him to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd, Vicar. After six months service there he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the expiration of six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). Mr. Voysey began his career as a religious reformer by the publication of a sermon entitled "Is every Statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?" in reference to the two Old Testament lessons for the day, viz., those containing the stories of the Famine in the Days of David and the Numbering of the People (2 Sam. xxi and xxiv). A clergyman who had been implicated in the publication of that sermon got into trouble on account of it, and Mr. Voysey consequently withdrew it from circulation after it had reached a third edition. This was, however, soon followed, in 1865, by *The Sling and the Stone*, which appeared in monthly parts, each part containing two sermons which had been preached by Mr. Voysey to his congregation at Healaugh. The work was continued through six years. The opinions expressed were denounced as heretical by the ultra-orthodox parties in the Anglican Church, and eventually in the spring of 1869 legal proceedings were instituted by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey, who was charged with having stated opinions at variance with the Articles

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of Religion, Holy Scripture, and the formularies of the Church of England, in regard to the doctrines of the Atonement, Justification, the Incarnation, and the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. The case was heard in the first instance in the Chancery Court, York Minster, Dec. 1, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, who thereupon appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which august body confirmed the decision and sentenced the appellant to be deprived of his living, and to pay the costs, Feb. 11, 1871. A week however was allowed, in order to give Mr. Voysey an opportunity of retracting, of which permission he declined to avail himself. Since that period he has delivered sermons and lectures chiefly in St. George's Hall, London, explanatory of his theological views, and that he has a large number of wealthy supporters and sympathisers, is evident from the list of subscribers to the Voysey Establishment Fund. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Voysey has published a Letter to Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Decalogue; "Dogma *versus* Morality, a Reply to Church Congress," 1866; and "Humanity *versus* Barbarism in our Thanksgivings," 1868. For three years Mr. Voysey's sermons appeared regularly in the *Eastern Post*, and are now printed and published every week.

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WADDINGTON, JOHN, D.D., born Dec. 10. 1810, at Leeds, was educated at Airedale College, and ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church, Orchard Street, Stockport, May 23, 1833. He introduced Congregational Sunday Schools into Stockport, and conducted an enquiry into the distress of Stockport, published by Parliament in a Blue Book. He removed to Southwark in 1846, and was pastor of the oldest Congregational Church until 1871; promoted the erection of the Memorial Church; and offered the dedication prayer at the erection of the monument on Plymouth Rock, in 1859. His works are, "Hebrew Martyrs," 1846; "Emmaus," 1846; "Life of John Penry," 1854; "Surrey Congregational History," 1860; "Historical Papers," 1861; "Black Bartholomew," 1862; "American Crisis," 1862; "Bicentenary Prize Essay," 1862; "Track of the Hidden Church," 1863; "Wolf in the Fold," 1867; "Congregational History 1200-1567," 1869; "Congregational History 1567-1700," 1874. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Williamstown, U.S.

WADDY, THE REV. SAMUEL DOUSLAND, D.D., son of a Wesleyan minister, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 5, 1804, was educated at the Woodhouse Grove School. Having devoted several years to the study of medicine with the view of joining his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, he entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1825, and was stationed successively at Cambridge, Lynn, Birmingham, Gateshead, Northampton, Sheffield, Hull, and Bath. About 1830 he originated a scheme for the erection of a Wesleyan educational institution, the "Wesley College," Sheffield, which, with a short interval, he directed from its foundation till 1862, when he was appointed to the superintendency of Chelsea, and was removed to Lambeth, where he resides. For several years Dr. Waddy was chairman of the Sheffield district, and was raised to the presidency of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1859.

WADE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was born at West Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. The family were very poor, and his early education was obtained by his own exertions. At the age of eighteen he set out to go to Illinois on foot (nearly a thousand miles). He reached Northern Ohio, and spent a winter there felling wood; but on the approach of spring found employment first as a drover, and afterwards as a school teacher, diligently studying at every leisure moment. After seven years spent in

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this manner, he commenced the study of the law, and at the age of twenty-eight was admitted to the bar. In 1837, and again in 1841, he was chosen State Senator. In 1847 he was chosen Judge of the third Judicial District of Ohio. In March, 1851, he was chosen United States Senator from Ohio, and was re-elected in 1857 and again in 1863. During this period, and during the war, he bore an active part. He was President of the Senate and Acting Vice-President of the United States, and had the impeachment trial terminated in the conviction of President Johnson, he would have been President of the United States. He received a large number of votes for Vice-President at the Chicago Convention of 1868, but at the formal ballot Mr. Colfax had a small majority. Since 1869 he has not held office, and has taken no prominent part in public affairs, except to serve as Commissioner of the Government to San Domingo in 1871. He is now attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

WAGNER, RICHARD, composer, born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813, received his education at Dresden and in the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," were produced. Professing Liberal principles, he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and being compelled to flee, took refuge at Zurich. In 1855 he accepted the invitation of the London Philharmonic Society to undertake the direction of their concerts for that season. He has contributed to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of controversy; one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. Wagner, who is a poet and critic, has written his own librettos, and has defended his private theories by his pen on several occasions. His pamphlet, "Judaism in Music" (1869), gave rise to an animated controversy. One of his supporters, Herr Nohl, of Munich, wrote two books in his defence. The majority, however, were on the other side; and pamphlets on "Wagner and Judaism," "Wagner the Musical Saviour (of the Future)," "Wagner the Jew Devourer," were an index to the general feeling. In 1869 Wagner published some reflections on Devrient's book about Mendelssohn, and in 1870 "La Conduite d'un Orchestre." On May 22, 1872, he laid, at Baireuth, a small town of Central Germany, the foundation-stone of a theatre in which his works are to be performed at stated intervals before a select audience of sympathising friends.

WAHLBERG, PEDER FREDRIC, botanist, born at Gothenburg, June 19, 1800, received his first lessons from a disciple of the celebrated Linnæus. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1827, he travelled, as a botanist, through Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the north of Sweden. In 1848 he succeeded Berzelius as Secretary to the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Several families of plants and insects bear his name, and he has written various botanical treatises, inserted in the publications of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

WAIAPU, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIAMS, DR.)

WAITE, MORRISON R., born at Lyme, Connecticut, in 1816. He graduated at Yale College, in 1837, and removing to Ohio entered upon the practice of law, to which he gave almost undivided attention. He was one of the arbitrators at the Geneva arbitrational tribunal in 1872. In 1873, the office of Chief Justice having been vacated by the death of Justice Chase, and several candidates nominated by the President having been

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rejected by the Senate, Mr. Waite was nominated and confirmed.

WALCOTT, THE REV. MACKENZIE EDWARD CHARLES, B.D., F.S.A., son of Admiral Walcott, M.P. for Christchurch, Hants, born at Bath in 1822, and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduated in honours in 1844. He was for some years Curate of St. Margaret's, evening lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, and Assistant Minister of Berkeley Chapel, was appointed Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral in 1863, and was Minister of Berkeley Chapel 1866-9. He has written "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster," published in 1847; "Memorials of Westminster," in 1849; "Handbook for St. James's, Westminster," in 1850; "History, Validity, and Catholicity of the English Ordinal," in 1851; "Plain Persuasive to Holy Communion," 1849; "William of Wykeham and his Colleges." in 1852; "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," in 1858; "Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom," in 1860; "History of Christchurch Priory, Hants;" "Church and Conventual Arrangement," in 1861; "History of Battle Abbey," in 1866; "Memorials of Stamford," in 1867; "The Double Choir," in 1869; the "Precinct" and "Interior of a Gothic Minster," two lectures at the South Kensington Museum, in 1864; "Cathedralia, a Constitutional History of the Cathedrals of the Western Church," in 1865; Plume's "Life of Bishop Hacket," with large additions; and in parts "The Cathedral Cities of England and Wales," 1865; "Sacred Archæology: a Popular Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Art and Institutions from Primitive to Modern Times," 1869; "The Ancient Church of Scotland: a History of all the Cathedral, Conventual, and Collegiate Churches and Hospitals of Scotland," 1874; "The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical of the Church of England referred to their original sources and illustrated with Explanatory Notes," 1874; several poems and sermons; papers in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, British Archæological Association, and of the Royal Society of Literature; and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Churchman's Family Magazine*, *Archæologia*, *Once a Week*, *Literary Gazette*, *Church of England Quarterly Review*, *Ecclesiologist*, *John Bull*, *English Churchman*, *Builder*, *Building News*, *Notes and Queries*, *Sacristy*, *Reliquary*, *Academy*, *Church Review*, the "Annotated Book of Common Prayer," "Dictionary of Doctrinal Theology," and the Reports of many Archæological Societies, including "The Inventory of Westminster Abbey at the time of the Dissolution," "Fasti Cicestrenses, a list of all the dignitaries and canons of Chichester Cathedral from the earliest dates, with biographical notes;" a "Documentary History of English Cathedrals," etc. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Corresponding Member of La Société Française d'Archéologie, La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, &c. Mr. Walcott has recently given to the British Museum several volumes of manuscript materials for a history of Cathedrals and Conventual Foundations in England, together with a series of ground-plans.

WALES (PRINCE OF), H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, heir-apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically

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received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863), in the peerage of England; Duke of Rothsay, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July, 1868; and Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, his Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of England in succession to the Marquis of Ripon in 1874, and on April 28, 1875, was admitted to the office at a Lodge held in the Albert Hall, South Kensington.

WALKER, SIR BALDWIN WAKE, Bart., K.C.B., some time Surveyor-General of the Navy, the only surviving son of Mr. John Walker, by a relative of the noble family of Wake, born in 1803, entered the navy in 1812; became Lieutenant in 1820, and was appointed to the *Nautilus* on the Jamaica station. From 1823 till 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Ætna*, the captain of the latter vessel being the present Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While first lieutenant of this ship, in Oct. 1828, he rendered valuable aid to Captain Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the cross of the Legion of Honour. He sailed in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* continued to serve in the Mediterranean until 1834, when he obtained the rank of Commander. In 1838 he became Captain, being employed in the Mediterranean on board the *Vanguard*, and commanded the *Queen* and the *Constance*. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and for thirteen years devoted his energy and talents to his official duties with such success that he was created a Baronet, July 19, 1856. He attained Flag rank in 1858, was appointed to the command of the South African station in 1860, and afterwards to that of the East Indian station. For some years he was a Rear- and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in 1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He is a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, FREDERICK, A.R.A., born in Marylebone in 1840, commenced his artistic studies in the British Museum, where he drew for some time from the antique statues. At the suggestion of an uncle, however, he was placed, when scarcely 16 years of age, with an architect and surveyor, in whose office he remained about eighteen months. He then returned

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to the British Museum to renew his studies in the daytime, and entered the evening class of Mr. Leigh's school of art, Newman Street. At the age of 17 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Already he had begun to draw on wood, and, in order to improve in this direction he placed himself with Mr. J. W. Whymper, the engraver, for three days a week during three years. Having been introduced to Mr. Thackeray when editor of the *Cornhill*, Mr. Walker began to work regularly for that magazine. He has also drawn much for *Once a Week*, and for Messrs. Dalziel Brothers. With the illustrations to Miss Thackeray's novels he terminated his work for the wood-engraver. Already, while with Mr. Whymper, he had commenced to paint in water-colours; and in 1864 he was elected an associate of the Old Water-Colour Society, his election to full membership following only two years later. Here he exhibited "Philip in Church," "The Fairy," "The Housewife," "The Fishmonger's Shop," and "The Harbour of Refuge." But Mr. Walker had turned his attention to oil-painting almost as soon as he had to water-colours. The first work in oil that he exhibited at the Royal Academy was "The Lost Path" (1863), a pathetic picture of a poor woman wandering in the snow. This was succeeded by "The Bathers," 1867; "The Vagrants," 1868; "The Old Gate," 1869; "The Plough," 1870; "The Harbour of Refuge," 1872; and "The Right of Way," 1875. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1871.

WALKER, MARY E., M.D., born at Oswego, in the United States, about 1830, took the degree of M.D. in New York in 1855, and was appointed contract surgeon to the United States army, Nov. 11. 1865. She has appeared as a public lecturer on "Temperance," "Dress Reform," and "Equal Rights," and visited England in 1866. She continues to advocate her peculiar views both on the platform and through the press, and quite recently has been an urgent solicitor for official position from the Government of President Grant.

WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL, F.L.S., born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Jan. 8, 1822, was educated at the Grammar School, Hertford, and articled with an elder brother as land surveyor and architect, but gave up this profession in order to travel and study nature. In 1848 he visited the Amazon with Mr. Bates. Returning in 1852, he published his "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," and a small volume on "Palm Trees of the Amazon, and their Uses." In 1854 he visited the Malay Islands, where he remained eight years. He has since published "The Malay Archipelago," 2 vols., 2nd edit., 1869, and a volume of essays entitled "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," 1870, as well as a large number of papers in the publications of the Linnæan, Zoological, Ethnological, Anthropological, and Entomological Societies. In 1868 he was awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1870, the Gold Medal of the Société de Géographie of Paris. His work on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," is in the press.

WALLACE, ROBERT, D.D., was born in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, June 24, 1831, and educated at Geddes Institution, Culross, the High School, Edinburgh, and the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was appointed Minister of Newton-upon-Ayr, in Dec., 1857; Minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1860; Examiner in Philosophy, in the University of St. Andrews, in April, 1866; Minister of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, in Dec., 1868; D.D. of the University of Glasgow, 1869; Professor of Divinity and Church History in the University of Edinburgh, in Dec., 1872.

WALLON, HENRI ALEXANDRE, was born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812. In 1840 he became a Professor with M. Guizot at the Sorbonne,

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where he lectured on history and geography. In 1860 he gained the Golibert Prize of the French Academy for a work on Joan of Arc. He was returned to the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, as a moderate Conservative by the department of the Nord, but he joined the Lavergne group on the question of the Constitutional Laws. To his moderation and vigour was due the definitive establishment of the Republic, and accordingly M. Buffet, on forming his administration in March, 1875, nominated him Minister of Public Instruction. M. Wallon is a member of the Institute.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, M.P., born in 1806, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation, and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846. He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and in the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway. He held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet, without office. He retired with his colleagues in 1868.

WALSH, WALTER HAYLE, born in Dublin, in 1816, was educated at Paris, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862, for thirteen years. He has written "Practical Treatise on the Lungs," published in 1842; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," in 1846; and "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," of which a third edition appeared in 1862. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an associate of several foreign medical colleges.

WALTER, JOHN, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London, in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868 and 1874. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate," and his grandfather published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the

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aid and service of the newspaper press.

WANKLYN, JAMES ALFRED, M.R.C.S., chemist; public analyst for the county of Bucks, and the towns of Buckingham and High Wycombe (formerly Professor of Chemistry at the London Institution) was born in 1834; studied at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and, in 1858, prepared Propionic acid by the action of Carbonic acid on Sodium-Ethyl, being the first example of the artificial production of an organic substance directly from Carbonic acid. In 1861, in conjunction with Dr. Lyon Playfair, he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper "On a mode of taking the density of vapours of volatile liquids at temperatures below the boiling point." Subsequently he pursued conjointly with Dr. Emil Erlenmeyer a series of researches which, besides settling the formula of Mannite and the relation of the sugar group to the alcoholic series, afforded one of the earliest and most complete studies of isomerism among the alcohols. In 1867, together with the late Mr. E. T. Chapman and Mr. Miles H. Smith he invented the well-known Ammonia process of Water Analysis. In 1871, he conducted for the Government an investigation into the quality of the milk supplied to the London workhouses. Mr. Wanklyn is the author of three text books for Chemists and Medical Officers of Health, viz.—"A Treatise on Water Analysis;" a "Treatise on Milk Analysis," 1873; and a "Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa," 1874.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., painter, the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," was born at Pimlico, in 1816. To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy, under the auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies, and the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. He went to Rome in 1836, remained there nearly three years, gained the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke in 1838, and devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted at Rome, was the first picture exhibited on his return in 1839. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise, and in the Cartoon competition of 1843, his "Boadicea," although much approved by the council, did not obtain a premium. His picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," in 1843, brought him into notice, and he added to his fame by "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," in 1844. "Dr. Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield," in 1845, purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard. In 1856 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," in 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," in 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" and "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," in 1848; "De Foe and the MS. of Robinson Crusoe," and "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," in 1849; "James II. receiving tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," in 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," in 1851; and "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," in 1852; in which year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the new House of

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Commons. Three of these pictures were executed in oil colours, but as the darkness of the corridor rendered them all but invisible, they have been since executed in fresco. "The Landing of Charles II." and the "Acquittal of the Seven Bishops" are painted in the new material of water-glass, as a substitute for fresco. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to Mr. J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the frescoes: "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison," in 1856; "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," and "Alice Lisle," in 1857-58; "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for Her Majesty), and "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation," in 1859; "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II.," in 1861; "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," and "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait before her Execution," in 1863; and "The Night of Rizzio's Murder," in 1865; two pictures, "Jeannie Deans" and the "Duke of Argyll," at the Winter Exhibition of 1865; and "Johnson and Wilkes," and "The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart," at the Exhibition of 1866; "Juliet and the Friar," at the Royal Academy in 1867; "A Royal Marriage," in 1868; "Grinling Gibbons' First Introduction at Court," and "Luther's First Study of the Bible," in 1869; "Baxter and Jeffreys," and "The Daughter of a King," in 1870; "Queen Anne Boleyn at the Tower Stairs," and "Doctor Goldsmith," in 1871; "Scene from the Comedy of 'The Rivals';" "The Return from flight," and "Louis XIV. and his family returning from Vincennes" in 1872; "The Eve of St. Bartholomew," and "Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny," in 1873; "Charles II. and Lady Rachel Russell," and "Marie Antoinette's Last Sleep," in 1874; "The Orphan of the Temple," and "Lady Teazle's Spinster Days," in 1875. Besides the above Mr. Ward has completed the two last works for the Commons corridor, viz. "General Monk declaring for a Free Parliament," and "William and Mary receiving the Lords and Commons." Mr. Ward married a grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Ward, R.A. (who died in 1860). This lady is a painter of considerable ability, and has been since 1850 a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

WARD, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was born at Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830. His boyhood was passed on a farm, but he early manifested an artistic genius. He studied medicine, acquired a thorough knowledge of Anatomy, and in 1850 entered the studio of H. K. Brown, an eminent sculptor, where he remained six years. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York, where he made the models of several of his best works. He spent some months in the Far West, studying the characteristics of the Indians in order to perfect the model for his "Indian Hunter." The clay model was finished in 1864, and was purchased for the Central Park in New York, for which it was cast in bronze. Two other of his bronze statues are in the Park: "A Private of the Seventh Regiment," and "Shakspeare," the latter being among the best of modern statues. Among his other works are "The Good Samaritan," a monument to commemorate the discovery of anæsthetics; a statue of Commodore Perry; and many bas-reliefs, groups, and medallions. In 1871 he was elected President of the National Academy of Design.

WARNER, SUSAN, whose *nom de plume* is "Elizabeth Wetherell," was born at New York in 1818. Her first novel, "The Wide, Wide World," was declined by several publishers, but when published (1849) acquired immediate success. This was followed, in 1852, by "Queechy," and

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in 1858 by "The Hills of Shatemuc." Besides these she has written many shorter tales and sketches, among which are:—"The Golden Ladder," 1862; "The Old Helmet," 1863; "Melbourne House," 1864; "The Word Series," 3 vols., 1865-8; "What she Could," 1870; "Opportunities," 1870; "The House in Town," 1871; "Little Jack's Four Lessons," 1871. She has also written several religious works. Her sister, ANNA B. WARNER, has published, under the *nom de plume* of "Amy Lothrop," "Dollars and Cents," 1852; "My Brother's Keeper," 1855; and a series of juvenile tales, among which are "Stories of Vinegar Hill," 6 vols., the latest in 1871. The two sisters have written in conjunction several works, among which are "Ellen Montgomery's Book Shelf," 1853-9; and "Say and Seal," 1860.

WARREN, SAMUEL, D.C.L., eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, born in Denbighshire, in 1807, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and intended to follow the profession of medicine, but changed his views and devoted himself to the law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and was made Q.C. in 1851, and Recorder of Hull in 1852. Whilst studying for the bar he contributed a series of sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician." It was reprinted in a separate form, has been translated into several continental languages, and was followed by "Ten Thousand a Year," published in 1841; "Now and Then," a novel, in 1847; a curious unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851; and "Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, &c.," and "Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age," in 1854. He has contributed extensively to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1854-5. Mr. Warren has written several works in connection with his profession; such as "Introduction to Law Studies," published in 1834; "Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," in 1848; "Letter to the Queen on a late Court-martial," in 1850; "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," and "Blackstone systematically Abridged," in 1857. He was made Honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, on Lord Derby's installation in 1853. In Feb., 1856, he was returned for Midhurst in the Conservative interest, and again at the general election in March, 1857. He vacated his seat in Feb., 1859, having been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the two Masters in Lunacy. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordership of Hull in 1874.

WARTER, THE REV. JOHN WOOD, B.D., eldest son of H. De Gray Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, born in 1806, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1827. He has written a variety of theological works, including some on Clerical Synods, Convocation, &c. He edited vols. vi. and vii. of "The Doctor, &c.," by his father-in-law, the late Robert Southey; "Southey's Common-Place Book," in four series, published in 1849-51; and "Southey's Letters," in 1856. He has written "Parochial Sermons," 1844; "Teaching of the Prayer-Book," 1845; "Plain Christian's Manual," 1850; "Protestant's Manual," 1851; "Parochial Fragments relating to West Tarring," 1853; "The Sea-board and the Down," 1860; "Extremes Meet: a Fragment," 1860; and "Last of Old Squires: a Sketch," 1861; and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances: Pithy Sentences," 1861.

WASHBURNE, ELIHU BENJAMIN, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816. He was early apprenticed to the printer's trade. After coming of age he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed in 1842 to Galena, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected at every biennial election until 1869. He became acquainted with General Grant, then an ex-captain, residing in Galena, shortly before the war.

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When Grant was elected President, he appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State. The latter finding his health inadequate for the severe duties of the position, soon resigned, and was appointed Minister to France, a position which he still holds. During the siege of Paris, and the rule of the Commune, he remained in the city, and exerted his influence for the protection of citizens of other nations who were at times in great peril there, and also did much to ameliorate the condition of the wounded and starving Parisians during the siege. The German government acknowledged gratefully his protection of their citizens, and the French people testified to his regard for them.

WATKIN, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, M.P., is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was born in London, but settled in Manchester, in 1800, and carried on business as a merchant in that town, from 1809 till his death in 1861. His son, Mr. Edward William Watkin, was first employed in his father's counting-house (with whom he ultimately became a partner), until the year 1845, when he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North Western Co., and to his various positions as General Manager, and afterwards as a Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Chairman of the South Eastern Railway, and Director of the Great Western and Great Eastern Companies. In 1839-40 he became one of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum, and was one of the secretaries of the committee which was organized to extricate the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. He suggested and carried out the great literary soirées of that institution, which were held in the Free Trade Hall, and presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Disraeli, and Serjeant Talfourd, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," and became one of the honorary secretaries of the committee which followed, and through whose efforts the three existing parks (viz., the "Queen's," "Peel," and "Philip's"), were obtained for Manchester and Salford, and presented to the inhabitants, at a cost of £45,000, all of which (except £3,000 voted out of the parliamentary grant), was raised by subscription. In 1843, he and a few other members of the Manchester Athenæum commenced the "Saturday half-holiday" in Manchester, which resulted in the general closing of the warehouses for business at two p.m. every Saturday. In 1845, Mr. Watkin was one of the originators of the *Manchester Examiner* newspaper. His colleagues in this enterprise were Mr. John Bright, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. McKerrow. In 1851 he visited the American Continent, and on his return wrote a book, entitled a "Trip to the United States and Canada." In 1861 he undertook a private mission to Canada, at the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of bringing the five British Provinces into union, and the establishment of a connection between Canada and the Atlantic, by an independent railway system (on the Canadian gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.), passing through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At the same time he undertook, on the advice of the duke, the charge of the Grand Trunk Railway (1,000 miles), which was then on the eve of stoppage, and which he succeeded in keeping open in the winter of 1861-2 for the passage of troops, when war was threatened (on the Trent affair), with the United States. The Confederation, and its adjunct, the Intercolonial Railway, were mainly in Mr. Watkin's charge for some years, and in 1867 Acts of Parliament were passed securing both their projects,

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as well as the attainment of another object of his labours, viz., the opening up of the Hudson's Bay territory, which is now becoming part of the Canadian "Dominion." In the passing of the Confederation Act of 1867, he was offered the honour of knighthood by the Disraeli government. He declined it on the ground that his friend the Hon. G. E. Cartier, ex-Premier of Lower Canada, had been overlooked in the distribution of honours, and because he did not desire to receive such a recognition through the medium of a party to which he was politically opposed. In 1868, Mr. Cartier was made a baronet, and the knighthood was again offered to Mr. Watkin, who was advised that he could not again refuse it, as the reason which constituted his former objection had been satisfied. Sir Edward's late father was one of the earliest friends of the late Richard Cobden; and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Watkin himself became intimate with Cobden, and attached himself to the Free Trade Agitation as a member of the Anti-Corn Law League from its commencement till the final triumph of Free Trade in 1846. Mr. Watkin was first elected to Parliament in 1857, but was afterwards unseated. He was returned to Parliament unopposed for Stockport, in 1864, and again returned at the head of the poll in 1865. He was defeated, however, by a narrow majority in 1868, and contested East Cheshire unsuccessfully in 1869. Whilst in Parliament, in 1866-67, he obtained, as the chairman of two Select Committees, important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability, which enabled companies to reduce their capital by mere resolution, and without winding up. It was estimated at the time that this change in the law liberated a capital, then locked up in unsaleable securities of nearly sixteen millions sterling, at a critical period in our commercial history. Sir E. Watkin was again returned to parliament at the general election of Feb., 1874, for the united boroughs of Hythe and Folkestone.

WATSON, HEWETT COTTRELL, botanist and author, born in May, 1804, son of Holland Watson, a country gentleman, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster, known in his time as an antiquary. As a seceder from the Church of England, he completed his education by attending the courses of lectures for four years in the University of Edinburgh. This locality, and intimate acquaintanceship with George and Andrew Combe, had a lasting effect on the character of his writings; which have differed much from those of most other botanists. For some years he edited the *Phrenological Journal*, but eventually withdrew from it, on finding that grave offence was given to more zealous advocates of that study, through his too freely pointing out the imperfect character of its evidences and definitions, and the need of more exact investigations. From that time he has devoted himself more exclusively to botany. His works are: "Outlines of the Geograpical Distribution of British Plants," for private circulation only, printed in 1832; "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," published in 1835; "New Botanist's Guide," in 1835-7; "The Statistics of Phrenology," in 1836; "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants," of which only Part I. appeared in 1843; "Cybele Britannica," 4 vols., in 1847-59; and "Supplement to the Cybele Britannica," printed for private circulation only in 1863; "Compendium of the Cybele Britannica," in 1870. In a phrenological pamphlet published in 1836, Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species was foreshadowed. He has published numerous pamphlets and papers, among which the best known is "The London Catalogue of British Plants," the sixth edition of which bears the date of 1867.

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WATSON, JOHN DAWSON, artist, was born May 20, 1832, at Sedbergh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was educated at the Edward VI. Grammar School at Sedbergh, entered the School of Design at Manchester in 1847, came to London in 1851, and became a pupil of Alexander Davis Cooper and a student of the Royal Academy. He exhibited his first picture, "The Wounded Cavalier," at the Royal Institution, Manchester, in 1851. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for the first time in 1853, "An Artist's Studio," and has continued to exhibit to the present time, his principal works being — "Thinking it Out;" "The Poisoned Cup," which obtained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873; "The Student;" "The Parting;" "Saved;" "Black to Move;" and "Women's Work." In 1860 he illustrated for Messrs. Routledge their Christmas edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," followed by "Robinson Crusoe," in 1873, and contributed wood-drawings to most of the illustrated books, papers, and magazines of the time. In 1865 he was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a Member of the same Society in 1870. Of his drawings contributed to the Society the principal are "The Duet," "Book-Lore," "Carrying in the Peacock," and "The Stolen Marriage."

WATSON, THOMAS HENRY, architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals offered in architecture by the Royal Academy of Arts in 1860, and the gold medal, with "The Lectures of the Professors," and "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," for his design of an Exchange in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; was awarded the first annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, Dec. 10, 1863; and the Soane medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 15, 1864. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1871.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, A.R.A., painter, born in London, in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio, in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline," in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the new Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution, in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town-hall of Manchester. For the new Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poet's Hall,—"St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853, and has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has not exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and his principal productions have been portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in Feb., 1867.

WAUGH, EDWIN, born Jan. 29, 1817, at Rochdale, is descended from a Northumbrian family long settled upon their own land at Coan Wood,

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near Haltwhistle. He was educated at Davenport's Commercial Academy, at Rochdale; was apprenticed to a bookseller and printer; and after his apprenticeship worked as a printer and bookseller for nearly ten years. He was then appointed secretary to the Lancashire Public School Association, for the promotion of a national plan of secular education. He was connected with this association for nearly five years; since then he has devoted himself entirely to literature. He is the author of "Lancashire Sketches;" "Poems and Lancashire Songs;" "Tufts of Heather," a series of tales; "Home Life of the Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine;" "Rambles in the Lake Country;" "Snowed Up, and other tales;" "Rambles and Reveries;" "Sancho's Wallet," a series of Northern anecdotes; and "The Chimney Corner," a series of country tales.

WEATHERS, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1814, was educated at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, where he was ordained priest in 1838; and became professor, vice-president, and finally president in 1851, which office he continued to hold until 1869, when he was removed to Hammersmith to become the first President of St. Thomas's Theological Seminary. Dr. Weathers was the theologian nominated by the English Bishops to assist in Rome at the preparations for the Vatican Council. He was made a domestic prelate by the Pope in 1868; and in 1872 was appointed Bishop of Amycla, *i.p.i.*, and nominated Bishop Auxiliary for the diocese of Westminster.

WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BEECHER, Bishop of Bloemfontein, was educated at Rugby, and gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1858, becoming subsequently a Fellow of University College. Shortly after his ordination he was nominated to the Vice-Principalship of Cuddesdon Theological College, but this he left for duties connected with his fellowship. In 1867 he was presented to the rectory of Avon Dassett, near Leamington, which he resigned in 1870 on being nominated Bishop of the Orange River Free State, or Bloemfontein, in succession to Dr. Edward Twells. He was consecrated at Inverness, Nov. 30, 1870.

WEBB, EDWARD BRAINERD, a civil engineer, was born in 1820. He was engaged for several years in the construction of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway, and carried out successfully the great blasting operation at the Downhill Tunnels. This blast, which was second only in importance to the great explosion of the chalk cliffs at the Shakspere Tunnel, on the Dover Railway, took place on the 6th June, 1846, when a mass of the hard basaltic stone, with which the coast of Londonderry and Antrim abounds, weighing upwards of thirty thousand tons was instantaneously torn from its bed and hurled into the sea. In 1852 Mr. Webb went to Brazil and carried to completion the first railway on the Eastern coast of South America. Since then he has been engaged in other great public works in Brazil. He was for many years the strenuous advocate for uniting the 3500 miles of the Brazilian coast-line by submarine telegraphic cables, in opposition to those who advocated land lines, and ultimately obtained a concession for the object he had in view. The cables are now laid and are working with complete success. He also took a prominent part in introducing railways into the United States of Columbia. In the island of Porto Rico an important work is now being carried out on his recommendation and plans—viz., the turning of a river through a tunnel in the Sierra from the Northern side to water the parched sugar lands of the Southern coast. In 1862 Mr. Webb wrote a monograph upon the durability of cast iron in sea water. He is now engineer in chief to two railways on the River Plate. For

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important services rendered to the Empire of Brazil he was created by the Emperor a Knight of the Order of the Rose.

WEBER, WILHELM EDUARD, physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and published his work on "The Theory of Waves" in 1825. He has experimented in the science of acoustics, though he is best known by his researches, made in concert with the illustrious Gauss, in terrestrial magnetism. In 1837, for having protested against the violation of the constitution he was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were treated in a similar manner for the same offence. From 1845 till 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, and in the latter year was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany, and has written several works.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN, comedian, born at Bath, Sept. 3, 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly establishing his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer-Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Matthews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, is still under his management, and in 1866 he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster, who is married and has a family, is President of the new Dramatic College.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, R.A., painter, born in London, in 1800, was a member of the choir at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and spent much of his time at Windsor, where his father was employed in the royal establishment. He first exhibited a portrait group at the Academy, in 1823, and although for several years he did not enter the lists, since 1835 he has contributed regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Bird-catchers," indicate persistence in the course in which his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School," followed by "Returning from the Fair," in 1837; "Breakfast," in 1838; "Football," in 1839; and "Punch," in 1840; when he was elected A.R.A. His later pictures are, "The Boy and Many Friends," "The Smile," and "The Frown," engraved for the Art Union, in 1841; "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," and "Going to School," in 1842; "Sickness and Health," in 1843; Portrait group of the artist's

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father and mother, and "The Pedlar," in 1844; "A Dame's School,"—in the Vernon Gallery,—one of his happiest effects, in 1845; "Good Night," in 1846; "A Village Choir," in 1847; "Dotheboy's Hall," in 1848; "A Slide," in 1849; "A School Playground," in 1852; a repetition of the "Dame's School," in 1853; and "The Race," in 1855. Amongst smaller canvasses and simpler themes, may be mentioned, "A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherryseller," and "A Letter from the Colonies," which display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, and quiet humour; among direct Studies from Nature, "A Peasant's Home," "A Farmhouse Kitchen," "Peasant Children:" homely interiors, — "A Chimney Corner," "A Breakfast Party," and "Village Gossips." The above-mentioned are choice specimens of his genuine but unpretending art. He was elected R.A. in 1846.

WEEKES, HENRY, R.A., sculptor, born at Canterbury, in 1807, in early life became a pupil of the late Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 completed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes, for Ceylon. His later works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis; statues of John Hunter, Harvey, one of the groups for the Albert Memorial, and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords. He exhibited "The Suppliant" in 1850, "A Shepherd" in 1852, and the same year obtained the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, May 16, 1873.

WEIL, GUSTAV, orientalist and historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Rabbi of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, where he mastered the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, taught in the public schools, and made himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany in 1836 he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, on the Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans, &c., all distinguished by ingenious criticisms, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He published a new German translation of "The Arabian Nights" in 1837-41, a "Life of Mohammed" in 1843, a "History of the Caliphs" in 1846-51, a "History of the Mussulman Peoples, from Mahomet to Selim," in 1866, and a biographical sketch of the celebrated philosopher Levi-ben-Gerson in 1869.

WEILL, ALEXANDRE, novelist and journalist, born in Alsace in 1813, of a Jewish family, at an early age acquired the Hebrew language. He went in 1828 to pursue his studies in Germany, where he had to suffer great vicissitudes, and on his return to France in 1838, contributed articles to various political and literary journals. He first came into notice when director of that portion of *La Presse* devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, and in March, 1848, the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin caused a great sensation. He is author of the work "République et Monarchie," published in 1848, which passed through six editions; of "Les Français du XIX^e^.

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Siècle," 1872; and of several successful novels.

WEIR, HARRISON WILLIAM, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for studying natural history, and was, in 1837, articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. Having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb., 1849, and some time before exhibited at the British Institution. His first picture, the "Dead Shot," was afterwards exhibited at Suffolk Street and at the Royal Academy. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Amongst his best-known works are "Poetry of Nature," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "The Adventures of a Bear." He has furnished illustrations for the *Band of Hope Review* and the *Children's Friend*, has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes: and is best known by his pictures of birds, fruit, and animals, and has also been successful in his engravings of fish and flowers.

WELLESLEY, THE HON. AND VERY REVEREND GERALD VALERIAN, Dean of Windsor, third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the late Duke of Wellington), from 1836 till 1855, was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, Dean of Windsor in 1854, and Lord High Almoner to the Queen in 1870.

WELBY, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, younger son of the late Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire, born in July, 1811, was educated at Cambridge. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, May 8, 1862, to the bishopric of St. Helena, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

WELLINGTON, BISHOP OF. (*See* HADFIELD.)

WELLS, HENRY TANWORTH, R.A., born in London, in Dec., 1828, began life as a miniature painter, and exhibited in 1845, at the Royal Academy, a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," became in this branch of art a worthy competitor for public favour with Ross and Thorburn, and till 1860 usually exhibited eight works annually—the largest number allowed. In the Academy Exhibition of 1861 Mr. Wells made his first appearance as an oil painter; his largest contribution being a portrait of Lord Ranelagh, as Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteer Corps; and in 1862 his principal work was a portrait group, including the painter, his recently deceased wife, and one or two friends. A prominent place in the East Room at the Royal Academy was awarded to his "Tableau Vivant," a portrait group of three sisters, in 1865; and he contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard—Twilight." In 1866 he painted his large picture of "Volunteers at a Firing-point," and in May of that year was elected A.R.A. Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor of portrait pictures, some of which have been large compositions; as "The Earl and Countess Spencer and their Friends at Wimbledon," "Letters and News at the Loch Side," "Lord Chancellor Hatherley, with his attendants, in procession through the House of Lords," painted on a large scale for the Fishmongers' Company, Lord Chancellor Selborne for the Mercers' Company, a large hunt-picture, entitled "A November Morning at Birdsall House, Yorkshire," &c. &c. Mr. Wells was elected Royal Academician in June, 1870.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law, born in 1817, was educated at the Foundation

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Grammar-school at Huntingdon. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and after going the Norfolk circuit for several years, became a Serjeant-at-law in 1855, was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1856, was promoted to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood in Dec., 1858. He became a member of the Legislative Council of India in 1860. In 1862 he received a fresh appointment to the bench as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, but resigned in the following year.

WERDER, AUGUST VON, a Prussian general, was born Sept. 12, 1808, and entered in 1825 as a volunteer into the regiment of the Gardes-du-Corps, and was on account of his special qualifications appointed Second Lieutenant in the first regiment of Infantry Guards. From 1833 to 1836 he was ordered to the General Military Academy, in order to qualify himself for the post of a general staff officer. As such he held an appointment from 1838 to 1839 in the 8th Pioneer Division, acting from 1839 to 1840 as Instructor in the Corps of Cadets, and was from 1840 to 1841 joined to the Topographical Bureau. After he had, in 1842, received his promotion as First Lieutenant, he took part, by permission of the Prussian War Minister, and of the War Office of Russia, in the war in the Caucasus (1842-43), when he proved extremely serviceable as an engineer officer, and received a wound in the affair at Kefar. In recognition of his services, he received the order of St. John and the Russian Vladimir order of the fourth class. In March, 1846, he was made captain, and in March, 1851, major in 33rd Infantry Regiment. In 1853 he became Commandant of the Landwehr Battalion of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, and in 1856, Superior Lieutenant. In 1857 he was transferred as Commander to the 2nd regiment of Foot Guards as Commander of the Fusilier Battalion; in 1858 was entrusted with the duty of inspector of the Jägers, and the command of the Field Jäger Corps, and in 1859 became Colonel. Some months later followed his nomination as a member of the Direction of the Central Military Turn Institute in Berlin. In March, 1860, he became a Major-General, and on June 8, 1866, Lieutenant-General, in which latter capacity he took part in the campaign in Bohemia in the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The 3rd Infantry Division, which he commanded, took an important part in the battles of Gitschin and Königgrätz, and the services which it rendered won for its commandant the order *pour le mérite*. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Lieutenant-General von Werder was attached to the superior command of the Third Army Corps of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was engaged before Strasburg, and also in the battles near Belfort.

WESTCOTT, THE REV. BROOKE FOSS, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was born near Birmingham, in Jan., 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he took his B.A. in Jan., 1848, as 23rd Wrangler in mathematical honours, was bracketed first (with Dr. Scott of Westminster) in the First Class of the Classical Tripos, and was second Chancellor's Medallist. His university career was more than ordinarily distinguished, as he obtained the Battie University Scholarship in 1846; carried off Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode in 1846, and again in the following year; and obtained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay in 1847, and again in 1849. He obtained the Norrisian Prize in 1850, and was ordained deacon and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Manchester. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1865, and D.D. in 1870. He held an Assistant-Mastership in Harrow School from 1852 to 1869, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Montague

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Butler. In 1868 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, and was promoted to a canonry of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869, when he left Harrow. He was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1870, on the retirement of Dr. Jeremie. Dr. Westcott was nominated honorary chaplain to the Queen in April, 1875. He is the author of the "Elements of Gospel Harmony," being the Norrisian Essay for 1851; the "History of the Canon of the New Testament," 1855; the "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles," being sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1859; "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," 1860; the "Bible and the Church," 1864; the "Gospel of the Resurrection," 1866; the "History of the English Bible," 1869; and "The Christian Life Manifold and One," six sermons preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 1869.

WESTRÄS, BISHOP OF. (*See* BJORLING, DR.)

WESTERGAARD, NIELS-LUDVIG, orientalist, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1815, studied in the University of that city, and proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanscrit in 1838. He visited Paris, London, and Oxford in 1839, and set out for India in 1841, the King of Denmark and the University of Copenhagen defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return, in 1844, he visited Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and on his arrival in Denmark, in 1845, was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages. His principal works are: "Radices Sanscritæ," published in 1841, and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta," in 1852-3. He has endeavoured to decipher the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, of which he obtained exact copies in 1844. Having been elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly in Oct., 1848, he was appointed secretary.

WESTROPP, SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS, son of Capt. Henry Bruen Westropp of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was born in 1817. He was called to the bar in Ireland in 1840, and subsequently joined the Bombay bar, where he soon acquired a large practice. In due course he became Advocate-General, and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court in Aug., 1863. He succeeded Sir Richard Couch as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in 1870, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

WESTWOOD, JOHN OBADIAH, entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text Book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other entomological works. Mr. Westwood has contributed to archæological science.

WESTWOOD, THOMAS, was born Nov. 26, 1814, at Enfield, Middlesex, where he received his education. He has been for the last twenty-three years Director of a railway company in Belgium. He is the author of the following poetical works: "Beads from a Rosary," 1843; "Burden of the Bell," 1850; "Berries and Blossoms," 1855; and "Quest of the Sancgreall," 1868. His bibliographical works are: "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," 1861; and "Chronicle of the 'Compleat Angler' of Iz. Walton and Ch. Cotton," 1864.

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WHEATSTONE, SIR CHARLES, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, and professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. His connection with the electric telegraph—that most marvellous of the triumphs of modern science—is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by the late Sir M. I. Brunel and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention. As this is one of the vexed questions of science, we cannot do better than quote, with the exception of one or two slight and unimportant omissions, the decision at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time during many years by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communicating intelligence (especially by the medium of railways), and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be attained by means of electricity, he immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He returned to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans. In February, 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, he was introduced by Dr. Roget to Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and other voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions, and the undertaking rapidly progressed until it attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated.—(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." In the United States the late Professor Morse is regarded as the prior discoverer of the electric telegraph. Sir Charles Wheatstone claims to be the inventor of the well-known stereoscope; but it is upon his scientific skill in connection with the electric telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of

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1855, Professor Wheatstone was one of the jurors in the class for "Heat, Light, and Electricity," and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his "application of the Electric Telegraph." More recently he has devised an apparatus for conveying instructions to the engineers and steersmen on board large steam-vessels. In 1868 Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and in the same year the Royal Society bestowed upon him its Copley Medal, for his researches in acoustics, optics, electricity, and magnetism. He was created LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869. On June 30, 1873, he was elected Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Baron Liebig. He had previously received from the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry the great medal of Ampère, which is awarded every six years for what is considered the most important application of Science to Industry.

WHIPPLE, EDWIN PERCY, an American essayist, was born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819, and educated at the public schools of Salem. He was subsequently employed in a broker's office in Boston, and soon after the Merchants' Exchange was built in that city was appointed superintendent of its news-room, which position he held till 1860. He first became known to the literary public by his essay on "The Genius and Writings of Macaulay," 1843. He is a popular lecturer on classical and literary topics, and has published "Essays and Reviews," 1848-49; "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," 1849; "Washington and the Principles of the Revolution," 1850; "Success and its Conditions," 1864; "Character and Characteristic Men," 1866; "The Literature of the Age of Queen Elizabeth," 1869; and a "Biographical Sketch of Macaulay," 1870. A collection of his essays, in six volumes, was also published in 1871.

WHITE, RICHARD GRANT, essayist, philologist, and Shaksperian scholar, born in New York, May 23, 1822. He graduated at the University of New York in 1839; studied medicine and law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, but soon gave up practice for literature and journalism. His "Shakspere's Scholar" appeared in 1854; the "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of King Henry VI." in 1859; his critical edition with essays, &c. of Shakspere's works, 12 vols., in 1857-64; "The Life and Genius of Shakspere," 1865. Besides critical essays, uncollected, in *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and *The Galaxy*, he has published "Handbook of Christian Art," 1853; "National Hymns," 1861; an edition, with notes, of "The Book Hunter," 1863; "Poetry of the Civil War, 1866; "Words and their Uses," 1870; and, anonymously, "The New Gospel of Peace," a humorous political and social satire on the events of the Civil War, 1863-64-66, collected edit. 1866. He is also the author of the "Yankee" letters in the London *Spectator*, 1863-7.

WHITE, WALTER, born at Reading, Berks, early in the century, has written "To Switzerland and Back," published in 1854; "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," 1855; "On Foot through the Tyrol," in 1856; "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," in 1857; "A Month in Yorkshire," in 1858; "Northumberland and the Border," in 1859; "All Round the Wrekin," in 1860; "Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber," two vols., in 1865, and other works. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1844, as clerk, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1861.

WHITE-MARIO, JESSIE MERITON, daughter of Mr. T. White, shipbuilder, born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832, was educated at Birmingham, and afterwards became a contributor to *Eliza Cook's Journal*. She was first

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brought into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other republican leaders during a tour in Italy in 1854, and on her return to England edited Orsini's Memoirs and Adventures, lectured on Italy, wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians;" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she was married, Dec. 19, 1857, to Captain Alberto Mario, aide-de-camp to General Garibaldi. She has supported Garibaldi and his party, accompanied that general in his expeditions against Sicily and Rome, and nursed his wounded soldiers in the hospital. When Garibaldi assumed the command of the Army of the Vosges during the Franco-Prussian war, she resumed her old duties at his headquarters as superintendent of the ambulances, and as a correspondent for American and English newspapers.

WHITEHOUSE, EDWARD ORANGE WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., born near Bristol, about 1815, was House Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and practised medicine with success in Brighton till 1855, when he retired, partly from ill-health and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which electricians had been unable to surmount —the absorption of the electrical current by the water. On account of ill-health he was prevented from taking any part in the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITESIDE, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Rev. William Whiteside, born in co. Wicklow, in 1806, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours, was called to the Irish bar in 1830, and rapidly rose in his profession. He was counsel for the defence of O'Connell in 1843, on which occasion he delivered a powerful oration, undertook the defence of Smith O'Brien and his fellow-conspirators in 1848, and acquired great popularity in Ireland in 1862 as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth, in the trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. He was returned to the House of Commons in Aug., 1851, for Enniskillen, which borough he continued to represent till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852; Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-59, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland; was re-appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1865; and was soon after made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, when he retired from the House of Commons. He has written "Ancient Rome," "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," and "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," published in 1849; "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," in 1863; and "Church in Ireland, Two Lectures," in 1865.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREANLEAF, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1807. Until the age of 18 he worked on a farm and occasionally as a shoemaker. In 1825 he entered a school of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, and in 1829 went to Boston as editor of a newspaper, the *American Manufacturer*, and in the following year became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hailford, Connecticut. He edited the "Memoir and Remains" of his predecessor, but in 1832 returned to Haverhill to edit the *Haverhill Gazette* and work upon

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his farm. He remained there till 1836, being twice the representative of Haverhill in the General Assembly, or Legislature of the State. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he edited for four years the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of *The National Era*, published at Washington. Mr. Whittier's works are, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse," 1831; "Moll Pitcher," a poem, 1833; "Mogg Megone," a poem, 1836; "Ballads," 1838; "Lays of My Home, and other Poems," 1843; "The Stranger in Lervill" (prose essays), 1845; "Supernaturalism in New England," 1847; "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," 1849; "The Voices of Freedom," 1849; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," 1850; "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," 1853; "A Sabbath Verse," 1853; "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," 1854; "The Panorama," 1856; "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860; "In War Time, and other Poems," 1863; "National Lyrics," 2 vols., 1865-66; "Snow-bound: a Water Idyl," 1866; "Maud Muller," illustrated 1866; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills, and other Poems," 1868; "Ballads of New England," 1870; "Miriam, and other Poems," 1870; "Child-Life," 1871; "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, and other Poems," 1872. Several collections of his poems have appeared, the last in 4 vols., in 1869.

WHITWORTH, SIR JOSEPH, Bart., F.R.S., mechanician, born at Stockport, in 1803, has resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and has been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, being the head of the well-known firm of Joseph Whitworth and Co. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing-machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Sir Joseph Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and is still, a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite. He was created a baronet in Oct., 1869, in which year he instituted the "Whitworth Scholarships," consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science. Sir Joseph Whitworth is the author of "Miscellaneous Papers on Practical Subjects; Guns and Steel," 1873.

WHYMPER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., V.P. Alpine Club, artist, author, and traveller, second son of the well-known engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, April 27, 1840, and educated at Clarendon-House school and under private tuition. He was trained as a draughtsman on wood, but preferring active to sedentary employment, commenced a series of journeys which eventually changed the course of his life. In 1861 he ascended Mont Pelvoux (then reputed to be the highest mountain in France), and discovered from its summit another mountain 500 feet higher—the Pointe des Écrins—which is the loftiest of the French Alps, and was subsequently ascended by Mr. Whymper in 1864. The former ascent was much spoken of at the time, as the mountain had defied the efforts of the best amateurs and guides, and it caused Mr. Whymper's immediate election by the Alpine Club. Between the years 1861-5, in a series of expedi-

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tions remarkable for boldness and success, he ascended one peak after another of mountains till then reputed to be inaccessible. These expeditions culminated in the ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet), July 14, 1865, on which occasion his companions, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, and one of the guides lost their lives. In 1867 he travelled in N. W. Greenland with the intention of exploring its fossiliferous deposits, and, if possible, of penetrating into its interior. This journey was characterised by Sir Roderick Murchison as "truly the *ne plus ultra* of British geographical adventure on the part of an individual!" No account of it has been published, although upon it Mr. Whymper obtained cones of *Magnolia*, and the fruits of other trees, which demonstrated the former existence of luxuriant vegetation in these high northern latitudes. This fine collection of fossil plants was described by Professor Heer in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1869, and the first set was secured for the British Museum, where a selection is now exhibited. In 1871 Mr. Whymper published an account of his Alpine journeys, under the title "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69," London, 1871. In recognition of the value of this work, its author received from the King of Italy the decoration of Chevalier of the Order SS. Maurice and Lazarus. After very careful preparations Mr. Whymper left Copenhagen in May, 1872, for the Danish colonies in Greenland. He spent the short Arctic summer in scrambles among the Greenland Alps, and having in September reached Godhavn from Ornenak, he embarked on board the Julianchaab, one of the vessels employed in the Greenland trade by the Danish Government. On Nov. 9, he reached Copenhagen, bringing back from this his second exploring tour in Greenland, rich collections, among them curious specimens of petrified wood.

WIGAN, ALFRED, actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, March 24, 1818. After playing subordinate characters at the Queen's Theatre under the management of Mrs. Nisbett, in 1836-7, he undertook better parts at the St. James's, under the late Mr. Braham, and afterwards at Covent Garden under Madame Vestris, at Drury Lane under Mr. Macready, at the Lyceum under Mr. Keeley, at the Haymarket under Mr. Webster, at the Princess's under Mr. Maddox, at the Olympic under Mr. Watts, and at the Princess's under Messrs. Kean and Keeley. Mr. Wigan opened the Olympic, Oct. 17, 1853, and after four years of arduous but successful management, retired from the stage, on account of ill-health, in July, 1857. He resumed his professional engagements and opened the St. James's Theatre, Oct. 29, 1860, and retired from the management in 1863. On several occasions Mr. Wigan gave readings from Tennyson and other poets, and the St. Martin's Hall was converted into a theatre and opened under his management as the New Queen's Theatre, Oct. 24, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan retired from the stage, July 6, 1874, when they took part in a morning performance at Drury Lane Theatre.

WILBERFORCE, ARTHUR HENRY, eldest surviving son of Henry William Wilberforce, born in 1839, and educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, became a Roman Catholic priest and a member of the Order of St. Dominic, or Friar Preachers, in 1864.

WILKES, CHARLES, was born at New York in 1801. He entered the navy in 1818, as Midshipman; was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1826, commanded several exploring expeditions, the most important being in the years 1838-42; of which he published an account (5 vols. 4to, 1845), and for which he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society of London. In 1855 he was commissioned as Captain, and was placed in command of

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the war steamer *San Jacinto*. In Nov., 1861, he took the Confederate Ministers Mason and Slidell from the British steamer *Trent*, an act which came near involving the United States and Great Britain in war. He was made Commodore in 1862, and placed in command of the West Indies squadron. In 1866 he was made Rear-Admiral, and soon after placed on the retired list. Besides "Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-40," and several abridgments of it, he has put forth many scientific papers, among which is a "Theory of the Winds," with sailing directions for a voyage around the world.

WILKINSON, JAMES JOHN GARTH, M.D., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, a special pleader, and author of several well-known law books, born near Gray's-Inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," published in 1843-4, and has written "Swedenborg, a Biography," published in 1849; "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," in 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," in 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Smallpox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom," in 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," in 1865.

WILKINSON, SIR JOHN GARDNER, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, of Haxendale, Westmoreland, born in 1797, was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford. During a prolonged residence in Egypt, he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country, with a zeal and industry of which he has since given the most convincing proofs. He has written several able and important works, admirably illustrated, on Egyptian Antiquities, and was knighted in 1839 in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors," published in 1837-41; "History of Modern Egypt and Thebes," in 1844; "Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations," in 1848; "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," in 1857; and "On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all Classes, with Remarks on Laying-out Dressed or Geometrical Gardens, Examples of Good and Bad Taste," in 1858. He assisted the Rev. G. Rawlinson in his new edition of "Herodotus." In 1874 he presented to the Governors of Harrow School his collection of coins, in number about 1000. He had previously given to the same body (for the purpose of founding a Museum at the school) his large and most valuable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and other antiquities.

WILKINSON, THE RIGHT REV. T. E., D.D., Bishop of Zululand, born about 1836, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1863), and held in succession the curacies of Cavendish and Upper Rickinghall, both in the county of Suffolk. Being appointed Missionary Bishop for Zululand, he was consecrated at Whitehall, May 8, 1870.

WILLIAM, EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND KING OF PRUSSIA, son of Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late king of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected

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a member of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary forces of Baden, in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way, in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV., dying without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I., to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Königsberg, Oct. 18, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he pursued after he became king disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which gradually became more critical, until, after Count-Bismarck-Schœnhausen had been appointed Prime Minister, in 1862, the feud threatened to end in civil war. Fortunately for him the aggressive war on Denmark waged by Austria and Prussia diverted the attention of his people from home affairs for a time; and, since the close of that war of aggression the king has proved by his firm attitude his fitness as a sovereign. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an ultimatum was forwarded to the smaller States in the north of Germany, and an immense army was set in motion. War was declared against Austria, June 17, and, after a short campaign, in which William I. and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The powerful effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In 1867, the King of Prussia became the head of the powerful North German Confederation, comprising 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The part played by King William in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 has been already described in the memoirs of Prince Bismarck and Napoleon III., and therefore it will only be necessary to state in this place that the result was the complete realization of the Prime Minister's idea of a united Germany, and that on Jan. 18, 1871, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, within the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French kings at Versailles, in presence of the German princes, under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by representatives of the different regiments. The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, took place at Berlin in the autumn of 1872. In Oct. that year the Emperor William gave a decision adverse to England on the San Juan Boundary question which had been submitted to his arbitration by the British and American governments. In April, 1873 he visited the Czar at St. Petersburg and in October of the same year he proceeded to Vienna on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. The well-known correspondence between the Emperor William and the Pope relative to the persecution of the Church in Prussia was published at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1873. In May 1875, the Czar paid a visit to the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. William I. married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick-William, who has been already noticed in this work (*q. v.*); and the Princess Louise-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden.

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WILLIAM III. (ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERICK-LOUIS), King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburgh, born Feb. 19, 1817, the eldest son of the late King William II., by the Princess Anne Pauline, sister of the late Nicholas I., czar of Russia, succeeded March 17, 1849, and devoted himself to the development of the liberal institutions then recently granted to his country. H.R.H. rendered effectual aid in lightening the burdens of his people by reducing his civil list one half, and abrogated the concordat concluded with the Holy See in 1827. His colonial administration has been successful. During the Russian war of 1854-6, William III. observed the strictest neutrality. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., king of Würtemberg, by whom he has issue Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, born Sept. 4, 1840, heir-apparent to the throne, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born Aug. 25, 1851.

WILLIAM (AUGUSTUS LOUIS WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN FREDERIC), Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born April 25, 1806, is the younger son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name has since become well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanach de Gotha," is a field-marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a general of cavalry in the Prussian service.

WILLIAMS, THE REV. GEORGE, B.D., born in 1814, was educated on the foundation at Eton College, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained in 1837, he went as chaplain to Bishop Alexander, at Jerusalem, in 1841, and held the appointment until 1843. He was nominated to the Wardenship of St. Columba's College in 1850, retired in 1855, and was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He has written a "History of the Holy City: Notices of Jerusalem," published in 1845, of which an enlarged edition, under the title "Holy City, and Architecture of the Holy Sepulchre," appeared in 1849. He published in 1846 "Sermons preached at Jerusalem, 1843-5," and contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs to various periodicals, and several Sermons.

WILLIAMS, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES WILLIAMS, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, son of the late Mr. Williams, of Overton, born in Hampshire, in 1825, was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. and D.D. Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Classical Professor. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of this see, which is of the annual value of £1,500, and includes a large portion of Lower Canada.

WILLIAMS, MONIER, M.A., Sanscrit scholar, son of the late Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay in 1819, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E. I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment

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and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury from 1844 till the abolition of that institution, in 1858; removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846; of which a second edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1857; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855, reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanized edition of the Hindústání work, "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863; and "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," published by the University of Oxford in 1872. He is now engaged on a new work called "Indian Wisdom, or Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus."

WILLIAMS, PENRY, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, born at the commencement of the century, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and went, in 1827, to Rome, where he has since resided. He sends, almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, showing how much his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are: "Procession to the Christening, a Scene at l'Ariccia;" "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco;" "The Fountain, a scene at Mola di Gaeta;" "The Campagna of Rome;" "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," and "Ferry on the River Nimfer."

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL WELLS, LL.D., was born at Utica, New York, in Sept., 1812. He was educated at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, learned printing, and in 1833 proceeded to China as a printer for the Missionary Board at Canton, and aided in editing *The Chinese Repository*. In 1837, while on a voyage to Japan, he obtained some knowledge of the Japanese language, in which he subsequently perfected himself and translated some Japanese books into English and portions of the Scriptures into Japanese. In 1841 he published "Easy Lessons in Chinese;" in 1843, an "English and Chinese Vocabulary;" in 1844, a "Chinese Commercial Guide." He returned to the United States in 1845, and published "The Middle Kingdom" (2 vols., 1848). Returning to China in 1848, he became editor of *The Chinese Repository;* in 1853-4 he was interpreter to Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition; and in 1855 was secretary and interpreter to the U.S. legation. In 1856 he published "Ying Wá piu Wau, Ti üt I'u: a Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect," a work of great value. In 1858 he assisted Mr. W. B. Reed, the American Envoy, in the negotiations at Tientsin, and in 1859 went with Mr. Ward to Peking to exchange the ratifications. In 1860

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he returned to the United States, and spent nearly two years there; then went to China as Secretary of Legation, and rendered great service in the negotiations between the Western Powers and China. He is still a member of the American Embassy to China.

WILLIAMS, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.C.L., Bishop of Waiapu, born in 1800, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and D.C.L. in 1851. He became Archdeacon of Waiapu in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of Waiapu in 1859. He has compiled a "Dictionary of the New Zealand Language," 1839, 2nd edit. 1852; and written "Christianity among the New Zealanders," 1867.

WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FENWICK, Bart., K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, Dec. 4, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First Lieut. in 1827, Captain in 1840, was employed in Turkey till 1843, and for his military services there received the brevet rank of Major. Having been sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In June, 1848, he was appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and was admitted a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. On being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, in Aug., 1854, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few months later to that of Brig.-General. The victory won, under his auspices, over the Russian General Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, Sept. 29, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, made his name familiar to the British public. Gen. Williams and his brave comrades, amongst whom was the Hungarian, the late Gen. Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender, Nov. 14, and Gen. Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and Gen. Williams, having demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty, returned to England, and was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1,000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was returned member in the Liberal interest for Calne, in July, 1856, and again at the general election in March, 1857, and retired in 1859. He was appointed to the command at Woolwich, proceeded, in 1859, to assume the command of the troops in Canada, which post he held for some time. In Aug., 1870, he was appointed Governor-General of Gibraltar in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Airey.

WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, Ph.D., F.R.S., born May 1, 1824, was educated chiefly in his father's house, by masters in London, Paris, and Dijon, and for a very short time at Kensington Grammar-school, and other schools abroad. From the age of seventeen he studied in the Universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig. At Giessen he published his first chemical researches. He afterwards spent two or three years in Paris studying the higher mathematics. While in Paris he was in frequent intercourse with several of the leading French chemists. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London; and, in 1855, on the retirement of Professor Graham from the chair of Chemistry in the same college, in consequence of his appointment as Master of the Mint, Dr. Williamson was chosen to succeed him in that office, while still

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retaining the chair of Practical Chemistry. He still retains both chairs (1875). Soon after his first appointment at University College, Professor Williamson published his researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts." The result of these researches had a considerable influence on the theories of chemical action, and have been since adopted by the chief English and foreign chemists. For these important and successful labours the Royal Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to the eminent investigator in 1862. He has twice been President of the Chemical Society. In 1873 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the annual meeting being held at Bradford. The same year he was elected Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, a Corresponding Member of the French Academy, and a Fellow of the Berlin Chemical Society. In 1874 he was elected Treasurer of the British Association, on the retirement of Mr. Spottiswoode. He was appointed member of the Senate of the University of London, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Dr. Neil Arnott. Professor Williamson took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London; and for some years held, conjointly with the late Professor Wm. Allen Miller, the office of Examiner in Chemistry. He has written "Chemistry for Students" (Clarendon Press series); various papers on "Etherification;" "The Development of Difference the Basis of Unity," being the inaugural lecture to the Faculty of Arts at University College on his appointment there in 1849; "On the Atomic Theory;" "The Composition of the Gases evolved by the Bath Spring called King's Bath" (see British Association Proceedings, 1865); a paper "On a New Method of Gas Analysis," jointly with W. J. Russell, Ph.D.; "On the Unit Volume of Gases;" "On the Classification of the Elements in relation to their Atomicities," a Friday evening lecture given at the Royal Institution, April 29, 1864; "Experimental Science the Basis of General Education," a lecture given at University College; "A Plea for Pure Science," being the inaugural lecture at the opening of the Faculty of Science; "Address to British Association," at Bradford, 1873. He married in 1855 the third daughter of Professor T. Hewitt Key, F.R.S., of University College.

WILLIS, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED, D.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, and formerly Vicar of St. Mark's Church, New Brompton, Chatham, was appointed Missionary Bishop of Honolulu, in Dec., 1871, in succession to Dr. Staley. He was consecrated in Feb., 1872.

WILLS, WILLIAM GORMAN, born in 1828, in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, kept all his terms at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate. He studied at an early age at the Royal Irish Academy as an art student, and had some success, chiefly as a portrait painter, in Dublin and London. Mr. Wills has written several dramas: "The Man o' Airlie," produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1866; "Hinko," also produced at the Queen's, Sept. 9, 1871; "Charles the First," an historical drama, which was produced at the Lyceum Sept. 28, 1872, ran for 200 nights independently of revivals, and established the reputation of Mr. Henry Irving as a tragedian; "Eugene Aram," brought out with great success at the same theatre April 19, 1873; and "Mary Queen o' Scots: or, the Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer," an historical play in five acts, brought out at the Princess's Feb. 23, 1874. In the printed copies the last-mentioned play is entitled "Marie Stuart." Mr. Wills has also written several novels, the best known being "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit," both of which have been republished in America. Recently he has practised his other art, portrait-painting, having had a continual flow of sitters, and among them the Princess

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Louise and the infant Princess Victoria.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1850 he published all the papers in the *Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley in a handsome and successful gift-book, illustrated with engravings and with copious notes. In the same year he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor and part proprietor; as well as of its successor *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions in a separate volume, entitled "Old Leaves gathered from Household Words." Since the lamented death of his partner, he retired, and Mr. Charles Dickens's eldest son is now the sole proprietor and conductor of *All the Year Round*.

WILMOT, THE HON. ROBERT DUNCAN, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Oct. 16, 1809, and educated at St. John's, New Brunswick, was appointed a Delegate for effecting the Confederation of the Provinces of North British America. He was elected member of Legislation of New Brunswick in 1846, was member of the Executive Government and Surveyor-General from 1851 till 1854; Provincial Secretary and member of Government in 1856 and 1857, and member of Government after change of Administration in 1865 and 1866. The Hon. R. Wilmot, who is the author of several important papers on the subject of the "Currency," which have had an extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic, represented the province of New Brunswick at the Council of Trade, held at Quebec in Sept., 1865. He was Mayor of St. John, and has represented the city and county of St. John in the Legislature for above eighteen years.

WILSON, DANIEL, LL.D., born at Edinburgh, in 1816, is an elder brother of Prof. George Wilson, the eminent chemist. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," 2 vols. 4to, illustrated from his own drawings. In 1848 he published "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate." In 1851 appeared his great work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with about 200 illustrations drawn by himself. This work, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by him, was published in 2 vols. 8vo in 1863. In 1863 he issued his "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," 2 vols., and in 1865 an enlarged edition of the same work. His latest work is "Chatterton, a Biographical Study" (1869). He had been Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, and a Fellow of that Society, when in 1853 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, Canada. The growth and prosperity of the University is largely due to his efforts. He was for four years editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was President of the Institute.

WILSON, ERASMUS, F.R.S., surgeon, born in 1809; became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831; Fellow by election in 1843; Member of Council in 1870. He founded the Chair of Dermatology and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons in 1869, and was elected the first Professor. Mr. Wilson, who is eminent for his knowledge of diseases of the skin, began his professional life as an anatomist; and has written "The Dissector's Manual;" "The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum;" and edited Anatomical Plates in four volumes folio; "Diseases of the Skin;" "The Student's Book of Diseases of the Skin;" "Por-

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traits of Diseases of the Skin," folio, plates; "Lectures on Dermatology;" "Descriptive Catalogue of the Dermatological Specimens contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons;" "On Eczema and Eczematous Eruptions;" "On Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions;" "On Ringworm;" "Inquiry into the Frequency, Duration, and Cause of Diseases of the Skin," "On Healthy Skin, a Popular Treatise on its Management;" "Report on Leprosy," the article on "Skin and its Diseases," in Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary;" "Lectures on the Diseases of the Skin" in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Lancet;* Essays and Papers on Dermatological and other subjects in the *Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Veterinary Transactions*, *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and other journals. Mr. Wilson is the founder and editor of a quarterly journal of cutaneous medicine. In addition to the above works he has written "Food, as a Means of Prevention of Disease;" "The Eastern, or Turkish Bath;" "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium;" "History of the Middlesex Hospital;" editor of "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life," and articles in *Todd's Cyclopædia.*

WILSON, HENRY, Vice-President of the United States, born at Farmington, New Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1812. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, and having thereby earned sufficient money to defray his expenses, attended an academy for two or three years, after which he took up his residence at Natick, Massachusetts, establishing himself as a manufacturer of shoes upon a small scale. In 1840 he took an active part in the presidential canvass, advocating the election of General Harrison. From 1840 to 1845 he was a member of the State Legislature. He was a decided opponent of slavery, and at the National Whig Convention of 1848, anti-slavery resolutions being rejected, he withdrew, and was active in organizing the Free Soil Party. He purchased at this time the *Boston Republican*, a daily paper, which he edited for two years. In 1851 and 1852 he was President of the Massachusetts State Senate; in 1852 President of the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh; in 1853, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and the Free Soil candidate for Governor. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he remained until his election to the Vice-Presidency, in 1872. He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs throughout the war. He has published—"History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th United States Congresses, 1860 to 1864," 1864; "Military Measures of the United States Congress," 1866; "Testimonials of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity," 1867; "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses, 1865-8," 1868; and "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power," 1872, *et seq.*

WILSON, THE REV. HENRY BRISTOW, B.D., son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the City of London, born in 1803, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Tutor. He graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1855, and was one of the four resident Tutors, who, in 1841, issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was appointed successively by the University a Select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Bampton Lecturer in 1851. He was preferred by his college, in 1850, to the Vicarage of Great Staughton, Hunts, where he has since resided. He has written several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University

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questions, an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension," in the "Oxford Essays," published in 1857, and the "National Church," in "Essays and Reviews." In 1862 he was sentenced by the Judge of the Court of Arches to be suspended for one year from his benefice, on account of certain alleged errors contained in his contribution to the last-named publication. This sentence was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Wilson published the argument delivered by him as "A Speech before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Wilson *v.* Fendall," 1863.

WILSON, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM SCOTT, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in 1859.

WILTON, MISS MARIE EFFIE. (*See* BANCROFT, MRS.)

WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP EDMOND, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years one of the members in the Conservative interest for East Norfolk, and a cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, born about 1812, was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post at New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B., civil, in 1863. He resigned in 1870, and in March, 1872, was appointed Governor of Bombay. His wife, a daughter of F. J. Templar, Esq., died at Cape Town, Oct. 6, 1866.

WÖHLER, FRIEDRICH, born near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences at Marburg and Heidelberg. Having taken his doctor's degree, he proceeded, in 1824, to Sweden, where he studied chemistry under Berzelius. On his return to Germany, he was for several years Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades, in 1832 was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades at Cassel, and in 1836 occupied a chair of Medicine, and took direction of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He has made several chemical discoveries; among others, a new method of obtaining pure nickel; was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state; and detailed accounts of his discoveries are given in the scientific journals of Germany. He has published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated, and is member of various scientific bodies. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, has received various foreign decorations, was elected a corresponding member of the Institute in June, 1864, and is Inspector-General of pharmacies in the kingdom of Hanover.

WOLSELEY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GARNET JOSEPH, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th regiment of Foot, was born in Ireland in 1833. He entered the army as Ensign in March, 1852; became a Captain in Jan., 1855; Major of the 90th Foot in March, 1858; Lieut.-Col. in the army in April, 1859; and Colonel in June, 1865. He served with the 80th Foot in the Burmese War of 1852-53, for which he received a medal. Afterwards he achieved distinction in the Crimea, where he served with the 90th Light Infantry. At the siege of Sebastopol he was severely wounded, after which he received the Legion of Honour, and the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet Lieut.-Col. and mentioned with commendation in dispatches. In 1860 he served on the staff of the Quartermaster-General throughout the Chinese campaign, for which he received a medal and two clasps. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada in Oct., 1867, and commanded the expedition to the Red River; was nominated a Knight Commander of

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the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1870; and was assistant Adjutant-General at head-quarters in 1871. He was appointed in Aug., 1873, to command the troops on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, with the local rank of Major-General. On Sept. 12, 1873, he and his staff embarked at Liverpool for the West Coast of Africa. Arriving there in advance of his troops, he commenced his inland march in the last days of 1873, and Capt. Glover in the East, and other officers in the West, were commissioned to raise native levies with which they were to effect a diversion as all the separate forces converged on the capital. The Fantees, with few exceptions, proved utterly worthless as auxiliaries, and there was great difficulty in retaining the bearers and camp followers, whose services were indispensable to the army. The resistance offered by the enemy, though it was resolute and obstinate, was overcome without the occurrence of any serious check. After several skirmishes the Ashantees made a final stand in the neighbourhood of the capital; and, after defeating the enemy, Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Feb. 5, entered Coomassie and received the submission of the King, who agreed to appoint Commissioners to conclude a treaty. After a stay of three or four days Sir Garnet Wolseley thought it prudent to begin his return march, and he halted at Adamsi to await the Ashantee agents. The King's fidelity to his engagements was confirmed by the arrival of Capt. Glover with his contingents on the north of Coomassie, though he had not yet been able to open communications with the General-in-Chief. Captain Glover afterwards marched through the capital to the coast without opposition; and the European troops were re-embarked in accordance with the original plan, before the commencement of the unhealthy season. The success of the expedition justified the confidence which had been reposed in the Commander-in-Chief. On his return to England Sir Garnet Wolseley received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000 for his "courage, energy, and perseverance," in the conduct of the Ashantee war; was created a K.C.B.; and was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a splendid sword of the value of 100 guineas Oct. 22, 1874. He was appointed to command the auxiliary forces in April 1874. At the commencement of the following year he was dispatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony and to advise upon several important points connected with the management of native affairs and the best form of defensive organization. Sir Garnet is the author of "The Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field Service."

WOOD, MRS. HENRY, novelist, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester, born in Worcestershire about 1820, inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine*, and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and "Danebury House," her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance), was published in 1860. It was followed by "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success, in 1861; "The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and "A Foggy Night at Offord" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), in 1862; "William Allair; or, Running away to Sea," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," in 1863; "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," in 1864; "Mildred Arkell," a novel, in 1865; "Elster's Folly," a novel, and "St.

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Martin's Eve," a novel, in 1866; and "A Life Secret," in 1867; "Roland Yorke,' in 1869; "George Canterbury's Will," and "Bessy Rane," in 1870; "Dene Hollow," in 1871; "Within the Maze," in 1872; and "Master of Greylands," in 1873. Mrs. Wood is editor of the *Argosy*, a sixpenny monthly magazine.

WOOD, THE REV. JOHN GEORGE, M.A., F.L.S., son of a surgeon, at one time Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar School, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1844, was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained, in 1852, as Chaplain to the boatman's floating chapel, Oxford; was appointed Assistant-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1856, and resigned the appointment on account of ill-health in 1862. He was elected Precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union in 1868. He has written several valuable works on Zoology; among others, a "Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," and "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." He has published a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed. It consists of "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," "Common Shells of the Sea Shore," the "Common Moths of England," and the "Common Beetles of England," each appropriately illustrated; followed by "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," an important work, in which the dwellings of various animals are described and figured, and arranged according to the method in which they are formed; and "Bible Animals," being a full description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures. He has nearly completed "Insects at Home," the work being an account of the habits of British insects, profusely illustrated on a new plan; "Old Testament History," and "New Testament History," for the use of preparatory schools; "Natural History of Man," an important work in two volumes, describing the manners and customs of the uncivilized races of man, and richly illustrated with portraits and drawings of weapons and implements used by them; together with many other educational works. The Rev. J. G. Wood's *magnum opus* is his larger "Natural History," in three volumes, which is enriched with a number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration. He edited for some time the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and was one of the associate commissioners of the Great Exhibition at Paris in 1867. His more recent works are:—"Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter," 2 vols., 1874; "Out of Doors: a Selection of Original Articles on Practical Natural History," 1874; and "Insects Abroad: a Popular Account of Foreign Insects, their Structure, Habits, and Transformations," 1874.

WOODFORD, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES RUSSELL, D.D., Bishop of Ely, was born at Henley-on-Thames, April 30, 1820, and after a preliminary training at Merchant Taylors' School, was sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1842, obtaining honours as a Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and as a second-class man in the Classical Tripos. He was ordained deacon in 1843, and priest in 1845. Mr. Woodford held the incumbency of the new district church of St. Mark's, Easton, between Stapleton and Bristol, from 1847 to 1855, when he was presented by Bishop Monk to the vicarage of Kempsford, Glouces-

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tershire; this living he held down to 1868, when he was chosen by the trustees of the parish church and vicarage of Leeds as successor to Dr. Atlay in that important position, on the elevation of the latter to the See of Hereford. He was also for some years examining chaplain to the late Bishop Wilberforce, who in 1867 bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Christ Church, Oxford; and he was appointed Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1864, 1867, and 1873. He was nominated to the Bishopric of Ely, when Dr. Harold Browne was translated to Winchester; and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 14, 1873. Dr. Woodford is the author of several volumes of "Sermons," "Lectures," &c., including "Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge," "Lectures on the Creed," "Lectures on the Church, Past and Present;" and he was the editor of the third series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons."

WOODS, SIR ALBERT WILLIAM, was born in 1816, being a son of Sir William Woods, who filled the office of Garter King-at-Arms from 1838 until his death in 1842. He entered the College of Arms as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar of the College in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of Garter Principal King-at-Arms, Oct. 25, 1869, in succession to Sir Charles George Young, deceased, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th of the following month. He was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter. Sir A. W. Woods holds the office of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and King-at-Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George.

WOOLNER, THOMAS, R.A., born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825, and educated at Ipswich, was appointed A.R.A. in 1871, and elected a Royal Academician in Dec., 1874. He executed statues of Lord Bacon and Prince Albert for Oxford; Mr. Godley for New Zealand; Lord Macaulay for Trinity College, Cambridge; William III. for the Houses of Parliament; David Sassoon and Sir Bartle Frere for Bombay; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Sir William Fairbairn, Professor Sedgwick, Richard Cobden, Mr. Gladstone; and statuettes of Elaine, Ophelia, and Guenever. Mr. Woolner is now at work on a statue of Dr. Whewell for Cambridge, and of Lord Lawrence for Calcutta, Lord Palmerston for Palace Yard, Sir Cursetjee Jehangeer Readimoney for Bombay, reredos for the Chapel of Looton Hoo, Bedfordshire. Mr. Woolner is also a poet, and has published a volume entitled "My Beautiful Lady," 1863, 3rd edit., 1866.

WOOLSEY, THEODORE DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D., was born at New York, Oct. 31, 1801. He received his education in New York city and in Yale College, graduating with high honours in 1820; he subsequently studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and after being licensed to preach, spent three years in Germany. In 1831 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale College, and fifteen years later, President of that college. He resigned the presidency in 1871, but continued in the faculty. He has published editions of "The Alcestis" of Euripides; "The Antigone" of Sophocles; "The Prometheus" of Æschylus; "The Electra" of Sophocles; and "The Gorgias" of Plato. Among his other works are, "Inauguration Discourse as President of Yale College," 1846; "Historical Discourses at the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College," 1850; "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 1860, revised edition, 1874; "Address commemorative of the Life and Services of Jeremiah

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Day, late President of Yale College," 1867; "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation, with Special Reference to the United States," 1869; and several orations, addresses, and occasional essays.

WORBOISE, EMMA JANE, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, was born in 1825. Having been left an orphan when very young, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters, established at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson; was married to a gentleman of French descent, and is now a widow. This lady has written several works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," published in 1850; "Anny Wilton: Lights and Shades of Christian Life," in 1855; "Grace Hamilton's School Days," in 1856; "Kingsdown Lodge: or, Seed-Time and Harvest," and "Wife's Trials, a Tale," in 1858; "Millicent Kendrick: or, The Search after Happiness," in 1862; "Lottie Lonsdale: or, Chain and Links," and "Married Life: or, Philip and Edith," in 1863; "Thornycroft Hall," "Lillingstones of Lillingstone," and "Labour and Wait: or, Evelyn's Story," in 1864; "St. Bertha's: or, the Heiress of Arne," in 1865; "Sir Julian's Wife," and "Violet Vaughan," in 1866; "Chrystabel," in 1872; and "The House of Bondage," in 1873. She has contributed to periodical literature, edits the *Christian World*, and preserves the cognomen under which she first became known to the public.

WORCESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* PHILPOTT, DR.)

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a Studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Archbishop Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was selected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years, during which time the institution was in a great measure indebted to him for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis, and he materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) having been erected solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He is one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta,"

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published in 1839, and now in the sixteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; a volume "On Shakspere's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854; and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are, "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," in 1846; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," fourth (enlarged) edition, 1864; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom," advocated in a tercentenary discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860; and "The Outlines of the Christian Ministry Delineated and brought to the Test of Reason, Holy Scripture, History, and Experience; with a view to the Reconciliation of Existing Differences concerning it, especially between Presbyterians and Episcopalians," 1872.

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHRISTOPHER, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., the well-known banker of Birmingham; nephew of William Wordsworth, the celebrated poet, and younger brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was born in 1807, and educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brillant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when the late Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847-8, and in 1869 he was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, being consecrated on Feb. 24 in Westminster Abbey. He took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872. His best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorized Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; a "Tour in Italy;" "Sermons on the Church of Ireland, her History and Claims;" "On Union with Rome;" "Sermons on the Maccabees and the Church," 1871; "An Answer to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Pius IX.;" "A Charge to the Diocese of Lincoln," 1870. Dr. Wordsworth edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D." He married, in 1838, Susanna Hatley Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, a niece of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the friend of Canning.

WORNUM, RALPH NICHOLSON, son

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of a London pianoforte-maker, born at Thornton, in the county of Northumberland, Dec. 29, 1812, was educated at University College, London. After a preliminary study of art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and after his return, in 1839, contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogue of the National Gallery; was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design in 1848; was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, in 1852; and Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in 1855. Mr. Wornum has compiled a "Sketch of the History of Painting," published in 1847 and in 1859; "Analysis of Ornament, Characteristics of Styles," in 1856 and 1860; a "Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters," in 1855; "Epochs in Painting," in 1864; and "A Life of Holbein" in 1867. He has edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli." Mr. Wornum is also the author of an Essay on the Great Exhibition of 1851, and various Catalogues and "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad, the "Life of Turner" for the "Turner Gallery," &c.

WORSAAE, HANS JAKOB ASMUSSEN, archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He gave up the study of theology and jurisprudence in order to devote himself to the history of his country, studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities in the Royal Museum, and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting everything that could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He holds a distinguished place amongst Danish literary men, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WRANGELL (BARON), FERDINAND PETROVICH, VON, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, born in Esthonia, about 1795, was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Capt. Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka*. The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangell—all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations—were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836, and his most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist in the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without making the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled high positions in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the *savans* of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1847, retired from the service in 1849, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRATISLAW, THE REV. ALBERT HENRY, M.A., born in 1821, and educated at Rugby School, and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow,

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and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar-school, Felstead, in 1852, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1855. He has written "Lyra Czecho-Slavonska, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with Bohemian Poems," in 1852; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855; "Barabbas the Scape-goat, Sermons," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Mitrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century;" "The Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to Louis XI. of France, in 1464," translated from the Slavonic; school-books and pamphlets.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," born in 1788, of humble parents, worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron foundry in Manchester. He received wages as foreman of one of the departments, £3 10s. weekly, £2 of which he handed to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution, Mr. Wright endeavoured, as often as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases, he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him to devote himself entirely to the work of social reformation, and for this purpose the sum of £3,246 was raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool. He has since aided in establishing ragged schools, penny banks, and other institutions auxiliary to the great work to which he has devoted his life.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., descended from a Yorkshire family, born on the Welsh borders, about 1810, was educated at Ludlow Grammar-school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834, and of M.A. in 1837. While an undergraduate he became a regular contributor, on historical and antiquarian subjects, to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which has since separated into two distinct bodies; is a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had received that honour. Mr. Wright edited a large number of the literary reliques of the Middle Ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He has written various works on political and literary history, and on the antiquities of the country. The best known are "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," published in 1852: the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," "Essays on Archæological Subjects," and "Domestic Manners, &c., in England during the Middle Ages," in 1861; and "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art,"

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in 1865. He made some remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and the Emperor Napoleon III. selected him to translate his "Vie de Jules César," into English. In 1869 he published "Womankind in Western Europe, from the Earliest Ages to the Seventeenth Century;" and in 1872 "Uriconium: a Historical Account of the Ancient Roman City."

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, LL.D., born in India, Presidency of Bengal, Jan. 17, 1830, was educated at St. Andrew's, Fife, and Halle, Prussia. He was appointed Professor of Arabic in University College, London, in 1855; in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856; Assistant in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, in 1861; Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in 1869; Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1870. He is a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; LL.D. *honoris causa*, of Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's; and Ph.D. *honoris causa*, of Leyden. He has published "The Travels of Ibn Jubair (Arabic)," Leyden, 1852; "Analectes sur l'Histoire et la Littérature des Arabes d'Espagne par al-Makkari, livres i-iv," Leyden, 1855 (the remaining portions of this Arabic work were edited by Prof. Krehl of Leipsic, Professor Dozy of Leyden, and M. Dugat of Paris); "The Book of Jonah in four Oriental Versions, with Glossaries," London, 1857; "Opuscula Arabica," Leyden, 1859; "A Grammar of the Arabic Language," 2 vols., London, 1859-62 (the second edition is in the press); "The Kāmil of el-Mubarrad," (Arabic), edited for the German Oriental Society, Leipsic, 1864-74; "Contributions to the Apocryphal Literature of the New Testament," (Syriac and English), London, 1865; "The Homilies of Aphraates," (vol. i., Syriac), London, 1869; "An Arabic Reading-book," part first, London, 1870; "Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles," (Syriac and English), 2 vols., London 1871; and "Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the British Museum," 3 vols., 1870-72.

WÜLLERSTORF (BARON), BERNHARD VON WÜLLERSTORF-URBAIR, born at Trieste, Jan. 29, 1816, received his first education at Padua, entered the College of Pioneers, at Tulln, near Vienna, and became in 1833 a cadet in the Imperial navy. He studied astronomy under the celebrated Von Littrow; was appointed in 1839 Director of the Nautical Observatory at Venice; and married in 1847 Miss H. O'Connor, an Irish Lady, who died in 1848, in which year he proved his fidelity to the Imperial dynasty by personal sacrifices, and was decorated with the Iron Cross of the third class. In 1849 he was appointed Commodore, organized the Naval Academy, and afterwards held the important post of referee to the High Admiral; and in April, 1857, he took command of the *Novara*, commissioned for a tour of scientific observation. He returned home in 1859, and published the result of these important researches, attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861, and was sent to Vienna as Representative of the Navy, in the Reichsrath. In Aug. of that year he married the Countess Léonie Rothkirch Panthen. In the following winter he was commissioned by the Government to visit Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, in order to study new inventions in shipbuilding and iron manufactories. Upon his return he was appointed Admiral of the Port of Venice, and in 1864 Commander-in Chief of the allied fleets in the German Ocean. When the war was over he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Political Economy. He resigned that office at the expiration of two years. Under his superintendence the treaty of commerce between England and Austria was negotiated. He is well known for his comprehensive reports and valuable comments on politico-economical subjects, which afford conclusive evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the

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wants of Austrian industry and commerce.

WURTEMBERG, KING OF. (*See* CHARLES I.)

WYATT, SIR MATTHEW DIGBY, F.S.A., architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of the late Matthew Wyatt, police magistrate, Lambeth, born in 1820, near Devizes, where he was educated, entered the office of his brother, Thos. H. Wyatt, architect, and gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society in 1836. He started for the Continent in 1844, in order to study the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to England in 1846, bringing with him, amongst other drawings, a series of studies from churches, which were published in *fac-simile* in 1848. He arranged and decorated the New Adelphi Theatre in that year, and made to the Society of Arts an able report on the Exposition of Industry at Paris in 1849. In the same year he acted as Secretary to the members of the Society of Arts, who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir J. Paxton, and Sir C. Fox, Mr. Wyatt assisted in the settlement of the general plan and details of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park, and the management of its erection devolved upon him. This employment led to his association with Mr. Brunel in designing the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and other works. Towards the close of his connection with the Royal Commissioners, he received a present of £1,000 from that body (in addition to his salary), and a gold medal from the late Prince Albert. Between 1852 and 1854 he superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, ransacking Europe, with his colleague, Mr. Owen Jones, to collect the works of art which adorn that structure; and published "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," and (with J. B. Waring) the Guides to the Courts of Christian Art, which were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine chancel of North Marston church, Bucks, for Her Majesty, as a memorial to the late Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest. Mr. Wyatt, who was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, for furniture and decoration, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was employed by the E. I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that Exhibition. On the death of their surveyor at Christmas, 1855, Sir Digby was appointed to fill his place, and with his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E. I. Company and for the Council of India, Sir Digby Wyatt's duties in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal and the disposal of all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown, as well as in acting as architect, amongst other buildings, for the great Indian military store establishment at Lambeth, the Royal Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, extensive barrack buildings, military chapel, hospital, &c., at Warley, Essex. He has designed several great works for execution in India, and was appointed joint architect with Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients may be mentioned the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynnyatts, in Warwickshire, the Italian Gardens and other works at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, the mausoleum for the Baroness de Rothschild, a noble manor-house at Possingworth, in Sussex, for Mr.

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Louis Huth, the Garrison Chapel at Woolwich (in conjunction with his brother), Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, the "Ham," a fine mansion in Glamorganshire, Newells, Oldlands, and other mansions in Sussex; Alford House, London, for Lady Marian Alford; and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he retained until May, 1859, when his professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry, and he was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufacturers, &c., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862; is a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1865 was made an honorary member of several foreign academies; in 1866 received the gold medal given by Her Majesty—the highest honour in the power of his professional brethren to obtain for him. In 1865 he was created an officer of the Order of San Maurizio and Lazaro by the King of Italy; on Jan. 14, 1869, was knighted by Her Majesty; on Dec. 7 the same year was chosen as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Cambridge for a period of three years; and in 1870 was made an M.A. He was elected President of the Graphic Society in the place of Mr. Foley, deceased, in Oct., 1874. Amongst his works may be mentioned "Specimens of Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," published in 1848; "Metal Work, and its Artistic Design," in 1852; "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," in 1853; "Notices of Sculpture on Ivory," in 1856; "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom," in 1857; and "What Illuminating was," and "What Illuminating should be," in 1861; "Fine Art," a series of discourses delivered at Cambridge in 1870; "An Architect's Note-Book in Spain, principally illustrating the Domestic Architecture of that Country," 1872.

WYNTER, ANDREW, M.D., son of the late Andrew Wynter, Esq., born at Bristol, in 1819, and educated at a private school, commenced a course of medical study, which he abandoned for a time, but took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who has devoted himself to the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Medical Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and contributed frequently to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. A collection of many of his lesser pieces, under the title of "Sketches of Town and Country Life," published in 1855-6, was republished under the title of "Our Social Bees," in 1861. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collected form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," in 1860-3.

Y.

YATES, EDMUND HODGSON, son of the well-known actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, born in July, 1831, was for many years Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854; "After Office Hours," in 1861; "Broken to Harness, a Story," in 1864; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865; and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857-8; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Cor-

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respondence of C. Matthews the Elder," published in 1860; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News* for six years, edits the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel "Broken to Harness" appeared as a serial in 1864-5; is a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, in which his novel "Black Sheep" was the leading serial story in 1866-7; and is the author of the *feuilleton* which appeared in the *Morning Star* every Monday for some time, under the title of the "Flâneur." In the autumn of 1867 it was discontinued. His more recent novels are, "Wrecked in Port," 1869; "Dr. Wainwright's Patient," 1871; "Nobody's Fortune," 1871; and "The Impending Sword," 1874. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the Post Office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. In the course of that year he went on a lecturing tour in the United States, and in Oct., 1873, he was appointed London representative of the *New York Herald*.

YATES, WILLIAM HOLT, M.D., only son of the late William Yates, Esq., of Wickersley Hall, Yorkshire, born in 1802, was educated at the University of Edinburgh and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1826. He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was for many years Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, London, and Consulting Physician to the same Institution, but retired from the active practice of his profession in 1846. Dr. Yates, who has travelled in the East, is the author of "Modern History and Condition of Egypt," 1843.

YEAMES, WILLIAM FREDERICK, A.R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, South Russia, at which port his father was H.B.M.'s Consul, and received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. He practised drawing from the casts in the studio of his friend, Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott, left England to study in Italy in 1852, remained two years at Florence under the direction of Signor Raphael, Buonajuti, spent eighteen months in Rome, and returned to England in 1858. He exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and a subject-picture of a jester and a monkey, in 1852; "Il Sonetto," and "The Toilet," in 1861; "The Rescue," in 1862; "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," in 1863; "La Reine Malheureuse," in 1864; "The Young Knight Arming," in 1865; and "The Reception of the French Ambassadors by Queen Elizabeth after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," in 1866. Mr. Yeames was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866.

YOLLAND, COL. WILLIAM, R.E., youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, born in 1810, was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828. He rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834-5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-Gen. (then Col.) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 till 1852, when he was tranferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and to Enniskillen in 1853. While acting on the Ordnance Survey, he was entrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower in 1841, and the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827-8-9." Afterwards he superintended the publication of the "Astro-

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nomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the years 1842 and 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Col. Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and in 1856 was selected as the Engineer Member (jointly with Col. W. J. Smith, R.A., and the Rev. W. C. Lake) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of reorganizing the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." The commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and the results of their inquiries and their recommendations were embodied in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, CHARLES DUKE, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. He has compiled "English and Greek Lexicon," published in 1849; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," in 1850, published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities; "School Phrasecological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," in two parts, in 1855-6; "History of England to the Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857, 2nd edition in 1871; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederick the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, in 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1860; a school edition of Virgil, with English notes, in 1861; "History of the British Navy," in 1863; "English-Greek Lexicon, abridged," in 1864; "History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589-1830," in 1866; "Three Centuries of Modern History," in 1872; "History of the English Revolution of 1688," in 1874; and has contributed to periodical literature.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE MARY, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The best known works attributed to her are "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Heartsease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Stepmother, or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears, or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke;" "Clever Woman of the Family;" "Prince and the Page: a Story of the last Crusade;" and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she gave £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has published "Marie Thérèse de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; "History of Christian Names and their Derivation;" "The Story of English Missionary Workers," in "Macmillan's Sunday Library," 1871; "Lady Hester," 1873; "Life of John Cole-

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ridge Patteson, Missionary Bishop of the Melanesian Islands," 2 vols., 1873; and "Stories of English History," 1874.

YORK, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* THOMSON, DR.)

YORKE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES, G.C.B., son of the late Col. Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, born in Dec., 1790, and educated at Winchester, entered the army at an early age, served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, at the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz, and at the battle of Waterloo. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in the last Kaffir war, in 1852-3, has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a General in the army. Having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1854 till 1860. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted G.C.B. in 1861.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, the Leader, Prophet, and Ruler of the Mormons, born at Whittingham, Vermont, June 1, 1801. He was the son of a farmer, and acquired education enough to give him a plausible address. He at first connected himself with the Baptists, and for a time preached in that connection, though he was never ordained. In 1831 or 1832 he removed to Ohio, and joined the Mormons at Kirtland, then under the leadership of Joseph Smith. His shrewdness and energy soon gave him influence with them, and he was chosen one of the twelve apostles in 1835, soon after made their president, and was sent out to make converts to the faith. He was with the Mormons in all their early troubles, and became their leader when Smith was killed. He abandoned Nauvoo with most of the Mormons in the spring of 1846; persuaded his followers that the Salt Lake Valley was the Promised Land, and after enduring severe hardships in the passage over the plains in the winter of 1846-7, arrived at the present site of Great Salt Lake City in July, 1847, and founded a settlement there. Of this colony, and the subsequent additions to it by immigration, Young became the absolute ruler. In the spring of 1849 the colonists organized themselves into a State, with the title of "The State of Deseret," and applied to Congress for admission into the Union; this was refused, but the territory of Utah was organized, and Brigham Young appointed governor. He remained in authority from 1850 to 1854. At this time, from the very considerable immigration and their isolated position, Young felt strong enough to defy the United States Government. In 1857 a governor who was not a Mormon having been appointed, and his life being threatened, President Buchanan sent a large body of troops there to enforce his authority; a compromise followed, and the Mormons remained peaceable. Polygamy was openly proclaimed in Utah in 1852, and Brigham Young has several wives, besides many others "sealed to him" as "spiritual wives." One of his wives, the fifteenth in order, left him in 1874, and soon after petitioned for a divorce from the United States courts. Pending the suit, the Judge decided that Young should pay her $3,000 for counsel fees, and make her an allowance of $900 a month.

YOUNG, The RIGHT HON. GEORGE, a Scotch Lord of Session, with the courtesy title of Lord Young, eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819 and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scotch Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he again became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in Oct., 1869, he was appointed Lord Advocate in the place of the Right Hon. J. Moncrieff. Mr. Young was sheriff of Inverness-shire from

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1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned in 1865 and 1868. He was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874, but in the same month he was, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, created a Lord of Session and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

YOUNG, JAMES, was born in Drygate, Glasgow, July, 1811, and received an elementary education, afterwards working with his father as a joiner. At the age of 18 he was attracted by the lectures of Thomas Graham, F.R.S., the late master of the Mint, then a lecturer on chemistry at the Andersonian Institution, since called a university. By degrees he became acquainted with Graham, and in 1832 became his assistant, in which position he remained for seven years, part of the time being in London, when Graham became professor at University College. After this time, four years and a half at Messrs. Muspratt's chemical works at Newton, and somewhat more at Messrs. Tennant's works at Manchester, gave him abundant practical experience. About 1847 Dr. Playfair told him of a petroleum spring in a coal mine belonging to Mr. Oakes, in Derbyshire. Mr. Young submitted the oil to long and careful examination and found modes of rendering it useful to society. With the aid of Mr. Meldrum as manager at Alfreton the spring was made to furnish a lubricating oil for machinery and a lighter oil for burning in lamps. But the product was small and the supply of raw material had entirely ceased. What was to be done? The oil had evidently come from the coal, and surely it could be produced from it artifically. This idea led to the slow distillation, which process he claimed in a patent, whilst the richness of the Bathgate coal decided that the works for carrying it out, should be established there. Bathgate is a town between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Binney, F.R.S., of Manchester, was associated with him, Mr. Meldrum being managing partner at the works. When the firm dissolved Mr Young carried on the whole, and built a still larger establishment at Addiewell, seven miles distant. Both of these he sold to a company which now carries them on. The work, for which a large portion of the world has to thank Mr. Young, is this: he has reduced the price of light, and he says that where a shilling was spent on candles he gave an equal amount of light for one penny. The value of petroleum and of coal oil was shown by him, and led to the development of the oil wells of America, as well as to the enormous distillation of coal and shale in this country and great part of Europe, whilst the oil itself has penetrated far into the East. The Andersonian Institute has been enriched by Mr. Young by the addition of a chair of practical chemistry with an endowment of ten thousand guineas, and in its success he takes much interest. In memory of his friend Professor Graham, to whom he was strongly attached to the last, he presented to the city of Glasgow a bronze statue of that chemist. This stands at the south-east corner of George Square. His early and most intimate friend, Dr. Livingstone, always received his warmest attention, and his latest public act was to send out an expedition to West Africa, to assist that traveller in his return. That expedition, the arrangements for which were put into the hands of the Royal Geographical Society, is under the care of Lieut. Grandy, and has not yet returned (July 17, 1874). Mr. Young lives chiefly at Kelly on the Firth of Clyde, and spends much of the summer in his yacht *Nyanza*.

YOUNG, JOHN RADFORD, mathematician, born of humble parents in London, in April, 1799, was almost entirely self-educated. In 1833 he was appointed to the Professorship of

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Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. In 1847 Professor Young published a paper in *The Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, "On the Principle of Continuity in reference to Certain Results of Analysis," and in 1848 a paper in *The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, "On an Extension of a Theorem of Euler." He had discovered and published in 1844 a proof of Newton's rule for determining the number of Imaginary Roots in an Equation. A principle, affirmed in this proof to be *axiomatic*, was afterwards objected to as being undemonstrated. The objection was removed by the author in a paper "On the Completion of the Demonstration of Newton's Rule," published in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1866, in which paper, as also in a subsequent one in the magazine for August, theorems of independent interest were given. In 1863 Professor Young published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it," being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists, Miracles, &c. This was followed in 1865 by "Modern Scepticism viewed in relation to Modern Science, more especially in reference to the Doctrines of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell and Darwin." Professor Young's latest productions are a paper in *The Transactions of the Victoria Institute* for 1866, "On the Origin of Speech," and a memoir in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for 1868, "On the Imaginary Roots of Numerical Equations."

Z.

ZULULAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILKINSON, DR.)

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NECROLOGY.

As the earlier Editions of "MEN OF THE TIME" *were not numbered on the title-pages, it may be necessary to state that the Fifth is the Edition published by Messrs.* ROUTLEDGE & SONS *in* 1862; *the Sixth that published by them in* 1865; *the Seventh the Edition published by them in* 1868; *and the Eighth that published by them in* 1872. *The edition quoted in the following list is the last in which the memoir appeared of the person referred to.*

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
A'ALI PASHA	1815	Sept. 6, 1871	7
A'Beckett, Sir W.	1806	June 27, 1869	7
Abyssinia, Theodore, King of ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Adams, Wm. Bridges	1797	July 23, 1872	8
Adams, W. H.	1809	Aug. 28, 1865	6
Adler, G. J.	1821	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Agassiz, Louis J. R.	May 28, 1807	Dec. 14, 1873	8
Ainmüller, Maximilian E.	1807	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Akerman, J. Yonge	June 12, 1806	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alcott, W. A., M.D.	1798	1859	8
Alford, Hy., D.D.	1810	Jan. 12, 1871	7
Alison, Sir Archibald	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	7
Allen, Wm., DD.	Jan. 2, 1784	July 16, 1868	7
Almquist, K. J. L.	1793	Oct. 26, 1866	7
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Anderson, Arthur	1792	Feb. 28, 1868	7
Anderson, Rev. J. S. M.	1798	Sept. 27, 1869	7
Anderson, Rob., Brigadier-Gen. ...	1806	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Anderson, Wm. LL.D.	1799	Sept. 15, 1872	8
Andrew, John Albion	May 31, 1818	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Anster, John, LL.D.	1798	June 9, 1867	7
Anstey, T. Chisholm	1816	Aug. 1873	8
Anthon, Charles, LL.D.	1797	July 29, 1867	7
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Argelander, F. W. A.	Mar. 21, 1799	Feb. 17, 1875	9
Argyropoulo, P.	1810	Dec. 28, 1860	6
Aristarchi, N.	1800	Feb. 2, 1866	7
Arlès-Dufour, J. B.	1805	Jan. 21, 1872	8
Arnaud, Fanny (Mme. Chas. Reybaud)	Dec. 13, 1802	Nov. 1870	7
Arnott, Neil, M.D.	1788	Mar. 2, 1874	8
Arrivabene, Giovanni	1801	Oct. 1874	8
Arrowsmith, John	... ...	May 2, 1873	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition
Arwidson, A. J.	1791	June 21, 1858	6
Asboth, Alex., Gen.	Dec. 18, 1811	Feb. 1868	7
Ashburton, Lord	1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherstone, Edwin	April 17, 1788	Jan. 29, 1872	8
Atherton, Sir W.	1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Athlumley, Lord	1802	Dec. 7, 1873	8
Auber, D. F. E.	Jan. 29, 1782	May 13, 1871	7
Auckland, Lord, Bp of Bath & Wells	1799	April 25, 1870	7
Augustenburg, Duke of	July 19, 1798	Mar. 12, 1869	7
Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Aug. 4, 1865	6
Azeglio, Marquis, M. d'	1800	Jan. 11, 1866	6
BABBAGE, CHAS.	Dec. 26, 1792	Oct. 18, 1871	7
Babington, B. G.	1794	April 8, 1866	6
Bache, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	6
Bachman, John, D.D....	Feb. 4, 1790	1874	8
Bachr, J. C. F....	June 13, 1798	Nov. 28, 1872	8
Baily, Edward Hodges	Mar. 1788	May 22, 1867	7
Bainbridge, Sir P.	1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5
Baird, Rob. D.D.	Oct. 6, 1798	Mar. 15, 1863	7
Balfe, Michael W.	1808	Oct. 20, 1870	7
Balfe, Victoria...	1837	Jan. 22, 1871	7
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Baltard, Victor	1805	Jan. 13, 1874	8
Bannerman, Sir A.	1783	Dec. 30, 1864	6
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	6
Barbadoes, Bp. of. (*See* Parry.) ...			
Barbet, Auguste	1800	Mar. 1875	9
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrook)	April 20, 1796	Sept. 6, 1866	6
Baring, Tho., M.P.	1800	Nov. 18, 1873	8
Barlow, P.	1780	March 1, 1862	5
Barnabò, Cardinal	Mar. 2, 1801	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Barnes, Rev. Albert	1798	Dec. 24, 1870	7
Baroche, Pierre Jules...	Nov. 18, 1802	Oct. 29, 1870	7
Barrott, Odillon	July 19, 1791	Aug. 6, 1873	8
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	1806	Aug. 18, 1862	5
Bartlett, Rev. Tho.	1789	May 28, 1872	8
Bates, Edward...	Sept. 4, 1793	Mar. 25, 1869	7
Bautain, (Abbé), L. E. M.	Feb. 17, 1796	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Bavaria, Louis, ex-King of	Aug. 25, 1786	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph II., King of	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5
Baxter, Sir David	1793	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Baxter, Robert Dudley	1827	May 20, 1875	9
Beal, Rev. Wm. LL.D.	1815	1870	7
Beatson, Wm. Ferguson, Lieut.-Gen.	...	Feb. 4, 1872	8
Beattie, Wm., M.D.	1793 ...'''...	Mar. 17, 1875	9
Beauchesne, A. H. D. de	Mar. 31, 1804	Dec. 1873 ...	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Beaumont, Gustave Aug. de la Bonninière de	Feb. 16, 1802	Mar. 2, 1866	7
Becher, Elizabeth, Lady	1791	Oct. 29, 1872	8
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Bedford, Paul	1798	Jan. 11, 1871	7
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct 12, 1775	Jan. 1863 ...	5
Behnes, W.	1800	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Beke, C. Tilstone, Ph. D.	Oct. 10, 1800	July 31, 1874	8
Bekker, Emanuel	1785	June, 1871 ...	7
Belgians, Leopold I., King of ...	Dec. 16. 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Belgiojoso, Princess of	June 28, 1808	July, 1871 ...	7
Bell, Rob.	1800	April 12, 1867	7
Bellew, J. C. M.	Aug. 3, 1823	June 19, 1874	8
Bennett, James Gordon	1800	June 2, 1872	8
Bennett, Sir W. Sterndale	1816	Feb. 1, 1875	8
Benson, Sir J.	1812	Oct. 17, 1874	8
Beriot, Ch. Auguste de	Feb. 20, 1802	April, 1870 ...	7
Berkeley, Francis Fitz-Hardinge ...	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 10, 1870	7
Berlioz, Louis Hector...	Dec. 11, 1803	Mar. 9, 1869	7
Berners, Lord	Feb. 23, 1797	1871	8
Bernstorff, Count	Mar. 22, 1809	Mar. 26, 1873	8
Berryer, Pierre Antoine	Jan. 4, 1790	Nov. 29, 1868	7
Beulé, C. E.	June 29, 1826	Apr. 4, 1874	8
Biber, Rev. G. E.	1801	Jan. 19, 1874	8
Bibesco, G. Demetrius	1804	May, 1873 ...	8
Bigsby, Rob.	1806	Sept. 27, 1873	8
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Binney, Rev. Tho.	1798	Feb. 24, 1874	8
Biot. J. B.	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Blaauw, Wm. H., F.S.A.	1793	April, 1870 ...	7
Black, Adam	1784	Jan. 24, 1874	8
Blakeney, Sir Edward	1778	Aug. 2, 1868	7
Blanchet, Alex. L. Paul	1819	Feb. 21, 1867	7
Bland, Miles, D.D., F.R.S.	1786	Jan. 1868 ...	7
Blanqui, L. A.	1798	1854	5
Bligh, Sir John Duncan	1798	May 8, 1872	8
Bluhme, Christian Albert	Dec. 27, 1794	1866	7
Bode, Rev. J. E.	1816	Oct. 6, 1874	8
Bodkin, Sir. Wm. H.	Aug. 4, 1791	Mar. 26 ...	8
Boettcher, Adolphe	May 21, 1815	Nov. 1870 ...	7
Boettiger, Karl Wilhelm	Ang. 15, 1790	Nov. 26, 1862	7
Bogardus, James	Mar. 14, 1800	July, 1874 ...	8
Bonald, Cardinal de. (*See* De Bonald.)			
Bond, Wm. Cranch	1789	1859	7
Bonham. Sir S. G., Bart.	Sept. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonjean, Louis Bernard	Dec. 4. 1804	May 24, 1871	7
Bonnechose, Émile de	Aug. 18, 1801	Feb. 1875 ..	8
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	1780	April 7, 1863	5
Bopp, Franz	Sept. 14, 1791	1867	7
Borland, Dr. J.	1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Botfield, B.	1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes ...	Sept. 10, 1788	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Bouët-Willaumez, Count	April 24, 1808	Sept. 1871 ...	7
Bourqueney, Baron F. A.	Jan. 7, 1800	Dec. 27, 1869	7
Bovill, Sir Wm.	1814	Nov. 1, 1873	8
Bowers, Rev. G. Hull, D.D.	1794	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Bowring, Sir John	Oct. 17, 1792	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Brady, Sir Maziere	1796	April 13, 1871	7
Brande, W. T.	1788	Feb. 11, 1866	6
Brassey, Thos.	1805	Dec. 8, 1870	7
Bravo, Gonzales	1817	Dec. 1874 ...	8
Breckinridge, John C.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875	9
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	6
Brewster, Rt. Hon. Abraham ...	1796	July 26, 1874	8
Brewster, Sir David	Dec. 11, 1781	Feb. 8, 1868	7
Brodie, Sir B. C.	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brogden, Rev. J.	1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Broglie, A. C. L. V., Duc de	Dec. 1, 1785	Jan. 25, 1870	7
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	6
Bronn, Henry George...	March 3, 1800	1868	7
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brooke, Sir James	April 29, 1803	June 11, 1868	7
Brooks, Charles Shirley	1815	Feb. 23, 1874	8
Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thos. Wm. ...		Jan. 20, 1868	7
Brougham, Henry, Lord	Sept. 19, 1779	May 9, 1868	7
Broughton, John Cam Hobhouse. Lord	June 27, 1786	June 3, 1869	7
Brown, Gen. Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Brown, W.	1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Browne, Charles Thos.	1825	Oct. 7, 1868	7
Bruce, the Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sept. 19, 1867	7
Bruce, John, F.S.A.	1802	Oct. 28, 1869	7
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K.... ...	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	6
Brunnow, Count	Aug. 31, 1797	Apr. 11, 1875	9
Buchanan, James, ex-President U.S.	April 13, 1791	June 1, 1868	7
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buller, Sir A. W.	1808	June 30, 1866	6
Buol-Schauenstein, Count	May 17, 1797	Oct. 28, 1865	7
Burcham, Thos. Borrow	1809	Nov. 27, 1869	7
Burgess, Geo., D.D.	Oct. 31, 1809	April 23, 1866	7
Burgoyne, Gen. Sir John Fox ...	1782	Oct. 7, 1871	7
Burnes, J.	1803	Sept. 19, 1862	5
Burnet, John	Mar. 20, 1784	May 28, 1868	7
Burritt, Alex. M.	1806	Feb. 7, 1869	7
Buxton, Chas., M.P.	1822	Aug. 1871 ...	7
CAHEN, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	6
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	1802	Oct. 28, 1864	6
Calcutta, Bishop of (Dr. Cotton) ...	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6, 1866	6
Cameron, Capt. Chas. Duncan ...	... ...	May 30, 1870	7
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	6
Candlish, Rob. Smith, D.D.	Mar. 23, 1807	Oct. 19, 1873	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Canning, Earl...	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Dr. J. B. Sumner)	1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Canterbury, Abp. of. (*See* Longley.)			
Cardigan, J. T. B., Earl of... ...	Oct. 16, 1797	Mar. 27, 1868	7
Carew, John Edward...	1785	Nov. 30, 1868	7
Carleton, Wm....	1798	Jan. 30, 1869	7
Carlisle, Bishop of. (*See* Waldegrave.)			
Carlisle. Earl of	April 18, 1802	Dec. 5, 1864	6
Carpenter, Mrs. Margaret	1793	Nov. 13, 1872	8
Carpenter, Wm.	1797	Apr. 21, 1874	8
Carpenter, W. H.	March 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	6
Carrera, R.	1814	April, 1865 ...	6
Carson, Tho. Bp. of Kilmore... ...	1805	July 7, 1874	8
Cartier, Hon. G. E.	Sept. 6, 1814	May 21, 1873	8
Cary, Alice	1822	Feb. 12, 1871	7
Cary, Phœbe...	... ...	July 31, 1871	7
Cashel, Bp. of. (*See* Daly.) ...			
Castellane, Marshal E. V. E. B. ...	Mar. 21, 1788	Sept. 16, 1862	6
Castrén, Matthias Alex.	1813		7
Caswall, Henry, D.D....	1810	Jan. 1871 ..	7
Catlin, Geo.	1795	Dec. 22, 1872	8
Cattermole, Geo.	1800	July 24, 1868	7
Caussidière, M.	May 18, 1808	Jan. 27, 1861	5
Cautley, Sir Proby T....	1802	Jan. 25, 1871	7
Chambers, Robt.	1802	Mar. 17, 1871	8
Chamier, Capt. Fredk.	1796	Nov. 1, 1870	7
Champneys, W. W. (Dean) ...	1807	Feb. 4, 1875	8
Channell, Sir W. F.	1804	Feb. 26, 1873	8
Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway	May 3, 1826	Sept. 18. 1872	8
Charner, Admiral Leonard V. J.	Feb. 13, 1797	Feb. 8, 1869	7
Chase, Salmon Portland	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873	8
Chasles, Philarète	Oct. 8, 1798	July 19, 1873	8
Chasseloup-Laubat, Marquis de ...	Mar. 29, 1805	Mar. 29, 1873	8
Chauvenet, Wm.	1820	Dec. 13, 1870	7
Chesney, Fred. Randon	1789	Jan. 30, 1872	7
Chester, Bishop of (Dr. J. Graham) ...	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	6
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Chevallier, Rev. Temple	1794	Nov. 4, 1873	8
Chichester, Bishop of. (*See* Gilbert.)			
China, Emperor of (Hien-Foung) ...	1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
China, Emperor of (Toung-Tchi)	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Chorley, Henry Fothergill	... ...	Feb. 15, 1872	8
Christian VII. (*See* Denmark, King of.)			
Christie, Wm. Dougal, C.B.	Jan. 3, 1816	July 27, 1874	8
Church, Sir Rd.	1785	Mar. 20, 1873	8
Churton, Edw. (Archdeacon) ...	1800	July 4, 1874	8
Civiale, Jean	July, 1792 ...	June, 1867 ...	7
Clanricarde, Marquis of	Dec. 20, 1802	Apr. 10, 1874	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Clare, J.	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, Earl of	Jan. 12, 1800	June 27, 1870	7
Clark, Sir James, M.D.	Dec. 14, 1788	June 29, 1870	7
Clay, Sir Wm.	1791	Mar. 13, 1869	7
Clerk, Sir Geo....	1787	Dec. 13, 1867	7
Cleveland, Chas. Dexter	Dec. 3, 1802	Aug. 18, 1869	7
Clinton, Rev. Chas. John Fynes ...	1799	Jan. 10, 1872	7
Clive, Mrs. Caroline	1801	July 13, 1873	8
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobden, R.	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	6
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Colchester, Chas. Abbott, Lord ...	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Colebrooke, Sir Wm., M. G. ...	1787	Feb. 6, 1870	7
Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps	1831	Sept. 7, 1870	7
Collins, Charles Allston	Jan. 25, 1828	April 9, 1873	8
Colonsay, Lord	1793	Feb. 1, 1874	8
Colquhoun, John Campbell	Jan. 23, 1803	April 17, 1870	7
Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	6
Conington, John	Aug. 10, 1825	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Conolly, Dr. J....	1795	March 5, 1866	6
Cooke, G. W.	1814	June 19, 1865	6
Cooper, Abraham	Sept. 1787 ...	Dec. 24, 1868	7
Cooper, Charles Hy., F.S.A.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	6
Copland, James, M.D.	1793	July 12, 1870	7
Coquerel, Athanase L. C.	Aug. 27, 1795	Jan. 10, 1868	7
Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, Viscount de	Jan. 6, 1788	May, 1868 ...	7
Cornelius, P. von	Sept. 27, 1787	March 7, 1867	6
Corney, Bolton	1784	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Corot, Jean-Baptiste C.	July, 1796 ...	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Corry, Rt. Hon. H. T. L.	1803	Mar. 6, 1873	8
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	6
Costello, Dudley	1803	Sept. 30, 1865	6
Costello, Louisa Stuart	... ...	April 24, 1870	7
Cotton, Dr. G. E. L. (*See* Calcutta, Bishop of.)			
Cotton, Hy. (Archdeacon)	1790	1871	8
Cotton, Sir Sydney J....	1791	Feb. 20, 1874	8
Cousin, Victor	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Couza, Prince	1820	May 15, 1873	8
Cox, Rob.	Feb. 25, 1810	Feb. 3, 1872	9
Cox, Rev. W. Hayward	1803	June 6, 1871	8
Coxe, Ven. R. C.	1799	Aug. 25, 1865	6
Coyne, Joseph Sterling	1805	July 18, 1868	7
Craik, G. L.	1798	June 25, 1866	6
Crampton, Rt. Hon. P. C.	1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, Lord ...	Dec. 18, 1790	July 26, 1868	7
Cresswell, Sir C.	1794	July 29, 1863	5
Creswick, Thos. R A....	1811	Dec. 28, 1869	7
Croft, Sir J.	1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Cronyn, Benjamin, Bishop of Huron	1810	Sept. 21, 1871	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Crossley, Sir Francis, M.P.	1817	Jan. 5, 1872	7
Cubitt, Sir W.	1785	Oct. 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cumming, Rev. Joseph Geo.	1812	Sept. 21, 1868	7
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Cunard. Sir S., Bart.	Nov. 1787 ...	April 28, 1865	6
Cunningham, Rev. J. W.	1780	Sept. 30, 1861	5
Cunningham, Peter	April 7, 1816	May 18, 1869	7
Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
DAHLGREN, John A.	1809	July 12, 1870	7
Dale, Rev. Thos.	Aug. 22, 1797	May 14, 1870	7
Dalhousie, Earl of	Apr. 22, 1801	July 6, 1874	8
Dallas, Rev. Alex. R. Chas.	1791	Dec. 13, 1869	7
Dallas, G. M.	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	6
Dalling, H. Lytton E. Bulwer, Lord.	1805	May 23, 1872	8
D'all Ongaro, Francesco	1808	Jan. 10, 1873	8
D'Alton, John	1792	Jan. 20, 1867	7
Daly, Sir Dominic	1798	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Daly, Robt., D.D., Bishop of Cashel...	1783	Feb. 16, 1872	7
Dantan, Jean Pierre	Dec. 28, 1800	Sept. 1869 ...	7
Darboy, Georges, D.D., Abp. of Paris	1813	May 24, 1871	7
Dargan, W.	1798	Feb. 7, 1867	6
Daubeney, C. G. B.	1795	Dec. 12, 1867	7
Davis, Dr. (*See* Peterborough, Bishop of.)			
Day, Geo. Edward, F.R.S.	1815	Jan. 31, 1872	7
Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	6
Deane, Sir Tho.	1792	Oct. 2, 1871	7
De Bonald, Cardinal	Oct. 30, 1787	Feb. 24, 1870	7
De Bon, J. D. B.	July 10, 1820	Feb. 27, 1867	7
Decazes, Duke E.	Sept. 28, 1780	Oct. 24, 1860	6
De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	6
Delacroix, F. V. E.	April 26, 1799	Aug. 13, 1863	5
Delangle, Claude Alphonse	April 6, 1797	Dec. 21, 1869	7
Delaroche, H.	Feb. 17, 1797	Nov. 4, 1856	5
De La Rue, T.	1793	June 7, 1866	6
Demetz, Fred Auguste	May 12, 1796	Nov. 1873 ...	8
De Morgan, Augustus...	1806	Mar. 18, 1871	7
Denison, Sir Wm. Tho.	1804	Jan. 19, 1871	7
Denmark, King of (Christian VII.)...	Oct. 6, 1808	Nov. 15, 1863	5
Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of	Mar. 29, 1799	Oct. 23, 1869	7
Derry. Bishop of. (*See* Higgin.)			
Deschenes, Admiral P.	1790	June 12, 1860	5
Dewey, Chester, D.D.	Oct. 25, 1781	Dec. 15, 1867	7
Dickens, Charles	1812	June 9, 1870	7
Dickson, Sam. Henry...	Sept., 1798 ...	1866	7
Dilke, Charles Wentworth	Dec. 8, 1789	Aug. 10, 1864	
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth	1810	May 10, 1869	7
Djémil Pasha	1827	Sept. 22, 1872	8
Dobell, Sydney	1824	Aug. 22, 1874	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Doherty, Gen. Sir R.	1777	Sept. 2, 1862	5
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	1812	Jan. 11, 1867	6
Donoughmore, Earl of	April 4, 1823	Feb. 22, 1866	6
Douglas, Gen. Sir. H....	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
Dreyse, Nicolas	1788	Dec. 9, 1867	7
Dublin, Archbishop of. (*See* Whately, Rt. Rev. R.)			
Duchâtel (Count). Charles Marie Tanneguy	Feb. 19, 1803	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow	1785	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Dufferin, Lady. (*See* Gifford, Lady H.S.)			
Duke, Sir James	Jan. 31, 1792	May 28, 1873	8
Dumas, Alexandre Davy	July 24, 1803	Dec. 10, 1870	7
Duncombe, T. S.	1796	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Dundas, Sir J. W. D.	Dec. 4, 1785	Oct. 3, 1862	5
Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, Lord	April 6, 1803	July 13, 1868	7
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	Jan. 4, 1798	April 1, 1869	7
Du-Petit-Thouars, Admiral A. A. ...	Aug. 3, 1793	Mar. 17, 1864	6
Dupin, A. M. J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	6
Dupin, Baron	Oct. 6, 1784	Jan, 1873 ...	8
Durand, Asher Brown	Aug. 21, 1796	1874	8
Durando, General Jacques	1807	1869	7
Dyce, Rev. Alexander	June 30, 1798	May 15, 1869	7
Dyce, W.	1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dymoke, Sir H.	March 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	6
EARDLEY, Sir C. E.	Apr. 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Eastburn, M., Bp. of Massachusetts...	Feb. 9. 1801	Sept. 11, 1872	8
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	6
Edinburgh, Bishop of. (*See* Terrott.)			
Edmonds, John Worth	Mar. 13, 1799	Apr. 6, 1874	8
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald	1795	Mar. 13, 1871	7
Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benj.... ...	Nov. 12, 1819	Dec. 23, 1868	7
Egg, A.	1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
Egypt, Viceroy of (Said Pasha) ...	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of ...	July 20, 1811	Nov. 20, 1863	5
Elie de Beaumont, J. B.	Sept. 25, 1798	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 22, 1871	7
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	1787	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Elliotson, John, M.D....	1785	July, 1868.....	7
Elliott, Charles, D.D.	May 16, 1792	Jan. 6, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir Henry	Nov. 1777 ...	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Ellis, Sir S. B.	1787	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Ellis, Rev. Wm.		June 9, 1872	8
Ely, Bishop of (Dr. T. Turton) ...	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Embury, Mrs. Emma Catherine ...	1806	Feb. 10, 1863	7
Encke, J. F.	Sept. 23, 1791	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Eötvös, Joseph, Baron	Sept. 3, 1813	Feb. 3, 1871	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	6
Esenbeck, Nees von, C. J. (*See* Nees von Esenbeck.)			
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July, 1866.....	6
Evans, David Morier	1819	Jan. 1, 1874	8
Evans, Gen. Sir De Lacy	1787	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	6
Ewald, Hy. Geo. Aug.	Nov. 16, 1803	May 4, 1875	9
Ewart, Wm.	1798	Jan. 23, 1869	7
Ewbank, Thos....	1792	Sept. 16, 1870	7
Ewell, Rob. Stoddard...	1821	Jan. 25, 1872	7
Ewing, Alexander, Bp. of Argyll ...		May 22, 1873	8
Ewing, Thos. LL.D.	Dec. 28, 1789	Oct. 26, 1871	7
Exeter, Bishop of. (*See* Philpotts.)...			
FABER, Rev. Fras. Wm., D. D. ...	1815	Sept. 26, 1863	5
Fairbairn, Sir Wm., F.R.S.	1789	Aug. 18, 1874	8
Fairholt, F. W.	1814	April 3, 1866	6
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W....	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	6
Farragut, Admiral David D.... ...	July 5, 1801	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferguson, Dr. R.	1799	June 25, 1865	6
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt	Oct. 16, 1806	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Feuerbach, Ludwig Marie	July 28, 1804	Sept. 13, 1872	8
Fillmore, Millard (President U.S.A.)	Jan. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	8
Fitzhardinge, Lord	Jan. 3, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	6
Flahault de la Billarderie, Comte de	April 21, 1785	Aug. 31, 1870	7
Flocon, F.	1800	May, 1866 ...	6
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre	April 15, 1794	Dec. 6, 1867	7
Fonblanque, Albany W.	1797	Oct. 13, 1872	8
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	6
Foot, S....	Nov. 19, 1802	1866	6
Foote, Henry Stuart	Sept. 20, 1800	1867	7
Forbes, Hon. Francis Reginald ...	Sept. 17, 1791	Nov. 5, 1873	8
Forbes, Sir J.	1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forbes, James David, D.C.L. ...	April 20, 1809	Dec. 31, 1868	7
Forcade, Eugène	1820	Nov. 6, 1869	7
Force, Peter	Nov. 26, 1790	Jan. 23, 1868	7
Forey, E. F., Marshal of France ...	Jan. 10, 1804	June 20, 1872	8
Forrest, Edwin	Mar. 9, 1806	Dec. 12, 1872	8
Forrester, A. H. ("Alfred Crowquill")	1805	May 26, 1872	8
Forshall, Rev. J.	1797	Dec. 18, 1863	5
Forster, Rev. Chas.	1790	18 ...	8
Foss, Edward, F.S.A.	1787	July 27, 1870	7
Foster, John G.	1824	Aug. 1874 ...	8
Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon ...	Sept. 18, 1819	Feb. 13, 1868	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Fould, Achille	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	7
Fowke, Capt. F.	1823	Dec. 4, 1865	6
Fox, Sir Charles	1810	June 14, 1874	8
Fox, Gen. Chas. Rd.	1796	April 13, 1873	8
Fox, W. J.	1786	June 3, 1864	5
Frances, G. H.	1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	1861	5
Franzoni, L.	1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	6
Fraser, Charles	Aug. 20, 1782	1860	7
Frederick William I. of Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Jan. 6, 1875	8
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	6
Fuad, Mehmed, Pasha	1814	Feb. 1869 ...	7
Fulford, Frs., D.D., Bp. of Montreal	1803	Sept. 9, 1868	7
Fürst, Dr. Julius	May 12, 1805	Feb. 1873 ...	8
GABLENTZ, Baron von	June 19, 1814	Jan. 28, 1874	8
Galignani, John Anthony	Oct. 13, 1796	Dec. 1873 ..	8
Gardiner, Gen. Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Garrett, Sir Rob.	1794	June 12, 1869	7
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	1811	Nov. 12, 1865	6
Gatty, Mrs. Alfred Margaret... ...	1809	Oct. 4, 1873	8
Gautier, Théophile	Aug. 31, 1811	Oct. 23, 1872	8
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	1801	Nov. 24, 1866	6
Geefs, W.	1806	May 10, 1860	5
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sept. 1864 ...	5
Gerhard, Edward	Nov. 29, 1795	May 12, 1867	7
Gerstaecker, Fred.	May 16, 1816	June, 1872 ...	8
Gervinus, George Godfrey ...	May 20, 1805	Mar. 1871 ...	7
Gesner, Dr. A.	1797	April 27, 1864	6
Ghika, A.	1795	Jan. 1862 ...	6
Gibson, J.	1791	Jan. 27, 1866	6
Gibson, William Sidney, F.S.A. ...	1815	... ...	7
Gifford, Lady Helen Selina	1807	June 14, 1867	7
Gilbart. J. W.	1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, Ashurst Turner, D.D., Bishop of Chichester	1786	Feb. 21, 1870	7
Gilbert, J. G.	1794	June 4, 1866	6
Gilpin, Charles, M.P.	1815	Sept. 8, 1874	8
Giudici, Paolo Emiliani	June 13, 1812	Oct. 1872 ...	8
Giuglini, A.	1826	Oct. 12, 1865	6
Glass, Sir Rd. Atwood...	1820	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	6
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sept. 12, 1866	6
Gomm, Field Marshal, Sir W. M. ...	1784	Mar. 15, 1875	8
Goodhall, Edward	Sept. 1795 ...	April 11, 1870	7
Goode, W., D.D., F.S.A.	Nov. 10, 1801	Aug. 12, 1868	7
Gordon, Lady Duff	... ...	July 14, 1869	7
Gordon, Admiral Sir James Alex. ...	1782	Jan. 8, 1869	7
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	June 1, 1864	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Gortschakoff, Prince M.D.	1795	May, 1861 ...	5
Goss, Alex. Bp. of Liverpool ...	July 5, 1814	Oct. 3, 1872	8
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4, 1797	1854	5
Gough, Hugh, Viscount	Nov. 3, 1779	Mar. 2, 1869	7
Grafton and Armidale, Bp. of. (*See* ... Sawyer.)			
Graham, Dr. (*See* Chester, Bp. of.)			
Graham, Thos.	Dec. 21, 1805	Sept. 16, 1869	7
Grant, Gen. Sir James Hope... ...	1808	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gratry, Abbé, Auguste Jsph. Alphonse	Mar. 30, 1805	Feb. 4, 1872	7
Grattan, T. C.	1796	July 4, 1864	5
Gray, Geo. Robt., F.R.S.	July 8, 1808	May 6, 1872	8
Gray, Sir John, M.P.	1815	April 9, 1875	8
Gray, John Edw., F.R.S.	1800	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Gray, Rob., D.D., Bp. of Cape Town	1809	Sept. 1, 1872	8
Greece, King of (Otho I.)	June 1, 1815	July 26, 1867	6
Greeley, Horace	Feb. 3, 1811	Nov. 29, 1372	8
Greswell, Edward, D.D.	1797	June 29, 1869	7
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1786	June 1, 1865	6
Grier, Rob. Cooper	Mar. 5, 1794	Sept. 25, 1870	7
Griffin, Dr. (*See* Limerick, Bishop of.)			
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W.	1785	July 9, 1864	5
Grisi, Giulia	May 22, 1812	Nov. 25, 1869	7
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
Grote, Geo., D.C.L., F.R.S.	1794	June 18, 1871	7
Guéroult, Adolphe	Jan. 29, 1810	July, 1872 ...	8
Guizot, François P. Guillaume ...	Oct. 4, 1787	Sept. 12, 1874	8
Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy	1793	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Guthrie, Tho., D.D.	1803	Feb. 24, 1873	8
HAGENBACH, Karl Rudolph ...	May 4, 1801	June 7, 1874	8
Hale, John Parker	Mar. 31, 1806	Nov. 19, 1873	8
Hale, Wm., Archdeacon	1795	Nov. 27, 1870	7
Halévy, J. E. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	1796	Aug. 27, 1865	6
Hall, Capt. Chas. Frs.	1825	Nov. 11, 1871	8
Hall, Sir J.	1795	Jan. 17, 1866	6
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	July 8, 1790	Nov. 19, 1867	7
Halleck, Henry Wager	1810	Jan. 1872 ...	7
Hamelin, F. A.	Sept. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Geo. Alex.	Aug. 29, 1802	Sept. 1871 ...	7
Hamilton, James, D.D.	1814	Nov. 24, 1867	7
Hamilton, Walter Ker, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury	Nov. 1808 ...	Aug. 1, 1869	7
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sept. 2, 1865	6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	6
Hampden, R. D., Bishop of Hereford	1793	April 23, 1868	7
Hancock, Albany, F.L.S.	1807	Oct. 26, 1873	8
Hannay, James	1827	Jan. 9, 1873	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hardee, Lieut.-Gen. W. J.	1818	Nov. 6, 1873	8
Harding, C.	Sept. 1, 1792	1866	6
Harding, John, D.D., Bp. of Bombay	1805 ...	June 18, 1874	8
Harding, J. D.	1798	Dec. 4. 1863	5
Harding, Sir John Dorney	1809	Nov. 23, 1868	7
Hardwick, Philip, R.A.	1792	Dec. 28, 1870	7
Hardwicke, Earl of	Apr. 2, 1799	Sept. 17, 1873	8
Harford, J. S.	1785	April 16, 1866	6
Harness, Rev. William	1790	Nov. 11, 1869	7
Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)...	1798	Dec. 27, 1867	7
Harris, Ch. Amyand, Bp. of Gibraltar	1813	Mar. 16, 1874	8
Harris, Lord	Aug. 14, 1810	Nov. 23, 1872	8
Harris, Sir W. S.	1792	Jan. 22, 1867	6
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	1803	Mar. 11, 1865	6
Harvey, W.	1800	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Hastings, Sir C.	1794	July 30, 1866	6
Hastings, Admiral Sir Thos.	1790	Jan. 2, 1870	7
Hatchell, John...	1783	Aug. 14, 1870	7
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Havergal, Rev. Wm. Hy.	1793	April, 1870 ...	7
Havin, Léonor Joseph	1799	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Hawes, Sir B.	1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S.	1780	May 23, 1867	7
Hawkins, Rev. Ernest	1802	1868	7
Hawks, Francis S., D.D.	June 10, 1798	Sept. 27, 1866	7
Hawthorne, N....	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Hay, Sir A. L.	1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayter, Sir Geo.	1792	Jan. 18, 1871	7
Hayti, F. Soulouque, ex-Emperor of	1790	Aug. 6, 1867	7
Head, Sir Edmund Walker	1805	Jan. 28, 1868	7
Heiberg, J. L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Helps, Sir Arthur	1817	Mar. 7, 1875	8
Hengstenberg, E. W.	Oct. 20, 1802	June, 1869 ...	7
Henry, Caleb Sprague...	Aug. 2, 1804	1874	8
Herapath, Wm.	1796	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	1815	Feb. 26, 1866	6
Hereford, Bp. of. (*See* Hampden.)			
Herring, J. F.	1795	Sept. 22, 1865	6
Herschel, Sir John F. W.	Mar. 7, 1792	May 11, 1871	7
Herzen, Alex.	Mar. 25, 1812	Jan. 21, 1870	7
Hess, Baron H. von	1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hien-Foung. (*See* China, Emperor of.)			
Higgin, Wm., D.D., Bp. of Derry ...	1793	July 12, 1867	7
Higgins, M. J. (" Jacob Omnium ")...	1810	Aug. 14, 1868	7
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	6
Hill, Lieut.-Gen. A. P.	1825	April 2, 1865	6
Hill, Sir Hugh...	1802	Oct. 12, 1871	7
Hill, Matt. Davenport...	1792	June 7, 1872	8
Hincks, Rev. E.	1795	Dec. 3, 1866	6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hinds, Sam. D.D., Bp. of Norwich ...	1793	Feb. 7, 1872	7
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard	Mar. 24, 1791	Dec. 17, 1873	8
Hirscher, John Baptist von	July 20, 1788	Sept. 4, 1865	7
Hitchcock, E.	May 24, 1793	Feb. 27, 1864	6
Hodges, Sir G. L.	1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hogarth, George	1777	Feb. 12, 1870	7
Holbrook, John Edwards, M.D. ...	1795	Sept. 8, 1871	8
Holland, Sir Henry, M.D.	Oct. 27, 1788	Oct. 27, 1873	8
Honolulu, Emma, Queen Dowager of	... ...	Sept. 20, 1870	7
Hood, Tom	Jan. 19, 1835	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Aug. 12, 1865	6
Hope, H. T.	1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hopkins, John Henry, D.D.	Jan. 30, 1792	Jan. 9, 1868	7
Hopkins, W.	1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	1785	Mar. 19, 1867	6
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	Mar. 5, 1864	5
Houdin, Robert J. E.	Dec. 6, 1805	June, 1871 ...	7
Houston, S.	Mar. 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howard, Henry Edward John, D.D.	Dec. 14, 1795	Oct. 8, 1868	7
Howard de Walden, Lord	June 5, 1799	Aug. 29, 1868	7
Howden, Lord	Oct. 16, 1799	Oct. 9, 1873	8
Howe. Elias	1819	Sept. 3, 1867	7
Howe. Joseph	1804	June 1, 1873	8
Hudson, Geo.	1800	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Hughes, Dr.	1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hunt, Thornton Leigh	8ept. 10, 1810	June 25, 1873	8
Hunt, W.	1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Hunter, Joseph, F.S.A.	Feb. 6, 1783	May 9, 1861	7
Huntley, Sir H. V.	1795	May 7, 1864	5
Hurlstone, Fred. Yeates	1801	June, 1869 ...	7
INGEMANN, B. S.	May 28, 1789	1862	6
Ingersoll, Charles Jared, LL.D. ...	Oct. 3, 1782	Jan. 14, 1862	7
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	1814	Sept. 27, 1862	
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sept. 15, 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	6
Inverness, Duchess of	1788	Aug. 1, 1873	8
Ismail Pasha. (*See* Kmety, Gen. G.)			
Ivory, Lord	1792	Oct. 17, 1866	6
JAHN, OTTO	June 16, 1813	Sept. 1869 ...	7
Janin, Jules	Dec. 24, 1804	June, 1874 ...	8
Jardine, Sir Wm.	1800	Nov. 21, 1874	8
Jasmin, J.	Mar. 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Sir J.	1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jelf, Rev. Wm., D.D.	1798	Sept. 19, 1871	7
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5
Jerdan, Wm.	1782	July 11, 1869	7
Jeremie, James Amiraux, D.D. ...	1800	June 11, 1872	8
Jesse, Edward	Jan. 1780 ...	Mar. 29, 1868	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Jesse, John Heneage	1815	July 7, 1874	8
Jeune, Frs., Bp. of Peterborough ...	1806	Aug. 21, 1868	7
John, King of Saxony	Dec. 12, 1801	Oct. 29, 1873	8
Johns, Rev. Chas. Alex.	1811	June 28, 1874	8
Johnston, Alex. Keith, LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1804	July 9, 1871	7
Jomini, Baron Henri	Mar. 6, 1799	Mar. 24, 1869	7
Jones, Ernest	... ...	Jan. 26, 1869	7
Jones, Geo., R.A.	1786	Sept. 19, 1869	7
Jones, Hy. Bence, M.D.	1814	April 20, 1873	8
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D.	1792	Aug. 2. 1866	6
Jones, Owen	1809	April 19, 1874	8
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	April 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sept. 28, 1796	Feb. 27. 1865	6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov. 1860 ...	5
Juarez, Benito	Mar. 21, 1806	July 18, 1872	8
Jukes, Joseph Beete, F.R.S.	Oct. 10, 1811	July 29. 1869	7
Julien, Stanislas Aignan	Sept. 20, 1799	Feb. 1873 ...	8
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	1861	6
KAMÉHAMÉHA V., King of Honolulu	Dec. 11, 1830	Dec. 25, 1872	8
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von	Oct. 15, 1805	April 7, 1874	8
Kean, Charles	Jan. 18, 1811	Jan. 22, 1868	7
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	6
Keeley, Robert...	1793	Feb. 3, 1869	7
Keightley, Tho.	Oct. 1789 ...	Nov. 4, 1872	8
Kennedy, Charles Rann	Mar. 1, 1808	... ...	7
Kensett, John Fred.	Mar. 22, 1818	Dec. 16, 1872	8
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R. ...	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson) ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Kilmore, Bishop of (*See* Verschoyle)			
Kincaid, Sir J.	1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kingsdown, T. Pemberton-Leigh, Lord	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	7
Kingsley, Rev. Charles	June 12, 1819	Jan. 23, 1875	8
Kiss, A.	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	6
Kmety, Gen. G. (Ismail Pasha) ...	1814	April 25, 1865	6
Knight, Charles	1791	Mar. 9. 1873	8
Knowles. J. Sheridan	1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5
Kock, Charles Paul de	1794	Aug. 29, 1871	7
LABORDE, Comte de	June 12, 1807	March, 1869	7
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J. de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Bart. ...	Oct. 1807 ...	Feb. 26, 1864	5
Laird, John. M. P.	1805	Oct. 29, 1874	8
Lamartine, Alphonse de	Oct. 21, 1790	Feb. 28, 1869	7
Lamoricière, Gen. C. L. L. J. de ...	Feb. 1806 ...	Sept. 11, 1865	6
Lance, G.	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, Walter Savage	Jan. 30, 1775	Sept. 17, 1864	5
Landseer, Sir Edwin	1802	Oct. 1, 1873	8
Langdale, Hon. Charles	1787	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Lankester, Edwin, M.D.	April 23, 1814	Oct. 30, 1874	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	6
Lathbury, Rev. T.	1798	Feb. 11, 1865	6
Lauder, Rob. Scott, R.S.A.	1803	April 21, 1869	7
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart.	1785	July 5, 1867	6
Lecomte, J.	June 20, 1814	April 22, 1864	6
Ledru-Rollin, Alex. Auguste	Feb. 2, 1808	Dec. 31, 1874	8
Lee, Dr. J.	April 28, 1783	Feb. 25, 1866	6
Lee, James Prince, D.D., Bishop of Manchester	1804	Dec. 24, 1869	7
Lee, Rob., D.D.	1804	Mar. 14, 1868	7
Lee, Gen. Rob. Edmund	1808	Oct. 12, 1870	7
Leech, J.	Aug. 29, 1817	Oct. 28, 1864	5
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. Thos.	1776	May 4, 1869	7
Le Marchant, Sir Denis	July 3, 1795	Oct. 30, 1874	8
Le Marchant, Sir John Gaspard ...	1803	Feb, 6, 1874	8
Lemon, Mark	Nov. 30, 1809	May 23, 1870	7
Lennep, Jakob van	Mar. 25, 1802	Aug. 26, 1868	7
Lenormant, C.	June 1, 1802	Nov. 24, 1859	6
Leopold I. (*See* Belgians, King of the.)			
Leroux, Pierre	1798	April 12, 1871	7
Lever, Charles James	1809	June 1, 1872	8
Lewis, Rt. Hon Sir G. C., Bart. ...	Oct. 21, 1806	April 13, 1863	5
Lewis, Lady M. T.	Mar. 1803 ...	Nov. 9, 1865	6
Leys (Baron), Jean Auguste Henri ...	Feb. 18, 1815	Aug. 25, 1869	7
Lichfield, Bp. of. (*See* Lonsdale.)			
Liddell, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S. ...	1794	May 28, 1868	7
Lieber, Francis, LL.D.	Mar. 18, 1800	Oct. 2, 1872	8
Liebig, Baron Justus von	May 12, 1803	April 18, 1873	8
Light, Sir Henry	1783	Mar. 3, 1870	7
Limayrac, Paulin	Feb. 26, 1817	July, 1868 ...	7
Limerick, Bishop of (Dr. Griffin) ...	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Lincoln, Abraham	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15, 1865	6
Lindley, Dr. J....	1799	Nov. 1, 1865	6
Livingstone, David	1817	May 4, 1873	8
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	6
Longley, T., D.D., Abp. of Canterbury	1794	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bp. of Lichfield	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Lonsdale, Earl of	July 21, 1787	Mar. 4, 1872	7
Lopez, Don Francisco Solano ...	1827	Mar. 1, 1870	7
Love, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.	1789	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Lover, Samuel	1797	July 6, 1868	7
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	6
Lucas, Charles	1808	Mar. 23, 1869	7
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Edward	1787	Nov. 12, 1871	7
Lucas, John	1807	April 30, 1874	8
Lucas, Samuel	1818	Nov, 27, 1868	7
Lumley, Benj.	1812	Mar. 17, 1875	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen ...	Jan. 14, 1782	Jan. 20, 1873	8
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold, D.C.L.	1775	Aug. 5, 1868	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Luynes, Duc de	Dec. 15, 1802	Dec. 14, 1867	7
Lyell, Sir Charles	Nov. 14, 1797	Feb. 22, 1875	8
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Lytton, Lord	May, 1805 ...	Jan. 18, 1873	8
Lyveden, Lord	Feb., 1800 ...	Nov. 10, 1873	8
MACBRIDE, John David, D.C.L. ...	1778	Jan. 24, 1868	7
Mc'Carthy, Sir C. J.	1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
Mc'Caul, Rev. A....	1798	Nov. 13, 1863	6
Mc'Causland, Dominick, Q.C. ...	Aug. 20, 1806	June 29, 1873	8
Mc'Clure, Sir Rob. J. Le Mesurier ...	Jan. 28, 1807	Oct. 17, 1873	8
Mc'Culloch, H.	1806	June 15, 1867	5
Mc'Culloch, J. R.	Mar. 1, 1789	Nov. 11, 1864	6
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
Mc'Dougall, Sir D.	1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
Mc'Dowell, Patrick, R.A.	Aug., 1799 ...	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Mc'Ghee, Hon. Thos. Darcy	April 13, 1825	April 7, 1868	7
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
Macgregor, Sir J.	1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Mc'Ilvaine, Chs. Pettit, Bp. of Ohio	Jan. 18, 1798	Mar. 12, 1873	8
Mackenzie, Thos. Lord Mackenzie ...	1807	Sept. 26, 1869	7
Maclaren, C.	1782	Sept. 10, 1866	6
Macleod, Norman, D.D.	1812	June 16, 1872	8
Maclise, Daniel, R.A.	Jan. 25, 1811	April, 1870 ...	7
Macready, Wm. Charles	Mar. 3, 1793	April 27, 1873	8
Madden, Sir Fred.	1801	Mar. 8, 1873	8
Maddock, Sir Thos. Herbert	1792	Jan. 15, 1870	7
Magenis, Sir A. C.	1801	Feb. 14, 1867	6
Magnan, Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	6
Maguire, John Francis, M.P.... ...	1815	Nov. 1, 1872	8
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	1805	May 18, 1866	6
Maitland, Rev. S.	1795	Jan. 9, 1866	6
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J.)			
Mansell Rev. Hy. Longueville ...	Oct. 6, 1820	July 30, 1871	7
Manzoni, Count Alessandro	Mar. 8, 1784	May 22, 1873	8
Marie, Alexandre Thomas	Feb. 15, 1797	April 20, 1870	7
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Marochetti, Baron Charles	1805	Dec. 28, 1867	7
Martin, Sir James Ranald	1800	Nov. 27, 1874	8
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Martius, Karl Frederick Philip von	1794	Dec. 13, 1868	7
Mason, James Murray	Nov. 3, 1798	April 28, 1871	7
Massingberd, Rev. Francis Chas. ...	1800	Dec, 1872 ...	8
Mathieu, Claude Louis	Nov. 25, 1783	Mar, 1875 ...	8
Maury, Matthew Fontaine	Jan. 14, 1806	Feb. 1, 1873	8
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Mayne, Sir Richard	1796	Dec. 26, 1868	7
Mayo, Earl of	Feb. 21, 1822	Feb. 8, 1872	7
Mayo, Thomas, M.D.	1790	Jan. 13, 1871	7
Mazzini, Giuseppe	June 28, 1808	Mar. 10, 1872	7
Meade, Gen. Geo. Gordon	Dec. 30, 1815	Nov. 6, 1872	8
Meagher, T. F.	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Meath, Bishop of (Dr. Singer) ...	1786	July 16, 1866	6
Mehemet Ali	1807	Jan. 20, 1865	6
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D.	1798	Feb. 9, 1871	7
Menschikoff, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch	1789	April, 1869 ...	7
Mérimée, Prosper	Sept. 23, 1803	Oct. 1870 ...	7
Merivale, Herman. C.B.	1806	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri ...	Aug. 16, 1794	Oct. 21, 1872	8
Méry, J.	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	6
Mexico, Emperor of (Maxilian I.) ...	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sept. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Michael Obrenovitch III., Prince of Servia	Sept. 4, 1828	June 10, 1868	7
Michelet, Jules	Aug. 21, 1798	Feb. 9, 1874	8
Mill, John Stuart	1806	May 9, 1873	8
Miller, Thos.	Aug. 31, 1808	Oct. 25, 1874	8
Miller, Wm. Allen, M.D., F.R.S. ...	Dec. 17, 1817	Sept. 30, 1870	7
Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart ...	Feb. 10, 1791	Sept. 24, 1868	7
Miramon, M.	1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mirès, Jules	1809	June, 1871 ...	7
Mitchell, Alex.	April 13, 1780	June 25, 1868	7
Mitz-cherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1791	Sept. 1, 1863	5
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Moltke (Comte de), Adam Wm. ...	Aug. 25, 1785	April 12, 1866	7
Montalembert, C. Forbes de Tyron, Comte de	May 29, 1810	Mar. 13, 1870	7
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	6
Montebello, Duc de	July 30, 1801	July 19, 1874	8
Montgomery, Walter	1827	Sept. 2, 1871	7
Montrose, Duke of	July 16, 1799	Dec. 30, 1874	9
Moon, Sir F. G.	Oct. 28, 1796	Oct. 13, 1871	7
Morny. C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	6
Morse, Sam. Finley Breese	April 27, 1791	April 2, 1872	7
Moseley, Rev. Henry	1801	Jan. 21, 1871	7
Mott, V.	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	6
Moultrie, Rev. John	1800	Dec. 26, 1874	8
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)			
Mouravieff, Gen. N.	1793	Sept. 11, 1866	6
Moustier, Marquis de	Aug. 23, 1817	Feb. 5, 1869	7
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	6
Mulready, W.	1786	July 7, 1863	5
Munch, P. A.	1811	June, 1863 ...	6
Muñoz, Fernando, Duke of Rianzeres	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey ...	Feb. 19, 1792	Oct. 22, 1871	7
Muspratt, Jas. Sheridan, M. D. ..	Mar. 8, 1821	... ...	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Mustapha, Reschid Pasha. (*See* Reschid Pasha.)			
Musurus, Princess A.	1819	July 19. 1867	7
NAPOLEON III.	April 20, 1808	Jan. 9, 1873	8
Narvaez, Don R. M., Duke of Valencia	Aug. [4, 1800	May 28, 1868	7
Neale, Rev. J. M.	1818	Aug. 6, 1866	6
Nees von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nelaton, Auguste	June 17, 1807	Sept. 21, 1873	8
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Nichols, John Gough, F.S.A.... ...	1806	Nov. 13, 1873	8
Niel, Adolphe (Marshal)	Oct. 4, 1802	Aug. 13, 1869	7
Noel, Rev. Baptist	1799	Jan. 19, 1873	8
Noel-Fearn, Rev. Henry (Christmas)	1811	Mar. 10, 1868	7
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Northbrook, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.)			
Northumberland, Duke of.	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
O'BRIEN, James T., Bp. of Ossory ...	1792	Dec. 12, 1874	8
O'Brien, W. S.	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal Leopold... ...	1808	Nov. 5, 1867	7
Ogilvie, Chas. Atmore, D.D.	1793	Feb. 17, 1873	8
Oliver, Rev. G....	Nov. 5, 1782	March 3, 1867	6
Olmsted, D.	1791	May 16, 1859	6
Olozaga, Salustiano	1803	Sept. 26, 1873	8
Omer Pasha	1806	April 18, 1871	7
Orloff, Prince A.	1787	May 20, 1861	6
Ormerod, Geo....	1785	Oct, 9, 1873	8
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	6
Osborn, Admiral Sherard	April 25, 1822	May 6, 1875	8
O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	1809	... ...	7
Ossington, J. E. Denison, Viscount ...	1800	Mar. 7, 1873	8
Otho I. (*See* Greece, King of) ...			
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3, 1791	July 7, 1863	5
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	1799	March 6, 1866	6
Outram, Sir J....	Jan. 29, 1803	Mar. 11, 1863	5
Overbeck, Frederick	July 3, 1789	Nov. 1869 ...	7
Owen, Rev. J. B.	1787	May 24, 1872	7
PAKENHAM, Sir Richd.	1797	Oct. 28, 1868	7
Palmerston, Lord	Oct. 20, 1784	Oct. 18, 1865	6
Pardoe, Miss J.	1806	Nov. 26, 1862	5
Parker, Sir W., Bart.	1781	Nov. 13, 1866	6
Parry, Tho., Bp. of Barbadoes ...	1795	Mar. 16, 1870	7
Parton, Mrs. S. P. Willis ("Fanny Fern.")	July 7, 1811	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Passy, Hippolyte Philibert	Oct. 16, 1793	Oct. 1873 ...	8
Pasta, J., Madame	1798	April 1, 1865	5
Paton, Andrew Archibald	... ...	April 5, 1874	8

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Patteson, John Coleridge, Bp. of Melanesia	1827	Oct. 1871 ...	7
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3, 1803	June 8, 1865	6
Payen, Anselme	Jan. 6, 1795	May 13, 1871	7
Peabody, Geo.	Feb. 18, 1795	Nov. 4, 1869	7
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18, 1785	Jan. 23, 1866	6
Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Duc de Malakhoff)	Nov. 6, 1794	May 22, 1864	5
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G. ...	1793	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26, 1807	May 31, 1867	6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24, 1800	Mar. 25, 1864	5
Pennefather, Sir J. L....	1800	May 9, 1872	8
Pennethorne, Sir Jas.	1800	Sept. 1, 1871	7
Pepe, General Florestan	1780	1851	7
Pepe, G....	1781	1863	5
Péreire, Emile	Dec. 3, 1800	Jan. 6, 1875	8
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4, 1818	May, 1867 ...	6
Persigny, Duc de	Jan. 11, 1808	Jan. 12, 1872	7
Peterborough, Bishop of (Dr. Davis)	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Peterborough, Bishop of. (*See* Jeune.)			
Petit, Rev. J. L.	... ...	Dec. 1, 1868	7
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	April 27, 1865	6
Phillip, J.	May 19, 1817	Feb. 27, 1867	6
Phillips, John, F.G.S.	Dec. 25, 1800	April 24, 1874	8
Phillipps, Sir Tho.	1792	Feb. 6, 1872	7
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	1780	Mar. 11, 1862	5
Phillips, Sir T.	1801	May 26, 1867	6
Philpotts, H., D.D., Bishop of Exeter	May, 1778 ...	Sept. 18, 1869	7
Phipps, Hon Sir C. B....	Dec. 27, 1801	Feb. 24, 1866	6
Pickersgill, Hy. Wm., R.A.	1782	April 21, 1875	8
Pierce, Franklin	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	7
Pigott, Rt. Hon. David Rd.	1805	Dec. 22, 1873	8
Pigott, Sir Gillery	1813	April 28, 1875	8
Plantier, C. H. A., Bp. of Nîmes ...	Mar. 2, 1813	May 25, 1875	9
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	1790	Feb. 10, 1862	5
Pleyel, Madame	July 4, 1811	April, 1875 ...	8
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	1787	Nov. 29, 1863	5
Plunket, Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of.)			
Poerio, C.	1803	May, 1867 ...	6
Pollock, Sir Fred.	Sept. 23, 1783	Aug. 22, 1870	7
Pollock, Field Marshal Sir Geo. ...	1786	Oct. 6, 1872	8
Potter, Cipriani	1792	Sept. 26, 1871	7
Potter, L. J. A. D.	April 26, 1796	July 22, 1859	6
Pouchet, Félix A.	Aug. 26, 1800	Dec. 6, 1872	8
Pouillet, C. S. M.	Feb. 16, 1791	June 15, 1868	7
Powers, Hiram...	July 29, 1805	June 27, 1873	8
Pratt, John Tidd	Dec. 13, 1797	Jan. 9, 1870	7
Prescott, Adm. Sir Hy.	1783	Nov. 18, 1874	8
Prévost-Paradol, L. A.	Aug. 8, 1829	July 19, 1870	7
Prim, Don Juan	Dec. 6, 1814	Dec. 30, 1870	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition
Prior, Sir James	1790	Nov. 14, 1869	7
Procter, Miss A. A	1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Procter, Bryan W. ("Barry Cornwall")	1790	Oct. 4, 1874	8
Proudhon, P. J.	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20, 1865	5
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony, F.)			
Pulszky, Ferencz Aurel	Sept. 17, 1814	Sept. 5, 1866	7
Purchas, Rev. John	1823	Oct. 18, 1872	8
Pye, John	1782	Feb. 6, 1874	8
QUEBEC, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain) ...	1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5
Quinet, Edgar	Feb. 10, 1803	Mar. 27, 1875	8
RADNOR, Earl of	May 11, 1779	April 10, 1869	7
Rae, Sir Wm. M.D.	1786	April 8, 1873	8
Raffles, Rev. T....	May, 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Ramsay, E. B. (Dean)	1793	Dec. 27, 1872	8
Ramsay, W.	1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Randon, Comte, Marshal of France...	Mar. 25, 1795	Jan. 1871 ...	7
Rankine, Wm. J. M., F.R.S.	... ...	Dec. 24, 1872	8
Ratcliff, Sir J.	Nov. 1798 ...	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Rattazzi, Urbano	June 29, 1808	June 5, 1873	8
Rauch, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3, 1857	5
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	Jan. 24, 1820	June 18, 1869	7
Read, Tho. Buchanan	Mar. 12, 1822	May 11, 1872	8
Reade, John Edmund	... ...	Sept. 1870 ...	7
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29, 1864	5
Redding, Cyrus	1785	May 28, 1870	7
Redington, Sir T. N.	1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25, 1862	5
Regnaud - de - St. - Jean - d'Angelly, Comte de	July 29, 1794	Feb. 1870 ...	7
Reichenbach, Baron von	Feb. 12, 1788	1869	7
Rennie, Sir John	1796	Sept. 3, 1874	8
Reschid Pasha, or Mustapha Reschid Pasha...	1802	Jan. 5, 1858	6
Reybaud, Madame C. (*See* Arnaud.)			
Rianzares, Duke of	1810	Sept. 13, 1873	8
Richardson, C.	July, 1775 ...	Oct. 6, 1865	6
Richardson, D. L.	1800	Nov. 17, 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	1787	June 5, 1865	6
Rickards, Rev. S.	1796	Aug. 24, 1865	6
Rigault-de-Genouilly, Chas.	April 12, 1807	Apr. 4, 1873	8
Rio, Alexis François	... ...	July 16. 1874	8
Ritchie, L.	1801	Jan. 16, 1865	5
Ritter, Henry	1791	Feb. 1869 ...	7
Ritter, K.	1779	Sept. 29, 1859	6
Roberts, D.	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robertson, Thos. Wm.	Jan. 9, 1829	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Robinson, Rev. H.	1793	May 18, 1866	6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30, 1863	5
Robinson, John Henry, R.A.... ...	1796	Oct. 21, 1871	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Robinson, Tho. D.D.	1790	May 13, 1873	8
Robson, F.	1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram)...	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	6
Rock, Daniel, D.D.	1799	Nov. 28, 1871	7
Roemer, F. de	1795	March, 1864	6
Rogers, H. D.	1806	May 30, 1866	6
Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.	1779	Sept. 13, 1869	7
Rolt Sir John	Oct. 5, 1804	June 6, 1871	7
Romilly, Lord	1802	Dec. 23, 1874	8
Rosa, Martinez de la F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa F.)			
Roscoe, Thos.	June, 1791 ...	Sept. 24, 1871	7
Rose, Gustav	Mar. 18, 1798	July 15, 1873	8
Rose, H.	1795	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Rose, Hy. John (Archdeacon) ...	... ...	Jan. 31, 1873	8
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	1800	April 3, 1862	5
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	7
Rossini. Gioacchino Antonio... ...	Feb. 29, 1792	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	6
Rousseau, Major-General Lovell H....	Aug. 4, 1818	Jan. 7, 1869	7
Rüdiger, Count	1800	June 22, 1856	6
SAID PASHA, Viceroy of Egypt ...	1822	Jan. 18. 1863	5
St. Asaph, Bishop of. (*See* Short)			
Sainte-Beuve, Ch. Augustin	Dec. 23, 1804	Oct. 13, 1869	7
St. John, Bayle	1822	Aug. 1, 1859	5
St. Leonards, Lord	Feb. 1781 ...	Jan. 29, 1875	8
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov. 1861 ...	6
Salisbury, Bishop of. (*See* Hamilton)			
Salisbury, Marquis of	April 17, 1791	April 12. 1868	7
Salnave, President	... ...	Jan. 10, 1870	7
Salomons, Sir David	1797	July 18, 1873	8
Sandford, John (Archdeacon) ...	Mar. 22, 1802	Mar. 22, 1873	8
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Sawyer, Wm. Collison, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale	1831	Mar. 15, 1868	7
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	1860	6
Scarlett, Sir James Yorke	Feb. 1, 1799	Dec. 6, 1871	7
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct. 1858 ...	5
Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius ...	Mar. 26, 1794	June, 1872 ...	8
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan. 1864 ...	6
Scholefield, W....	1809	July 9, 1867	6
Schomburg, Sir R.	1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Scott, Gen. W....	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	6
Scott, Rev. William	May 2, 1813	Jan. 11, 1872	7
Seaton, Lord	1777	April 17, 1863	5
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, LL.D. ...	1787	Jan. 27, 1873	8
Sedgwick, Miss C. M....	1789	July 31, 1867	6
Sedgwick, Major-Gen. J.	1816	May 9, 1864	6
Seemann, Berthold	1825	Oct. 10, 1871	7
Selwyn, Sir Chas. Jasper	1813	Aug. 11, 1869	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Selwyn, Wm., D.D.	1806	April 24, 1875	8
Senior, Nassau William	1790	June 4, 1864	5
Servia, Prince of. (*See* Michael Obrenovitch.)			
Seward, Wm. Hy.	May 16, 1801	Oct. 10, 1872	8
Sewell, Wm., D.D.	1805	Nov. 14, 1874	8
Seymour, Sir Geo. Francis	1787	Jan. 20, 1870	7
Seymour, Rev. Michael Hobart ...	1802	June 19, 1874	8
Shee, Sir Wm.	1804	Feb. 19, 1868	7
Sheepshanks, J.	1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26. 1867	5
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sept. 1866 ...	6
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Short, Thos. Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph	Sept. 16, 1790	April 13, 1872	7
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of ...	Nov. 8, 1803	June 4, 1868	7
Siam, Chao Pha Mongkout, King of...	1805	Oct. 1, 1868	7
Sidi Mohammed, Sultan of Morocco	1803	Sept. 1873 ...	8
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H....	Sept. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Simpson, Gen. Sir James	1792	April 18, 1868	7
Simpson, Sir James Young, M.D. ...	1811	May 6, 1870	7
Sinclair, Miss Catherine	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Sinclair, John (Archdeacon)... ...	Aug. 20, 1797	May 22, 1875	8
Singer, Dr., Bishop of Meath... ...	1786	July 16, 1866	6
Slaney, R.A.	1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Slidell, John	1793	July 26, 1871	7
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776 ...	Feb. 23, 1867	6
Smedley, F. E.	1819	May 1, 1864	5
Smirke, Sir R.	1780	April 18, 1867	6
Smith, Alexander	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	6
Smith, Sir Andrew, M.D.	1797	Aug. 11, 1872	8
Smith, Sir Francis Pettit	Feb. 9, 1808	Feb. 11, 1874	8
Smith, Geo., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong	1815	Dec. 14, 1871	7
Smith, James	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 1872 ...	7
Smith, Gen. Sir John Mark Fred. ...	1792	Nov. 20, 1874	8
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	1797	Aug. 13, 1866	6
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	1788	Sept. 9, 1865	6
Somerset, Sir H.	1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Somerville, Mrs. Mary...	Dec. 26, 1780	Nov. 29, 1872	8
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir James	1798	Oct. 19, 1867	7
Sowerby, James de Carle	June 5, 1787	Aug. 26, 1871	7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827 ...	Sept. 15, 1864	5
Spencer, Aubrey Geo., D.D., Bp. of Jamaica.	1795	Feb. 24, 1872	7
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G. ...	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864...	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J. T. ...	1801	July 16, 1866	6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Stanfield, C.	1798	May 18, 1867	6
Stanley of Alderley, Lord	Nov. 13, 1802	June 16, 1869	7
Stanton, Edwin M.	Dec. 19, 1814	Dec. 23, 1869	7
Staunton, Howard	1810	June 22, 1874	8
Steel, Sir S. W....	1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Stevens, Thaddeus	April 4, 1793	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Stirbey, Prince...	Aug. 1801 ...	April 13, 1869	7
Stirling, Sir J.	Jan. 1791 ...	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stopford, Hon. Sir M....	Nov 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Storks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Knight ...	1811	Sept. 6, 1874	8
Strachan, John, D.D., Bp. of Toronto	... ...	Oct. 1, 1867...	7
Strauss, David Frederich	June 27, 1808	Feb. 8, 1874	8
Strickland, Miss Agnes	... ...	July 13, 1874	8
Stuart, J. M.	1818	June 5, 1866	6
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	1783	Jan. 4, 1866	6
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Charles	Jan. 6, 1811	Mar. 11, 1874	8
Sumner, Chas. Rich. Bp. of Winchester...	1790	Aug. 15, 1874	8
Sumner, Dr. J. B. Archbishop of Canterbury	1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Surtees, Sir S. V.	1803	April 19, 1867	6
Sutherland, Duchess Dowager of ...	1806	Oct. 27, 1868	7
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Swain, Charles...	1803	Sept. 22, 1874	8
Sykes, Sir T., Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Sykes, Col. Wm. Hy., M.P.	1790	June 16, 1872	8
Syme, James	1800	June 26, 1870	7
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9, 1865	6
TANNER, Thos. Hawkes, M.D. ...	1824	July 7, 1871	7
Tattam, The Ven. Hy., LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1788	Jan. 1868 ...	7
Taunton, Hy. Labouchere, Lord ...	Aug. 15, 1798	July 13, 1869	7
Taylor, Isaac	1787	June 28, 1865	5
Tegethoff, Vice-Admiral W. von ...	1827	April 7, 1871	7
Temple, Stephen, Q.C.	... ...	Aug. 1868 ...	7
Tenerani, Pietro	1800	Dec. 14, 1869	7
Tennent, Sir James Emerson ...	1804	March 6, 1869	7
Terrott, C. H., Bishop of Edinburgh	1790	April 2, 1872	7
Thackeray, W. M.	1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thalberg, Sigismund	Jan. 7, 1812	April 27, 1871	7
Theodore, King of Abyssinia ...	... ...	April 13, 1868	7
Thierry, A.	1803	Dec. 28, 1858	6
Thierry, Amadée Simon Dominique	Aug. 2, 1797	Mar. 27, 1873	8
Thiersch, F. W.	June 17, 1784	Feb. 25, 1860	5
Thomas, Major-Gen. Geo. Henry ...	July 31, 1816	Mar. 28, 1870	7
Thompson, Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Perronet	1783	Sept. 6, 1869	7
Thomson, Mrs....	1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Thomson, R. D.	1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thorbecke, John Rudolph	1796	June 4, 1872	8
Thouvenel, E. A.	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	6
Thwaites, Sir John	1815	Aug. 8, 1870	7
Ticknor, Geo.	Aug. 1, 1791	Jan. 26, 1871	7
Tierney, Rev. Mark Aloysius... ...	1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Timbs, John, F.S.A.	Aug. 17, 1801	Mar. 4, 1875	8
Tischendorf, L. F. Constantine ...	Jan. 18, 1815	Dec. 7, 1874	8
Tite, Sir Wm., M.P.	1802	Apr. 20, 1873	8
Todd, James Henthorne, D.D. ...	1805	June 28, 1869	7
Todd, Dr. R. B.	1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Tomasseo, Niccolo	1803	May 1, 1874	8
Tomlins, G. F.	1804	Sept. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr., Bishop of Killaloe ...	1784	Dec. 1861 ...	5
Tooke, W.	1777	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)			
Torrey, John, M.D.	1798	Mar. 10, 1873	8
Toung-Tchi, Emperor of China ...	April 21, 1856	Jan. 12, 1875	8
Townshend, Rev. Chauncy Hare ...	1800	Feb. 25, 1868	7
Trench, Wm. Steuart	Nov. 16, 1808	Aug. 1872 ...	8
Trollope, Mrs. F.	1800	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart.	1817	Oct. 2, 1867	6
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of (Right Rev. Lord Plunket) ...	1792	Oct. 18, 1866	6
Turnbull, W. B.	1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	1798	July 9, 1867	6
Turner, Wm., Bp. of Salford... ...	Sept. 25, 1800	July 13, 1872	8
Turton, Tho., D.D., Bp. of Ely ...	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Twisleton, Hon. Edward T.B. ...	May 24, 1809	Oct. 5, 1874	8
Tyler, Sir G.	1792	June 4, 1862	5
UHLAND, J. L....	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
Ullman, Karl	Mar. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1865	7
VALENCIA, Duke of. (*See* Narvaez.)			
Van Buren, Martin	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24, 1862	5
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.... ...	1795	June 14, 1868	7
Velpeau, A.A. L.M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24, 1867	6
Venedy, Jakob...	May 24, 1805	Feb. 1871 ...	7
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19, 1863	5
Vernon, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sept. 27, 1867	5
Verschoyle, Hamilton, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore	1803	Jan. 28, 1870	7
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sept. 18, 1863	5
Villemain, Abel François	June 11, 1791	April, 1867 ...	6
Vincke, Baron von	May 15, 1811	May, 1869 ...	7
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	1800	April 3, 1867	5
WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich	Feb. 11, 1794	July 15, 1868	7
Waddington, Geo., D.D.	1793	July 20, 1869	7
Wagner, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Wakefield, E. G.	1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, T.	1795	May 16, 1862	5
Waldegrave, Sam., D.D., Bishop of Carlisle	1817	Oct. 1, 1869	7
Walewski, Comte de	May 4, 1810	Sept. 27, 1868	7
Walsh, Rt. Hon. John Edward ...	Nov. 1816 ...	Oct. 17, 1869	7
Waterton, Charles	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watkins, Rev. Chas. Fred.	Jan. 16, 1795	July 15, 1873	8
Watson, Rev. A.	1815	Feb. 1, 1865	5
Watt, J. H.	1799	May 18, 1867	6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Watts, Thos.	... ...	Sept. 9, 1869	7
Weld, Charles Rob.	1818	Jan. 15, 1869	7
Wellesley, Rev. H.	1792	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Wensleydale, James Parke, Lord ...	Mar. 22, 1782	Feb. 25, 1868	7
West, Admiral Sir J.	1774	April 18, 1862	5
Westbury, Rd. Bethel, Lord	June 30, 1800	July 20, 1873	8
Westmacott, Richd. R.A., F.R.S. ...	1799	April 19, 1872	7
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, Marquis of	Jan. 27, 1795	Oct. 31, 1869	7
Wetherall, Sir George Augustus ...	1788	April 8, 1868	7
Whately, Richard, D.D., Abp. of Dublin	Feb. 1, 1787	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Whewell, Rev. William	1794	March 6, 1866	6
White, Rev. J.	1804	Mar. 28, 1865	5
Wickens, Sir John	1815	Oct. 23, 1873	8
Wightman, Sir W.	1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bishop of.)			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	1793	July 29, 1866	6
Wilberforce, Hy. Wm.	1807	Apr. 23, 1873	8
Wilberforce, Sam., Bp. of Winchester	Sept. 7, 1805	July 19, 1873	8
Willes, Sir James Shaw	1814	Oct. 2, 1872	8
William, Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemberg, King of.)			
Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D. ...	1817	Jan. 18, 1870	7
Willis, Nathaniel Parker	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan. 20, 1867	6
Willis, Rev. Robt., F.R.S.	1800	Feb. 28, 1875	8
Willmore, J. T.	Sept. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Willshire, Gen. Sir T.	1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archdale ...	1803	May 9, 1874	8
Wilson, George, M.D.	Feb. 21, 1818,	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Windham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ashe ...	1810	Feb. 7, 1870	7
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Winslow, Forbes Benignus, M.D. ...	Aug. 1810 ...	Mar. 3, 1874	8
Winterhalter, Frederick	1806	July 8, 1873	8
Wiseman, Nicholas, Cardinal ...	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Woillez, Madame N.	1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	1795	May 2, 1862	5
Woodward, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A.	1816	Oct. 12, 1869	7
Woodward, S.P.	Sept. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Wrangel, Count Friedrich von ...	April 13, 1784	June, 1868 ...	7

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Page
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wright, Ichabod Charles	1795	Oct. 14, 1871	7
Wrottesley, Lord	Aug. 5, 1798	Oct. 27, 1867	6
Würtemberg, King of	Sept. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
YOUNG, Sir Chas. Geo., Garter ...	1795	Aug. 31, 1869	7
Young, Sir Hy. Ed. Fox	1810	Sept. 18, 1870	7
ZAMOYSKI, Count Andreas	April 2, 1810	Oct. 1874 ...	8
Zouche, Rt. Curzon, Lord de la ...	1810	Aug. 2, 1873	8
Zumpt, C. G.	1791	June 25, 1849	5

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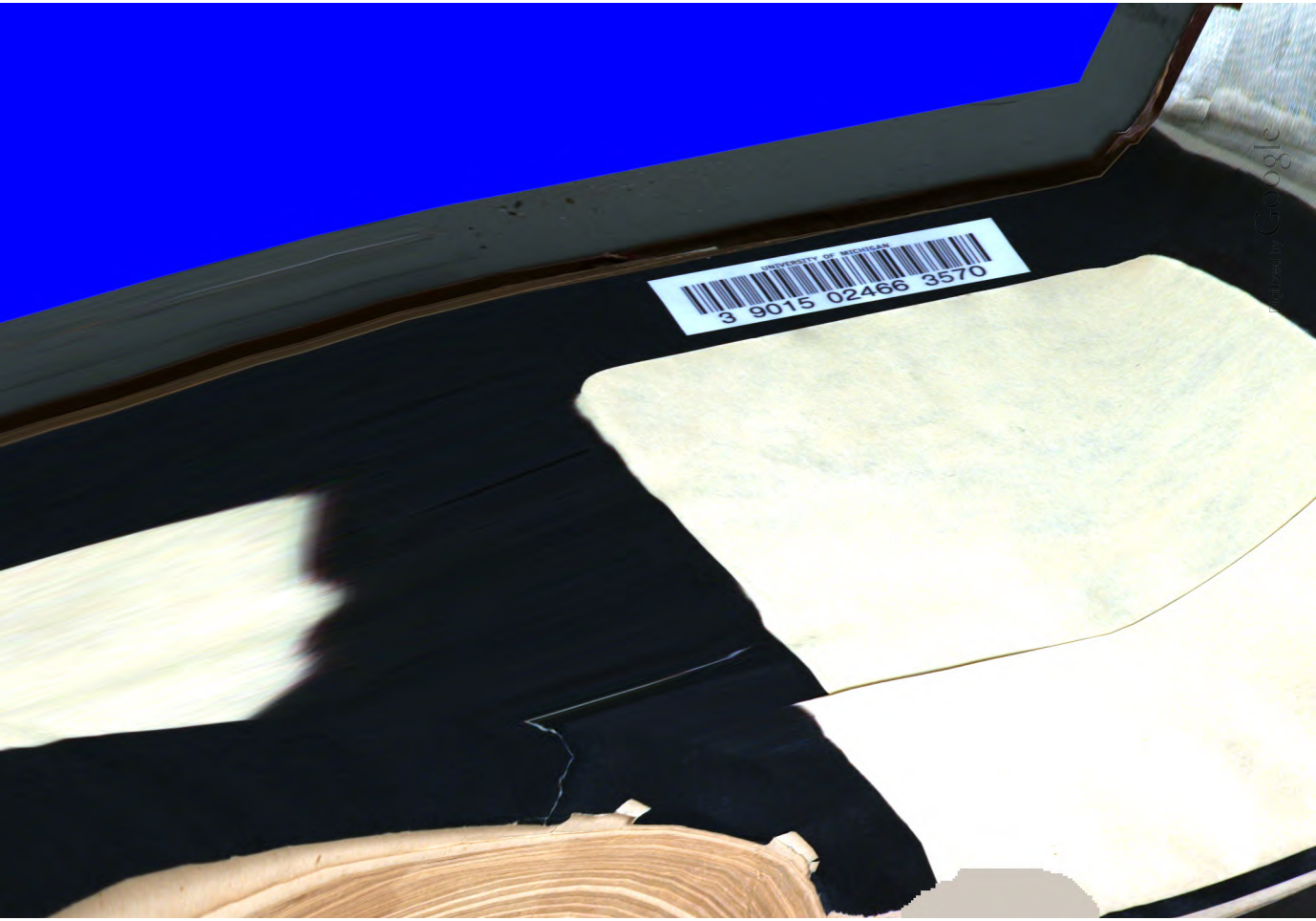
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